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CONSUMPTION OF FOOD
IN THE UNITED STATES
1909–48

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Miscellaneous Publication No. 691

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.
August 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ERRATA

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48

Miscellaneous publication 691

Page 86 - Cane and beet sugar per capita consumption -

1934 reads 93.5 should read 93.2
1935 reads 96.4 should read 96.5
1936 reads 97.2 should read 97.1
1938 reads 95.0 should read 95.1
1939 reads 98.0 should read 100.2
1941 reads 86.2 should read 103.7
1942 reads 103.6 should read 86.4
1943 reads 80.3 should read 80.0
1946 reads 74.6 should read 74.4
1947 reads 91.8 should read 91.1
1948 reads 95.9 should read 95.6

Coffee

1941 reads 13.5 should read 15.8
1942 reads 15.8 should read 13.5

Tea

1941 reads .5 should read .8
1942 reads .8 should read .5

Cocoa beans

1941 reads 3.8 should read 4.8
1942 reads 4.8 should read 3.8

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The study here reported is part of a project conducted under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946 entitled Improvements in Food Consumption Data and Analyses. It was prepared under the general supervision of J. P. Cavin, Head of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, and under the direct supervision of Marguerite C. Burk, in charge of the food consumption work of the division, who wrote the general sections and who brought together and integrated the other sections to form the report as a whole. Harry Sherr and Richard Butler have worked directly with other members of the staff of the division, with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and with representatives of the Department of National Defense and the Department of Commerce in a thorough review of noncivilian takings of food since 1941. Helen Eklund was responsible for the assembly of the basic statistical materials. Most of the economic statisticians in the division who specialize in commodity fields, as well as several analysts elsewhere in the Department of Agriculture, particularly of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, made specific contributions. These are indicated at appropriate points in the text. Finally, much credit for the development of the great mass of data on which the study rests belongs to former members of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and to other researchers in the Department of Agriculture, who have been steadily adding to the knowledge of this field throughout the last 15 or 20 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Miscellaneous Publication No. 691

Washington, D. C. June 1949

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-48

INTRODUCTION

This publication brings together for the first time detailed information on the per capita consumption of all major food commodities in the United States, including the basic data on supplies and distribution from which the consumption estimates are derived. Sources and methods are described and evaluated, and considerable supplementary information useful for statistical analysis of the demand for food is presented.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has collected and published information on food production for many years, but information on food consumption has been of comparatively recent development.1/ Interest in food consumption was heightened by the appearance of the surplus problem in agriculture following World War I, and the need for accurate data became particularly apparent in connection with production planning programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and subsequent legislation. One of the objectives of the production programs was the maintenance of adequate supplies of food for domestic consumers. The determination of this objective required the development of historical series on per capita food disappearance which could be analyzed in terms of long-time trends, shifts in demand, and nutritive content. This interest in food-consumption data, which was partially rooted in the farm-surplus problem, was reinforced through events of an opposite character - the droughts of 1934 and 1936 awakened fears of food shortages. The effects of these droughts on the national food supply were analyzed in a series of special reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics between October 1934 and September 1936. When the events of World War II dictated an appraisal of our food requirements and resources, the Bureau issued in March 1941 a compilation of per capita consumption data entitled Consumption of Agricultural Products.2/ Beginning in 1942, estimates of the per capita consumption of major foods have been regularly prepared and published in the Bureau's periodical report The National Food Situation.

The Bureau's data on per capita consumption have proved useful to a wide variety of analysts, including agricultural economists, producer and consumer groups, nutritionists, market researchers, advertisers, Government analysts, and food specialists of all kinds. There has been a constantly growing demand, not only for the regularly published series, but for the underlying data on supplies and distributions, for descriptions of the methods used in estimating, for numerous special break-downs of the data, and for index numbers of several kinds.

1/ For a selected bibliography of studies in the food consumption field, 1926-42, see Wells, O. V., America's Changing Food Consumption, 1909-41, Jour. Home Econ., 34: 463-467. 1942.

2/ Anderson, Elna under the direction of Stine, O. C., Consumption of Agricultural Products. 39 pp., illus. Bur. Agr. Econ. 1941. (Processed.)

The methods and data used in determining the supply and distribution of the major food commodities are presented in chapter 1. Included also are the regularly published indexes of food production, and of the sources and distribution of each year's food supply, accompanied by a description of the data and the methods used in their computation.

The long-time series of per capita consumption of major foods and food groups, which are comparable with the series regularly published in The National Food Situation, have been brought together in chapter 2. The general index of per capita consumption, which is widely used as an indicator of changes in the average level of food consumption in this country is also included. This index, which has been completely re-computed, is described in detail and the complete set of retail prices used as weights are here made available.

Although the per capita consumption of about 175 individual foods has been calculated in terms of retail weight for several years to provide a basis for the construction of index numbers and analysis of nutrient content, the data have not been published because of the considerable number of qualifications necessary for their proper use and interpretation. These data are now made available in chapter 3, accompanied by enough material pertaining to their limitations to enable discriminating use to be made of them. To satisfy a persistent demand, not fully met by the price-weighted index of the per capita consumption of all foods, a new per capita index in terms of the approximate poundate of food consumed has been prepared, and is included in this chapter.

During World War II, the estimates of the per capita consumption of food, together with information on food composition, were used to determine the nutritive value of the food supply of the United States and to provide a basis for international comparison with the food supplies of our principal allies. The findings have been published by the Department but the methodology involved is given for the first time in chapter 4. A completely revised series for the 40-year period and a discussion of the limitations on the use of these data are provided.

Information on income, prices, and expenditures, related to food consumption for the period have been assembled in chapter 5 in a form readily adaptable to analytical purposes. Some data which indicate in general the effects of income and price on food consumption are included.

The material in this publication provides the basis for further analysis within the Bureau of the demand for food and it may stimulate further progress on the part of others who are doing statistical and economic analysis in the field of food consumption.

CHAPTER 1. FOOD SUPPLIES AND DISTRIBUTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DATA AND METHODS

Disappearance Data and their Limitations

Official estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of per capita consumption of food in the United States are derived as residuals from data on production and utilization. From the annual supply of each food (production plus beginning stocks plus imports) are deducted feed and seed uses, industrial uses, exports and shipments, Government purchases, and ending stocks. The residual is considered to be civilian consumption. (See appendix A for tables of the supply and distribution of all major food commodities).

Strictly speaking, estimates of this sort should be designated as supplies moving through trade channels for domestic consumption. Because of the perishability of most foods, however, changes in disappearance may be presumed to be closely associated with changes in actual consumption, provided that the estimates of disappearance are reliable. The disappearance data for food have proved to be accurate enough to permit measurement of the average level of food consumption in the country as a whole, to show year-to-year changes in the consumption of the principal foods, to permit the calculation of the approximate nutrient content of the food supply, to establish long-time trends, and to permit statistical analyses of effects of prices and incomes on the consumption of the principal foods.[3]

Despite the fact that the existing estimates of disappearance permit the measurement of a number of significant aspects of food consumption in the United States, several limitations on these estimates need to be fully recognized.

The basic disappearance data for the several foods are obtained at various levels of distribution, for example, meat in terms of dressed weight where slaughtered and fruits and vegetables in terms of farm weight. (See tables 52 and 59.) To approximate more closely the actual consumption level, it is necessary, in most instances, to convert the estimates of disappearance at the primary distribution level to approximate weight at the retail level by the application of average waste factors. (See chapter 3 for discussion of the estimates as to the waste factors and their limitations.) These factors were not varied from year to year in preparing the estimates of consumption in terms of retail weights, although we know that annual variations do exist as shown by estimates of waste now prepared by the Crop Reporting Board for a few commodities.

Ideally, the estimates of consumption at the retail level should undergo a further adjustment for food wastes in the home, but data for this purpose are altogether too sketchy and unreliable. Therefore both the index of per capita consumption and the nutritive value of the per capita food supply are calculated in terms of food as purchased at retail.

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[3] For examples -- Combined Food Board (United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom), Food Consumption Levels in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. 1944 and Clark, Faith, Friend, Berta, and Burk, Marguerite C., Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 616, 36 pp., illus. 1947.

In addition to the gap between the disappearance data in terms of primary distribution weights and actual consumption in the home and elsewhere, certain limitations of the disappearance data themselves should be noted. The basic statistics on agricultural food production are tied to the Census of Agriculture, which is taken every 5 years. Statistics for intermediate years are estimated from sample data and by elaborate checks with supplementary materials. The degree of accuracy in the production estimates varies considerably. Moreover, although the production of major items, such as citrus fruits, is estimated with care, no estimates at all are made of the production of minor foods, as some of the berries. Federally inspected livestock slaughter is reported regularly, but information on year-by-year farm slaughter is estimated from sample reports. Beyond the production level, important information is lacking on the nonfood utilization of certain items; and the nonavailability of crucial data regarding stocks presents insurmountable problems in estimating the disappearance of some food commodities. Finally, the per capita estimates are subject to statistical errors made in the course of estimating production, changes in stocks, foreign trade, and military takings.

Furthermore, estimates of per capita disappearance are subject to limitations not connected with the statistical accuracy of the basic data. These estimates are national averages which do not reflect any changes in the make-up of the population; for example, the proportion of babies in the population and the withdrawal of younger men into the armed services during the war. (See appendix E, table 69, for population data.)

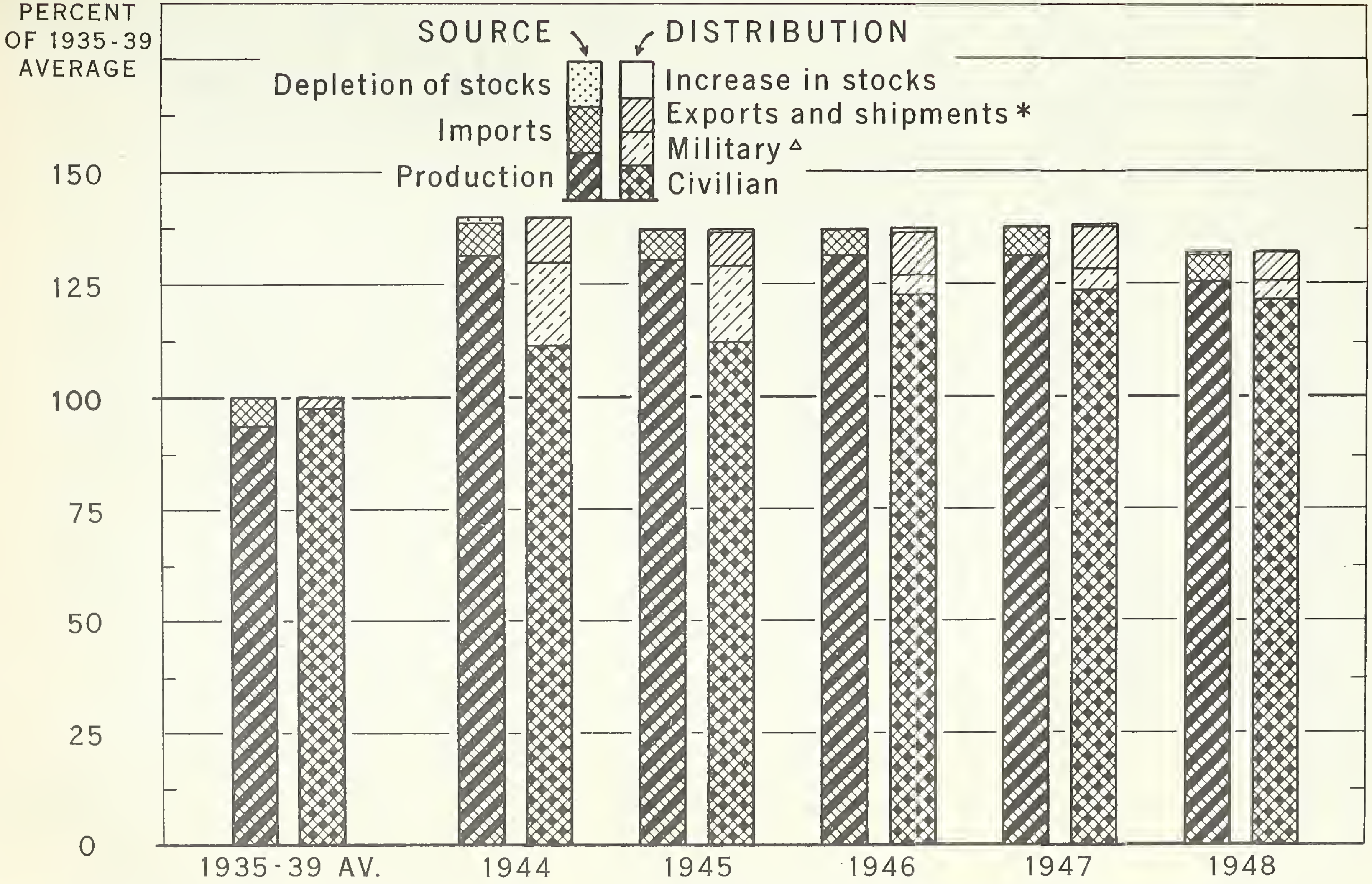
As national averages, the per capita consumption estimates also obscure the differences between seasons of the year, regions, urban and rural habits, family size and income, age composition, occupational differences, and wartime anomalies such as black markets in rationed commodities. Furthermore, differences between household consumption and consumption in restaurants, hotels, and private institutions, are not indicated.

Analysis of Total Food Utilization according to Source and Distribution

The needs of World War II required not only the improvement of data with respect to the supply and utilization of the individual foods, but also the development of several measurements that would provide answers to over-all questions, such as the general level of food supplies in the United States, the relative contribution of domestic production to these supplies, and the utilization of the supplies by the civilian population, the military services, our Allies and through foreign commercial purchasers. The indices developed for these purposes, which have been carried into the postwar period, are presented in tables 1 and 2 and figure 1.

Section a of table 1 expresses production, imports, civilian disappearance, etc. in each year as a percentage of total food utilization in that year, the utilization always being equal to 100. In 1944, for example, the measurements indicate that, of the total food utilized in the United States, 94 percent was supplied by domestic production, 5.0 percent by imports, and 1.0 percent by withdrawals from stocks carried over from 1943. On the distribution side, these measurements indicated that 79.7 percent of this total was

TOTAL UNITED STATES FOOD UTILIZATION: SOURCE AND DISTRIBUTION, 1935-39 AVERAGE AND 1944-48



* INCLUDES NET PURCHASES BY USDA

△ INCLUDES PROCUREMENT FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF FEEDING

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FIGURE 1

taken by civilians and 13.2 percent by the military services, and another 6.0 percent was acquired by the Department of Agriculture, primarily for lend-lease shipments; the remaining 1.1 percent was accounted for by commercial exports and shipments. It should be noted that the Department of Agriculture's lend-lease activities are expressed in terms of net purchases for export as well as in terms of shipments out of the country. Thus, although purchases in 1944 represented 6.0 percent of total food utilization, quantities approximating 6.5 percent were shipped, the difference between the two being represented by withdrawals from stocks in the hands of the Department.

Section b of this table contains the same data, expressed in terms of food utilization in 1935-39. This shows (again using 1944 as an example) that, although 94 percent of total food came from domestic food production as indicated in section a, the level of food utilization was about 40 percent above prewar, and it shows the relative level of food production had increased correspondingly.

Table 2 contains the same items as table 1. These are expressed in section a as a percentage of food production in each year, and in section b as a percentage of food production in 1935-39. The items in table 1 are derived from those in table 2. Table 2 may be considered as the basic work table for the development of these over-all food indexes. The general relationship is as follows. Referring to section a of table 2, it will be seen that the total level of food utilization in 1944 was 106.4 percent of the food production in that year, that imports were 5.3 percent, and withdrawals from stocks 1.1 percent. In table 1a, however, this index, 106.4 percent, is used as equivalent to 100 percent of the supply in that year, and the individual items on the supply and distribution side are obtained by dividing the corresponding items in table 2a by this 106.4 percent. Table 1b is derived from table 2b by dividing the percentage of 1935-39 food production under each heading (imports, etc.) by 106.5, which represents the relationship between total food utilization and domestic food production in the base period, 1935-39.

Construction of the index of total food disappearance or total food utilization involves several steps. Starting with the regularly compiled index of food production at the farm level, the problem was how to adjust this index for imports and changes in stocks to obtain an index of total utilization. Then this total was to be distributed among the various users or claimants. The principal difficulty lay in the fact that the index of food production is computed in terms of quantities and prices at the farm level, whereas imports and changes in stocks on the supply side, and on the distribution side, the civilian consumption, exports, military takings, and Government purchases are in terms of "primary distribution weights", that is, in terms of farm, wholesale, or processed weights. Furthermore, the commodities in terms of "primary distribution weights" are in some instances different commodities at that level than they were at the farm level. For example, meat animals at the farm level appear in the supply-and-distribution tables not only as meat production in terms of dressed weight, but also as lard.

The first step was to select a representative group of items at the primary distribution level which could be converted into an index at the

Table 1.- Total food utilization: Source and distribution, 1924-48 1/

Year	Source of total food					Distribution						
								Department of Agriculture 2/				
	Total food utilization	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Civilian	Military, incl. mil. civilian feeding	Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
SECTION A. PERCENTAGE OF FOOD UTILIZATION IN EACH YEAR												
1924	100.0	94.0	5.9	.1	--	93.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
1925	100.0	92.1	7.1	.8	--	94.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
1926	100.0	93.0	7.6	--	.6	94.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
1927	100.0	93.7	6.6	--	.3	94.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.7
1928	100.0	94.2	6.4	--	.6	94.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
1929	100.0	93.2	6.9	--	.1	95.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
1930	100.0	93.4	6.5	.1	--	95.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.6
1931	100.0	94.3	5.8	--	.1	96.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
1932	100.0	94.6	5.2	.2	--	96.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
1933	100.0	95.9	5.1	--	1.0	97.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
1934	100.0	94.6	5.2	.2	--	96.6	--	.8	--	--	.8	2.6
1935	100.0	92.4	6.3	1.3	--	98.2	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.0
1936	100.0	94.2	6.3	--	.5	98.9	--	-.6	--	.6	--	1.7
1937	100.0	93.7	6.7	--	.4	97.7	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
1938	100.0	94.6	6.0	--	.6	96.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
1939	100.0	94.4	5.5	.1	--	97.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1	--	--	97.7	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.5
1940	100.0	95.1	5.5	--	.6	98.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
1941	100.0	94.4	5.8	--	.2	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	--	.5	1.8
1942	100.0	94.2	3.7	2.1	--	87.2	5.8	5.9	4.5	--	1.4	1.1
1943	100.0	95.8	4.8	--	.6	81.4	9.6	8.1	7.1	--	1.0	.9
1944	100.0	94.0	5.0	1.0	--	79.7	13.2	6.0	6.5	.5	--	1.1
1945	100.0	95.7	4.8	--	.5	82.3	4/12.0	4.2	5.2	1.0	--	1.5
1946	100.0	96.1	4.3	--	.4	89.7	4/ 3.2	4.4	5.2	.8	--	2.7
1947	100.0	95.4	4.8	--	.2	89.7	4/ 3.3	2.9	2.8	--	.1	4.1
1948 5/	100.0	94.8	5.0	.2	--	91.5	4/ 3.4	2.0	2.2	.2	--	3.1
SECTION B. PERCENTAGE OF 1935-39 FOOD UTILIZATION												
1924	96.9	91.1	5.7	.1	--	90.2	--	--	--	--	--	6.7
1925	94.8	87.3	6.8	.7	--	90.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
1926	97.9	91.1	7.4	--	.6	92.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
1927	97.2	91.1	6.4	--	.3	91.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
1928	99.7	93.9	6.4	--	.6	94.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
1929	97.7	91.1	6.7	--	.1	92.9	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
1930	98.5	92.0	6.4	.1	--	94.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
1931	99.5	93.9	5.7	--	.1	95.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
1932	95.3	90.1	5.0	.2	--	92.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
1933	95.0	91.1	4.8	--	.9	92.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
1934	99.3	93.9	5.2	.2	--	96.0	--	.8	--	--	.8	2.5
1935	94.5	87.4	5.9	1.2	--	92.8	--	-.2	--	.2	--	1.9
1936	96.7	91.1	6.1	--	.5	95.7	--	-.6	--	.6	--	1.6
1937	101.2	94.8	6.8	--	.4	98.9	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
1938	102.2	96.7	6.1	--	.6	98.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
1939	105.4	99.5	5.8	.1	--	102.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1	--	--	97.7	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.5
1940	109.6	104.2	6.0	--	.6	107.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
1941	114.4	108.0	6.7	--	.3	107.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	--	.5	2.1
1942	125.6	118.3	4.7	2.6	--	109.5	7.3	7.4	5.6	--	1.8	1.4
1943	131.3	125.8	6.3	--	.8	106.9	12.7	10.6	9.3	--	1.3	1.1
1944	139.9	131.5	7.0	1.4	--	111.4	18.4	8.5	9.1	.6	--	1.6
1945	136.4	130.5	6.6	--	.7	112.2	4/16.4	5.7	7.1	1.4	--	2.1
1946	136.7	131.5	5.8	--	.6	122.6	4/ 4.3	6.1	7.1	1.0	--	3.7
1947	137.7	131.4	6.6	--	.3	123.7	4/ 4.5	3.9	3.8	--	.1	5.6
1948 5/	132.8	125.8	6.7	.3	--	121.6	4/ 4.5	2.6	2.9	.3	--	4.1

1/ Section A of the table divides the total utilization in each year (1) according to the source of the food and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total-utilization figure and the break-down are on an index-number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. Section B contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food utilization in 1935-39 instead of total utilization in each year.

2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are food for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except for meat transactions in the drought years. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up, and vice versa.

3/ For the war years, these data indicate the commercial portion of exports and shipments, which is total exports and shipments minus the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture.

4/ Including procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Food supplies and distribution compared with domestic food production, 1924-48 1/

Year	Food production index (1935-39 = 100) 2/	Supply					Distribution						
									Department of Agriculture 4/				
		Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Total	Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding 3/	Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
						SECTION A. PERCENTAGE OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN EACH YEAR							
1924	97	100.0	6.3	.1	--	106.4	99.1	--	--	--	---	--	7.3
1925	93	100.0	7.7	.9	--	108.6	103.0	--	--	--	---	--	5.6
1926	97	100.0	8.1	--	.6	107.5	101.7	--	--	--	---	--	5.8
1927	97	100.0	7.0	--	.3	106.7	100.6	--	--	--	---	--	6.1
1928	100	100.0	6.8	--	.6	106.2	100.8	--	--	--	---	--	5.4
1929	97	100.0	7.4	--	.1	107.3	102.0	--	--	--	---	--	5.3
1930	98	100.0	6.9	.1	--	107.0	102.1	--	--	--	---	--	4.9
1931	100	100.0	6.1	--	.1	106.0	101.8	--	--	--	---	--	4.2
1932	96	100.0	5.5	.2	--	105.7	102.2	--	--	--	---	--	3.5
1933	97	100.0	5.3	--	1.0	104.3	101.5	--	--	--	---	--	2.8
1934	100	100.0	5.5	.2	--	105.7	102.2	--	.8	--	---	.8	2.7
1935	93	100.0	6.8	1.4	--	108.2	106.3	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.1
1936	97	100.0	6.7	--	.5	106.2	105.0	--	-.6	--	.6	--	1.8
1937	101	100.0	7.1	--	.4	106.7	104.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
1938	103	100.0	6.3	--	.6	105.7	102.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
1939	106	100.0	5.8	.1	--	105.9	102.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
1935-39: average	100	100.0	6.5	--	--	106.5	104.0	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.7
1940	111	100.0	5.8	--	.6	105.2	103.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
1941	115	100.0	6.2	--	.3	105.9	99.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	--	.5	1.9
1942	126	100.0	4.0	2.2		106.2	92.5	6.2	6.3	4.8	--	1.5	1.2
1943	134	100.0	5.0	--	.6	104.4	85.0	10.1	8.4	7.4	--	1.0	.9
1944	140	100.0	5.3	1.1		106.4	84.8	14.0	6.4	6.9	.5	--	1.2
1945	139	100.0	5.0	--	.5	104.5	85.9	12.6	4.4	5.5	1.1	--	1.6
1946	140	100.0	4.4	--	.4	104.0	93.3	3.3	4.6	5.4	.8	--	2.8
1947	140	100.0	5.0	--	.2	104.8	94.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	--	.1	4.3
1948 5/	134	100.0	5.3	.2	--	105.5	96.5	3.6	2.1	2.3	.2	--	3.3
						SECTION B. PERCENTAGE OF 1935-39 FOOD PRODUCTION							
1924	--	97.0	6.1	.1		103.2	96.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.1
1925	--	93.0	7.2	.8		101.0	95.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.2
1926	--	97.0	7.9	--	.6	104.3	98.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
1927	--	97.0	6.8	--	.3	103.5	97.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
1928	--	100.0	6.8	--	.6	106.2	100.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
1929	--	97.0	7.2	--	.1	104.1	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
1930	--	98.0	6.8	.1	--	104.9	100.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
1931	--	100.0	6.1	--	.1	106.0	101.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
1932	--	96.0	5.3	.2	--	101.5	98.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
1933	--	97.0	5.2	--	1.0	101.2	98.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
1934	--	100.0	5.5	.2	--	105.7	102.2	--	.8	--	--	.8	2.7
1935	--	93.0	6.3	1.3	--	100.6	98.8	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.0
1936	--	97.0	6.5	--	.5	103.0	101.9	--	-.6	--	.6	--	1.7
1937	--	101.0	7.2	--	.4	107.8	105.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
1938	--	103.0	6.5	--	.6	108.9	105.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
1939	--	106.0	6.2	.1	--	112.3	108.9	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
1935-39: average	--	100.0	6.5	--	--	106.5	104.0	--	-.2	--	.2	--	2.7
1940	--	111.0	6.4	--	.7	116.7	114.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
1941	--	115.0	7.1	--	.3	121.8	114.3	2.4	2.9	2.3	--	.6	2.2
1942	--	126.0	5.0	2.8	--	133.8	116.6	7.8	7.9	6.0	--	1.9	1.5
1943	--	134.0	6.7	--	.8	139.9	113.9	13.5	11.3	9.9	--	1.4	1.2
1944	--	140.0	7.5	1.5	--	149.0	118.7	19.6	9.0	9.7	.7	--	1.7
1945	--	139.0	7.0	--	.7	145.3	119.5	17.5	6.1	7.6	1.5	--	2.2
1946	--	140.0	6.2	--	.6	145.6	130.6	4.6	6.5	7.6	1.1	--	3.9
1947	--	140.0	7.0	--	.3	146.7	131.7	4.8	4.2	4.1	--	.1	6.0
1948 5/	--	134.0	7.1	.3	--	141.4	129.4	4.8	2.8	3.1	.3	--	4.4

1/ Section A. expresses food utilization in each year as a percentage of food production in that year. Total utilization is subdivided according to sources and according to distribution. All quantities are on an index-number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. Section B. contains the same data expressed as a percentage of food production in 1935-39 instead of production in each year.

2/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of volume of food production for sale and farm home consumption, 1935-39 = 100.

3/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

4/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipment out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included: when measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up; and vice versa.

5/ Preliminary.

farm level that would be substantially equivalent to the food production index. For this purpose, the commodities selected were meats, chicken, turkey, eggs, dairy products (milk equivalent basis), edible fats and oils, fruits (in terms of fresh equivalent), fresh vegetables (commercial, farm, and market garden), canned vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, wheat, rye, rice, corn, oats, barley, sugar, and beverages. All of these items (with the exception of dried fruits, fresh citrus fruits and rice) are on a calendar-year basis beginning in 1943. These excepted items were handled on a crop-year basis because of the lack of adequate information on January 1 stocks, and the lack of noncivilian takings on a calendar-year basis. The data for a given pack of dried fruits are included in the year in which the pack is begun. As the major part of the fresh citrus fruits and the rice crops are marketed and consumed in the year following their production, they are included with the year of consumption for the purpose of this computation.

The second step was to derive the index number of production at the farm level from the production data, in terms of primary distribution weights. Meats and poultry are measured at the wholesale dressed-weight level; fluid milk and cream, fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, and grains, at the farm level, but with adjustments for reported distributors' stocks; and fats and oils, processed fruits and vegetables, sugar, and dairy products (other than fresh milk) are measured at the processors' level. The principal adjustments that were made are as follows.

1. Lard was weighted by one-fifth of the value of the live weight of hogs, based on the approximate ratio of lard and pork in the live weight of hogs.

2. Food fats and oils (other than lard and butter) on a combined basis were weighted by the sum of 40 percent of the value of the soybean crop, the percentage of the value of the total peanut crop, which peanut oil represented in each year (approximately 20 percent since 1935), and 60 percent of the value of the cottonseed crop, that is, the value of crop produced for sale and farm home consumption in constant 1935-39 prices .

3. Commercial, farm, and market-garden production of vegetables was valued at the 1935-39 farm price for commercial vegetables, since prices for farm and market garden vegetables were not readily available.

4. To give grains a weight proportionate to their importance as food, an estimate of "net production for food" was derived by considering only that part of the crops that was consumed or exported as food in a given year. This quantity was valued at the average prices received by farmers in 1935-39.

5. The value of products not grown in this country (bananas, coffee, tea, cocoa) was obtained by using two-thirds of the entry price of the imported foods in 1935-39 instead of average farm prices.

Meat and lard may be taken as an example of the process involved. In the index of food production as regularly computed at the farm level, there is in each year an aggregate for cattle and calves, for sheep and lambs, and for hogs. Each aggregate is composed of live-weight production in the given year, multiplied by the average price received by farmers in 1935-39.

In the consumption tables, however, the corresponding commodities are beef and veal, lamb and mutton, and pork (all in terms of dressed weight) and lard (in terms of processed weight). As there is no homogeneous set of prices that could be used to combine meat and lard, the aggregate for beef and veal is presumed to be equivalent to that for cattle and calves, and the aggregate for lamb and mutton equivalent to that for sheep and lambs. One-fifth of the aggregate for hogs is assigned to lard and the remaining four-fifths to pork.

Having accomplished the step by which production at the primary distribution level was expressed in terms of value aggregate in the food production index at the farm level, the final step was simple. This was to express imports, exports, changes in stocks, and other items, in terms of the production index. The procedure was as follows. Taking imports as an example, the quantity of each commodity imported in a given year was expressed as a percentage of net production (primary distribution weight basis) in that year, and that percentage was applied to the comparable subaggregate in the production index to obtain what might be called an import aggregate. Finally, all the import aggregates were added up and this total was expressed as a percentage of total food production. In 1948, for example, imports of beef and veal were equal to 3.3 percent of the production of these commodities. The value of cattle and calves was multiplied by this percentage and the resulting figure became a subaggregate representing imports of beef and veal. The same procedure was followed in the case of all the other import items. When all these subaggregates were added up, they gave a total which, when divided by the aggregate value of food production at the farm level showed total imports as a percentage of food production.

As an example, in 1948 the aggregate of the import items is 5.3 percent of the production index aggregate and that item appears in the import column in section a of table 2. For that year, a decrease in stocks is similarly computed as being equivalent to .2 percent of food production so the total food supply in that year is 105.5; that is, the production index is equivalent to 100 plus imports and changes in stocks equal to 5.5 percent of food production.

The general formula for the items other than food production is as follows:

$$\frac{\sum \left[Po\ Qn \left(\frac{kn}{Kn} \right) \right]}{\sum\ Po\ Qn}$$

where

Po is the average price received by farmers during 1935-39.

Qn is the production for sale and farm home consumption in a given year.

kn is the quantity of each commodity imported, exported, etc., in a given year in terms of primary distribution weight.

K_n is the net production for food[4] of each commodity in a given year, also in terms of primary distribution weight.

A special step was involved with respect to imported commodities -- coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas -- which are not produced domestically and do not enter into the production index. A value aggregate was constructed for 1935-39, using quantities of imports and average import prices. As a rough approximation to the comparable farm-level value of these commodities, the prices used were reduced by one-third. To obtain the subaggregates to use as weights, for this particular group of foods, the process was as follows. The imports in each year were multiplied by these reduced base period prices. Then the relationships between civilian use, for example, and imports (substituting for production) for each of these items were multiplied by the derived value weights. The resulting aggregates for each category of supply and utilization were then added to the aggregates obtained above and the ratios of the grand total aggregates (for imports, etc.) to the total aggregate value of domestic food production in the given year were obtained.

Some additional qualifications regarding this technique should be noted. Information on stocks of food in the distribution system is relatively scarce and is so inadequate that the figures showing changes in stocks appear to be much more reliable than the figures showing the actual level or total quantity of stocks. Furthermore, all stocks are not available for use in a given year, for a working minimum must be maintained. Accordingly, changes in stocks at the farm, or at the processing level, or at the wholesale level, were used rather than the absolute amounts.

Complete information on the quantities of food used in 1944 and 1945 for civilian relief in areas occupied by our armed forces is not available. Some supplies sent from this country for civilian relief were taken by the army for emergency troop use. On the other hand, much army-type food appears to have been distributed to civilians and not reported to headquarters. Therefore, all food purchased and used or distributed by the armed forces has been classified together and measured at the time it was procured.

The over-all picture of the distribution of food supplies during a given year can also be analyzed on a strictly physical-weight basis. The results of such analysis will differ from those on a price-weighted basis which emphasizes the higher priced foods such as meats and dairy products. In a year like 1946 or 1947, when exports of grain (a relatively low-cost item per pound) were particularly great, the proportion of the food supply being exported appears to be much greater when measured in physical weight than when measured in value terms. The price-weighted basis has been used more extensively because, in effect, it measures changes in distribution more or less in terms of consumer preferences and costs of production. Furthermore, a price-weighted index is preferable for comparison with the index of food production for sale and farm home consumption which is price-weighted.

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[4] An estimate of "net production for food" was obtained for each food commodity by subtracting from the production estimates those quantities which were utilized for nonfood purposes (feed, seed, and industrial uses).

The fourth qualification to be made is that the computation of this index of over-all food utilization is not so elaborate as that of the index of per capita food consumption, which is described in chapter 2. The weights used are average farm prices for 1935-39, so the comparison of total food disappearance into civilian channels (taken from section b of table 1) with total civilian consumption derived from the index of civilian per capita consumption (which uses retail prices as weights) cannot be exact.

Production

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is the central fact-collecting and estimating agency for all agricultural statistics, including those of production, with the single exception of data on fish which are collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

The present crop reporting service has developed gradually during the last 85 years.5/ The Crop Reporting Board was organized in 1905 to review all State reports and to issue national reports. Significant improvements in the reporting system were made just before World War I and in 1923 and 1924. The fact-collecting and estimating are carried on through the offices of Federal agricultural statisticians located in 41 States. Three of these serve more than one State, and one serves the six New England States. These offices obtain much of their current information through the cooperation of some 750,000 voluntary crop reporters, local merchants, tax assessors, etc. An important characteristic of all United States data is the many sources from which statistics are drawn to check the basic data received from the producers. These checks have been developed over a period of years so that even when the sample is small, a high degree of reliability is attained.

Historical data on annual national production of most of the major food commodities are reasonably adequate for the last 25 years. Information for years before 1924 is much less satisfactory, and is described in detail in the commodity sections which follow.

The detailed estimates of food production are illustrated by the mass of data in the annual publication by the Department, Agricultural Statistics.6/ Estimates of food production are based on (1) data from the Censuses of Agriculture which provide bench marks every 5 years, (2) the Crop Reporting Service for interim annual and for some seasonal information, and (3) the Market News Service for day-to-day information. Briefly, the Department of Agriculture has good historical records, by States, of acreages, yields, production, and prices of major crops, of livestock movements, livestock

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5/ See United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Estimating Services of the United States Department of Agriculture, U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. (In process), for a more detailed description of the crop and livestock reporting system.

6/ United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics. Annual.

production -- including annual estimates of the lamb and calf crops and semiannual estimates of the pig crops -- and number of animals on feed as of a given date each year.

To fill in gaps in information considered essential during the war, certain special surveys were made. These included the surveys of the packs of processed fruits and vegetables and surveys of nonfederally inspected wholesale and retail slaughter. The former work has since been taken over by the trade association but the latter has been continued.

Among the types of production data still lacking are information on farm and urban gardens -- their number and size, and the total production and value by crops; local fish catch and game kill; noncommercial apple production (forbidden by statute); monthly farm slaughter; information on farm disposition of items other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes; nonfarm production data on milk, eggs, and poultry; the production of ducks and geese, concerning which there are only some scattered Census estimates; acreage and production estimates for small fruits and quinces, other than cranberries and strawberries; the number and age of fruit and nut trees by varieties (lack of which prevents forecasting marketing shifts); reliable estimates of total commercial vegetable production, for which census data are very incomplete; and information on the production of market gardens in intercensal years. No annual data are available on the dry milling of cereal products. Information on wet milled products is available only from the trade associations. Check data, such as the receipts of poultry and eggs at primary receiving plants and at principal markets, cover too small a part of total production to give adequate checks on production estimates of the commodities. Information on nonfederally inspected canned-meat production and on the processing of meat, by type, is lacking. Furthermore, with the exceptions of wheat, corn, rice, and cotton, there are only scattered data by counties, collected by some States, on the acreages, production, and value of and income from agricultural products.

With the mass of data on production of the multitude of agricultural products to deal with, the use of over-all measures or indexes is particularly necessary. Certain of these measures were available at the beginning of the war, including the index of the volume of agricultural production for sale and farm-home consumption, with break-down by types (described below); and the indexes of prices received and paid by farmers. During the war, a gross farm production index and a farm output index were developed by farm-management specialists.[7]

Index of Volume of Agricultural Production for Sale and Farm-Home Consumption[8]

The index of volume of agricultural production for sale and farm-home consumption is used to measure the current year's volume of farm products which either enters the marketing system, thus contributing to farm income or goes directly into human consumption on farms. The food part of this index is more meaningful for use with consumption data than are the new indexes recently developed by Barton and Cooper.[9] (Figure 2.)

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[7] Barton, Glen T., and Cooper, Martin R., Farm Production in War and Peace. 85 pp. Bur. Agri. Econ. FM 53. 1945.

[8] Developed from materials in the files of the Income Section, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, BAE.

The index of production for sale and home consumption includes that part of the current calendar-year production of crops which is sold or used in the farm home, regardless of when such sale or use takes place. Sales of crops include feed crops sold by one farmer and bought by another. It includes the quantities of livestock and livestock products actually sold or used for farm-home consumption during the calendar year. Crop production used for feed on the farm where grown is excluded, because the total or gross output of livestock and livestock products is represented in the index. In other words, the livestock aggregates used for each calendar year include the total quantity of feed and pasture consumed by livestock as well as "product added" by livestock above the feed and pasture consumed. The crop totals on the other hand, include only production for sale and consumption in the farm homes and thus exclude farm-produced feed.

In the strictest sense the index is not a measure of the net output of agriculture. The quantities used in constructing the index are the quantities entering into the estimates of gross farm income insofar as those quantities can be measured. For some of the crops (particularly greenhouse, nursery, and forest products) it is impossible to measure the quantities of products sold; and for some minor crops, such as small fruits and the output from market gardens, no data as to quantity are now available. But the crops included in the index do account for about 88 percent of the total gross income from crops. In the index numbers for livestock and livestock products, all items sold by farmers are included except horses, mules, honey, bees, and beeswax; and 99 percent of the total income from livestock and livestock products is accounted for. The combined index represents about 94 percent of all gross farm income.

This index credits farm-produced feed indirectly in the form of livestock production in the year fed, which is usually a year after the feed is produced. But through the use of actual data regarding livestock sales, the variation in efficiency of feed used by livestock is reflected automatically in the index.

The index fails to reflect all the changes in the net volume of agricultural production to the extent that no adjustments are made for changes in inventory, which are significant in some years. Another factor that limits the index as a measure of the net volume of agricultural production is its inclusion of some inter-farm sales, especially feeder cattle and lambs and feed crops. Legume and grass seed provide only a small percentage of the total income of farmers, and are omitted from the index because nearly all these crops are repurchased by other farmers. In general, seed is included only to the extent that it enters commercial channels.

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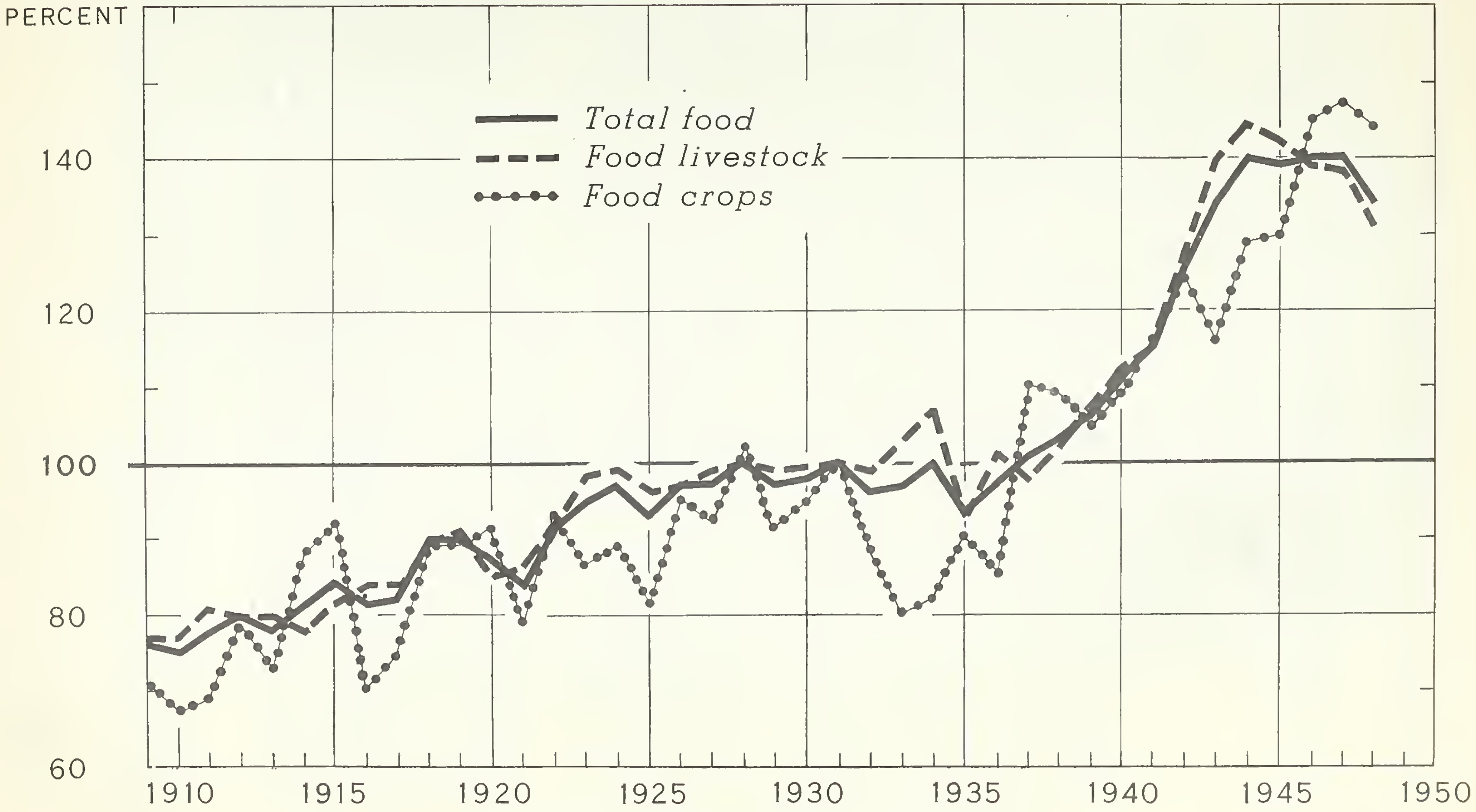
[9] See footnote 7, p. 11.

VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND FARM HOME CONSUMPTION: TOTAL FOOD, FOOD LIVESTOCK, AND FOOD CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1909-48

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)



DATA FOR 1947 AND 1948 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45723 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 2

The formula used in constructing the index is the customary weighted aggregate, commonly known as Laspeyres' formula: $\frac{\sum p_o q_1}{\sum p_o q_o}$

where p_o = the average farm price in 1935-39,

q_o = the average quantity sold or consumed in farm homes on farms where grown in 1935-39, and

q_1 = the quantity of products sold or consumed in farm homes on farms where grown in the given year.

The most difficult problem in developing an index of this sort is the avoidance of duplication arising from the fact that some farm products are used in further production, either on the farm where grown or after sale to other farms. By including only products sold or consumed directly in farm homes, such duplication is largely but not entirely eliminated. Although some products sold from one farm to another are included in the quantities entering the index numbers, they constitute a relatively small part of the total. Moreover, the year-to-year changes in the index are affected thereby only to the extent that purchases of farm products by other farmers are a varying proportion of the total sales from year to year. The proportion of inter-farm sales included in the index is not constant. But changes are usually rather small; and they probably make little or no difference in the total index of the volume of agricultural production.

The commodities used in the construction of the index, the average quantities sold, the average prices received by farmers, and the average values during the period 1935-39 are given in appendix C, table 67. The relative importance of each item in the index in the base period is also shown. Table 3 contains the indexes by commodity groups, and table 4 has the summary indexes and the derived data on a per capita basis.

Data on Foreign Trade

Information on foreign trade in food commodities for the years up to 1942, and for imports throughout the period, was taken from Foreign Commerce and Navigation in the United States. Data in this publication of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce were derived from declarations of exporters and importers. For the war years, additional data were available to supplement the regular reports of the Department of Commerce. These included information on Government shipments to the U. S. territories under the stock-piling programs, Government procurement in the territories for immediate export or for military use, shipments by Government agencies for use of our allies in military or other Government leased or owned vessels or in commercial vessels.

For most commodities it was possible to reconcile data on lend-lease shipments reported by the Commerce Department with Department of Agriculture data on shipments, for the war period as a whole. In those instances in which differences in classification or timing, or errors in reporting,

Table 3.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption, United States, 1909-48

(Index numbers: 1935-39=100)

Year	Crop groups										Livestock groups					Food		
	Food grains 1/	Feed crops 2/	Cotton (lint and seed)	Oil bearing crops 3/	Tobacco	Truck crops 4/	Fruits and tree nuts 5/	Vegetables 6/	Sugar crops 7/	All crops 8/	Meat animals 9/	Poultry and eggs 10/	Dairy products 11/	All livestock 12/	All commodities	Crops	Livestock	Total
1909	98	124	75	46	73	31	52	93	71	81	92	68	63	78	79	71	77	76
1910	88	123	89	32	79	31	54	84	73	82	88	73	65	77	79	67	77	75
1911	85	102	118	44	65	31	66	76	80	85	94	78	65	81	83	69	81	78
1912	105	131	104	62	77	35	70	95	70	94	92	75	66	80	85	79	80	80
1913	106	94	108	39	68	34	54	82	77	84	92	74	67	80	81	73	80	78
1914	129	117	123	36	71	36	78	87	71	99	88	74	68	78	86	88	78	81
1915	147	126	86	35	80	35	73	85	73	95	92	78	70	81	86	92	82	84
1916	89	109	89	43	83	36	66	70	79	81	98	75	70	84	83	70	84	81
1917	89	139	87	48	91	39	57	100	94	88	98	73	72	84	86	75	84	82
1918	132	105	93	55	99	45	62	91	96	92	110	74	71	89	90	89	90	90
1919	140	110	87	35	99	42	64	82	83	91	108	80	74	90	91	89	91	90
1920	126	149	100	43	104	51	76	91	98	102	99	78	72	85	92	91	85	87
1921	118	125	60	38	69	43	49	83	95	80	96	80	75	86	83	78	86	84
1922	124	115	73	37	86	57	80	99	74	90	105	86	77	91	91	93	92	92
1923	104	126	76	49	104	56	82	93	75	91	113	91	80	97	94	86	98	95
1924	119	111	103	81	86	66	74	90	72	96	115	91	83	99	98	89	99	97
1925	95	128	122	65	95	74	74	79	73	99	107	93	85	96	97	81	96	93
1926	119	104	137	56	89	71	96	85	70	105	105	97	87	97	100	95	97	97
1927	125	112	99	76	83	74	70	96	72	96	105	102	88	98	98	92	99	97
1928	129	121	111	65	95	76	95	100	69	106	107	101	90	100	102	102	100	100
1929	113	103	113	62	105	87	73	90	74	98	103	100	93	99	99	91	99	97
1930	109	83	105	68	113	91	89	90	85	96	100	106	94	99	98	95	99	98
1931	114	92	128	66	108	83	98	98	78	104	103	101	96	100	102	100	100	100
1932	92	113	98	60	70	79	82	100	88	92	101	99	97	99	96	88	99	96
1933	69	82	98	45	94	76	81	93	100	85	108	100	98	103	96	80	103	97
1934	64	41	74	57	74	88	86	101	82	72	117	96	98	106	93	82	107	100
1935	81	91	81	96	89	92	95	104	89	89	90	92	98	93	91	91	93	93
1936	79	58	95	72	80	96	81	88	94	82	103	99	99	101	94	85	101	97
1937	115	112	144	86	108	102	113	107	96	117	96	101	99	98	106	110	98	101
1938	124	115	91	103	95	104	100	102	114	105	102	101	102	102	103	109	102	103
1939	101	124	89	143	129	106	111	99	106	107	109	110	102	107	107	105	107	106
1940	110	114	95	171	101	111	110	101	104	107	118	112	105	112	110	109	112	111
1941	131	125	83	187	87	116	113	100	97	109	117	120	110	115	113	116	115	115
1942	139	129	98	300	97	129	117	104	110	121	131	139	114	127	124	124	127	126
1943	116	125	87	325	97	124	108	125	81	114	149	162	113	139	129	116	140	134
1944	148	153	94	270	135	137	123	106	81	128	155	166	115	143	137	129	144	140
1945	155	144	68	291	137	142	112	110	94	122	147	170	119	141	134	130	142	139
1946	164	172	66	277	160	158	133	128	103	135	145	160	119	138	137	145	139	140
1947	197	131	93	299	145	141	126	108	110	135	145	157	117	137	136	147	138	140
1948 13/	184	188	117	356	131	142	123	122	89	149	134	153	114	130	137	144	131	134

1/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
2/ Corn, oats, barley, sorghums for grain, and hay.
3/ Soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed.
4/ For fresh consumption (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons), and for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
5/ Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, apricots, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried figs, plums, dried prunes, almonds, walnuts, and pecans.
6/ Dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.
7/ Sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, and maple sugar and sirup.
8/ Includes cowpeas and hops in addition to commodity groups shown here.
9/ Cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, and their products.
10/Chicken eggs, commercial broilers, chickens, and turkeys.
11/Farm butter, cream, wholesale milk, and retail milk.
12/Includes wool and mohair in addition to commodity groups shown here.
13/Preliminary.

Table 4.- Total and per capita volume of agricultural food production for sale and for farm-home consumption, 1909-48 1/
(Index numbers: 1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total production					Per capita production				
	Food			Non-food	Total	Food			Non-food	Total
	Total	Crops	Live-stock			Total	Crops	Live-stock		
1909	76	71	77	90	79	108.1	101.0	109.5	128.0	112.4
1910	75	67	77	96	79	104.5	93.3	107.2	133.7	110.0
1911	78	69	81	101	83	106.8	94.5	111.0	138.4	113.7
1912	80	79	80	106	85	103.1	106.8	103.1	143.2	114.9
1913	78	73	80	94	81	103.3	96.7	106.0	124.5	107.3
1914	81	88	78	108	86	105.2	114.3	101.3	140.3	111.7
1915	84	92	82	95	86	107.7	117.9	105.1	121.8	110.3
1916	81	70	84	92	83	102.3	88.4	106.1	116.2	104.8
1917	82	75	84	101	86	102.1	93.4	104.6	125.8	107.1
1918	90	89	90	94	90	110.8	109.6	110.8	115.8	110.8
1919	90	89	91	93	91	110.3	109.1	111.5	114.0	111.5
1920	87	91	85	112	92	105.2	110.0	102.8	135.4	111.2
1921	84	78	86	81	83	99.8	92.6	102.1	96.2	98.6
1922	92	93	92	86	91	107.7	108.9	107.7	100.7	106.6
1923	95	86	98	94	94	109.4	99.1	112.9	108.3	108.3
1924	97	89	99	101	98	109.6	100.6	111.9	114.1	110.7
1925	93	81	96	115	97	103.6	90.2	106.9	128.1	108.0
1926	97	95	97	114	100	106.5	104.3	106.5	125.1	109.8
1927	97	92	99	99	98	105.1	99.7	107.3	107.3	106.2
1928	100	102	100	109	102	107.0	109.1	107.0	116.6	109.1
1929	97	91	99	105	99	102.6	96.3	104.8	111.1	104.8
1930	98	95	99	98	98	102.7	99.6	103.8	102.7	102.7
1931	100	100	100	110	102	104.1	104.1	104.1	114.5	106.1
1932	96	88	99	97	96	99.2	90.9	102.3	100.2	99.2
1933	97	80	103	91	96	99.7	82.2	105.9	93.5	98.7
1934	100	82	107	64	93	102.1	83.8	109.3	65.4	95.0
1935	93	91	93	87	91	94.3	92.3	94.3	88.2	92.3
1936	97	85	101	80	94	97.7	85.6	101.7	80.6	94.7
1937	101	110	98	124	106	101.1	110.1	98.1	124.1	106.1
1938	103	109	102	100	103	102.3	108.2	101.3	99.3	102.3
1939	106	105	107	109	107	104.4	103.4	104.4	107.4	104.4
1940	111	109	112	105	110	108.5	106.5	109.5	102.6	107.5
1941	115	116	115	103	113	111.3	112.3	111.3	99.7	109.4
1942	126	124	127	117	124	120.7	118.8	121.6	112.1	118.8
1943	134	116	140	112	129	126.5	109.5	132.2	105.8	121.8
1944	140	129	144	126	137	130.8	120.6	134.6	117.8	128.0
1945	139	130	142	113	134	128.5	120.1	131.2	104.4	123.8
1946	140	145	139	122	137	127.9	132.4	126.9	111.4	125.1
1947	140	147	138	120	136	125.4	131.7	123.7	107.5	121.9
1948	134	144	131	150	137	118.0	126.8	115.3	132.0	120.6

1/ Data for 1948 preliminary.

prevented such reconciliation, detailed study was made of the purchase and financial data of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to learn whether the Department of Agriculture reports on shipments or the Department of Commerce data on lend-lease and other Government exports were the more accurate, allowing for some lags in reporting. As the USDA data on deliveries for export and deliveries to military agencies and to domestic agencies, could be coordinated better with the Department's data on stocks, they were used for most commodities to indicate USDA takings out of market supplies on a year-to-year basis. In many instances the differences between the two sets of export data proved to be insignificant even on an annual basis.

Exports and shipments of food through commercial channels were estimated for the war years after a careful analysis was made of total exports and of Government exports such as those under lend-lease, UNRRA, and relief programs -- often country by country. Beginning in April 1948, data on inshipments from and shipments to Hawaii have been estimated for most commodities on the basis of commercial information and historical patterns, because shippers' declarations are no longer required, under Public Law 476, 80th Congress, approved April 7, 1948.

Food procured by the military services for civilian feeding in occupied areas was measured in the year procured rather than in the year shipped; therefore, total exports and shipments cannot be derived from the tables for the years 1944 to 1948 for those commodities that were used for military civilian-feeding programs. Because of the abnormal character of such exports these are not likely to interfere with analysis of export trends; however, data on military civilian-feeding shipments for major items for the years 1945 to 1948 are given separately in table 65, appendix A, for reference use.

Stocks

Stocks of food commodities include supplies held in raw, semiprocessed, and processed forms by farmers, manufacturers, and various types of distributors. Although available information on total stocks held on January 1, for example, is undoubtedly often very incomplete, changes in known stocks from year to year are useful if on a comparable basis.

Information on food stocks has been obtained from reports of stocks in commercial cold-storage warehouses (issuance begun in 1914); from reports of the Crop Reporting Board such as grain stocks on the farm and at interior points and stocks of several vegetables; market-news data on stocks in terminal markets; and some trade data. During the war such data were supplemented by special surveys when the Government took control over the distribution of coffee, tea, cocoa, and some of the spices. Monthly reports on packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks of canned fruits and juices, vegetables, dried fruits, etc., were required for administration of the rationing program.

Only scattered information on retail stocks of food and supplies in transit has ever been gathered. Wholesalers' and processors' stocks or perishable items are partially covered in the cold-storage reports, but supplies held outside commercial cold-storage warehouses are not reported.

For the war period, the distinction between strictly commercial and Government holdings was important. Data on War Food Administration stocks were statistical residuals until 1944 when physical inventories were taken for the first time. Some information on military stocks held at Quartermaster depots is now available, but it excludes considerable quantities held near military installations, in transit, at shipside, and overseas.

Military and Other Government Takings

Information on military and other Government purchases for civilian use not in the United States is necessary if we are to derive estimates of civilian consumption from production, stock, and foreign-trade data. Although a thorough investigation of source material has been made, it seems impossible to obtain usable data on military takings during the period of World War I. The only available information is the records of shipments to the American Expeditionary Forces, which apparently included supplies for Belgian relief, American Red Cross, and the Allies. No data have been found for food purchases for troops in this country. Accordingly, estimates of domestic consumption for the years 1917-19 include the armed forces in the population and supplies for the A. E. F. in the total food supply. Information on military takings before 1942 are fragmentary, partly because procurement was largely decentralized, but they have been estimated for 1941 when they first became significant.

Estimates of military takings in 1942-48 were based on reports of actual deliveries to military agencies plus certain allowances for unreported local purchases. Supplies procured and used by the armed forces for feeding civilians in occupied areas are included with those for the armed forces. The only information on the quantities so used, in 1943 and 1944, is shipments from warehouses in the United States to theaters of operations, with no supplementary information on the quantities diverted to troop use nor on the quantities diverted to civilian feeding from the supplies for troops. By 1945, the feeding programs were so organized that the reports on shipments from this country are a fair indication of the quantities used. Information is not available, however, concerning supplies of food procured under the regular supply programs, and held by the armed forces abroad at the end of the war, which were sold or used for civilian feeding. Because procurement for civilian-feeding programs is a better measure of withdrawals from market supplies than are shipments, and because they avoid problems of duplication, such data have been used in the supply-and-distribution tables in appendix A.

Purchases by the Government under various domestic and foreign-relief programs have been allocated by means of stock adjustments so far as possible to the years when such supplies were distributed for domestic consumption or withdrawn from domestic supplies. Until 1941, quantities exported were automatically included in the exports reported by the Department of Commerce.

Nonfood Utilization

The Crop Reporting Board provides information on principal nonfood utilization of food commodities at the farm level. Some data on such use at processing stages are available from the Census of Manufactures. These quantities were subtracted from the supplies when civilian food consumption was estimated. But data on nonfood use (other than for feed, seed, and alcohol) of such items as dry milk, corn meal, wheat, and rice are inadequate or not available. Specific note will be made of such problems in the following commodity statements.

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY OF DATA FOR MAJOR FOODS

Meats [10]

Estimates of the quantity of meat consumed annually by the civilian population of the United States, given for the years 1909 to 1948 in table 52, are calculated as the difference between the supply available from all sources and the disappearance into all noncivilian uses.[11] Essentially, the supply of meat in each year is made up of production from total United States slaughter, of imports from foreign countries, and of cold-storage stocks carried over from the preceding year. Distribution includes exports to foreign countries and shipments to possessions of the United States, cold-storage stocks held at the end of the year, military takings, and civilian consumption.

Meat is produced in commercial plants and by slaughter on farms. Commercial meat production is reported in two categories: production from federally inspected slaughter, and production from other wholesale and retail slaughter. Data on federally inspected slaughter have been obtained incidentally in the administration of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. This act provided for the sanitary inspection of all plants producing meat that is to be moved in interstate commerce. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported numbers of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection for all years, beginning in 1907. Quantities of meat produced from federally inspected slaughter are calculated from average dressed weights per head as obtained by separate surveys of inspected slaughterers from 1921 to date, and estimated from available data for 1909 to 1920.

Data on meat produced by wholesale slaughterers other than those receiving Federal inspection, and by retail slaughterers, have originated in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The major source of background data for wholesale slaughter, up to 1943, was the Census of Manufactures,[12] which was taken every 5 years through 1919, and every 2 years from 1921 to 1939. The census showed the number and total live weight of animals slaughtered in the entire slaughtering and meat-packing industry. In deriving estimates of nonfederally inspected meat production, year-to-year changes shown by sample data relating to number and live weight of animals slaughtered without Federal inspection were compared with corresponding data relating to those slaughtered under Federal inspection.

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[10] Prepared by Harold Breimyer, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[11] Data in the table are in terms of "carcass weight". Carcass weight of beef, veal, and lamb and mutton, can be defined as approximately equivalent to the dressed carcass, excluding offal. But as pork is immediately cut into products, the carcass weight of pork is a total of the individual products, excluding offal, and omitting the weight of material rendered into lard as well as the weight of head bones. Head bones are not excluded from dressed weights reported for beef, veal, and lamb and mutton.

[12] United States Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures. 1914-1947. Washington, D. C.

Basic data for computation of estimates of retail slaughter up to 1943 were even more incomplete. Although the 1929 census included questions relevant to retail slaughter, estimates of quantities slaughtered by retailers generally have been made in connection with balance sheets of livestock numbers, production, marketings, income, and local farm slaughter. The estimates of retail slaughter were based on miscellaneous records of local slaughter obtained through State agencies, disposition of animals as indicated by records of marketings, deaths, and farm slaughter. The census data on retail slaughter in 1929 provided a bench mark for these estimates. Average weight per head of local slaughter was estimated on the basis of average weights at the principal markets and of averages for animals slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Beginning July 1943, data on number and live weight of livestock slaughtered by nonfederally inspected wholesalers and retailers were obtained on a monthly basis. Under the wartime Government slaughter-control program, mandatory reports were submitted to the War Food Administration from July 1943 through March 1945, and subsequently to the Office of Price Administration. The reports were forwarded to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for summarization and preparation of monthly estimates of nonfederally inspected slaughter. At the end of December 1945, when the slaughter-control program was temporarily terminated, responsibility for a similar but voluntary reporting was taken over by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The slaughter-control program was reinstituted in April 1946 and reports were again required by the Office of Price Administration. Since October 1946, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has collected voluntary monthly reports from nonfederally inspected wholesalers and retailers.

The slaughter-control program, administered through licenses, provided the most complete list of slaughtering establishments ever obtained. Coverage of reports during the time when these were mandatory and filed with the War Food Administration was exceptionally large. About 90 percent of wholesale slaughterers, about 85 percent of local slaughterers, and about 70 percent of the butchers who were required to report were included in the tabulations.

Primary data on the number of head of meat animals slaughtered on farms have been obtained for about 25 years as a part of annual field surveys by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics relating to the disposition of livestock. The Censuses of Agriculture provided periodic bench marks for the estimates of numbers slaughtered. No information was obtained on live weight prior to 1943. The average live weight for the years prior to 1943 was based on general knowledge regarding the type of livestock raised and slaughtered in the different States along with the information on average weights of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection and as reported in the Census of Manufactures. Since 1943, basic data on live weight of farm slaughter have been obtained annually through the regular crop and livestock surveys made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Estimated totals of meat slaughtered on farms were published in connection with the balance sheet estimates of livestock disposition. As indicated, they were less reliable than those for federally inspected slaughter.

Several minor qualifications regarding the production data are to be noted. For example, production data for 1933 to 1936 include the quantities of meat slaughtered on Government account from livestock purchased by the Federal Government, mainly for drought relief. Beginning in 1940, data on Federal inspection exclude slaughter and meat production in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

Because commercial cold-storage stocks of meat have been reported only since 1916, supply data for 1909-15 employ no adjustment for changes in stocks during each year. The absence of such figures does not materially affect the estimates for consumption. As a rule, the estimates of civilian consumption are poorest for earliest years; then they progressively improve in accuracy, decade by decade. Currently, the data on stocks are published in the Cold-Storage Report of the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.[13] Total stocks are a summation of stocks of beef, pork, lamb and mutton, and veal. Sausage, sausage-room products, canned meats, and canned-meat products, data for which are available only since October 1, 1944, are excluded. Edible offal also is omitted. Stocks of meat held by the Government during its programs of 1933-36 and of World War II were deducted from the data on commercial stocks and are carried as U. S. Department of Agriculture stocks in table 52. Stocks are reported in product weight rather than carcass-weight equivalent, but the difference in these two reporting categories is small.

Commercial imports and exports of meat, including shipments to United States territories, are published by the United States Department of Commerce in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Data in the supply-and-distribution table are the published series, converted to a carcass-weight-equivalent basis, with exports of UNRRA and lend-lease and other Government programs omitted.

The meat operations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the middle 1930's and in World War II are shown in a separate section of table 52. Meat produced under the Government programs of the earlier period went into domestic consumption. Some of each year's production was held in storage until the following year. The net change in USDA stocks, as calculated from beginning and ending storage figures, carries forward the supplies from USDA slaughter. In this way, the quantity of each year's consumption includes only that part of emergency slaughter meat actually released to civilian consumers during the year.

Operations of the Department of Agriculture were quite extensive during and just after World War II. At that time, the Department supplied meat for lend-lease, UNRRA, and several other agencies. Data on these operations also are brought together in summary form in the Department of Agriculture section of the table. Receipts of meat by the USDA were taken from meat-grading certificates of the Commodity Credit Corporation and from net-transfer data on the relatively small quantities of meat received by the CCC from military agencies. Information on USDA exports and shipments was taken from USDA records. These records were more detailed than Department of Commerce data. USDA stock data for war years were calculated from net purchases and total deliveries. This calculation was made necessary by the fact that the accounting-record data on USDA stocks before 1944 were not comparable with purchase and delivery data. Beginning in 1944 the calculated USDA stocks are closely similar to those reported from warehouse receipts.

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[13] United States Production and Marketing Administration, Marketing Facilities Branch, Cold Storage Report. Monthly. (Processed.)

Information on meat procurement by the military agencies during and since World War II is based principally on the records of the Chicago Quartermaster Center and Chicago Quartermaster Depot. These organizations bought most of the fresh, frozen, and canned meat for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and War Relocation Authority, and for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas abroad. Data were converted to carcass-weight equivalent. They do not cover military acquisition of meat from foreign sources. Such meat did not enter the United States and so has no bearing on the domestic meat supply. No figures are available for military use in World War I, or any other years before 1941.

Production and Distribution of Edible Offal. - A secondary but by no means negligible product from slaughter of livestock is edible offal. Offals are commonly omitted in data for United States production and consumption of meat, both of which are expressed in terms of the carcass-weight equivalent of all carcass products. Data on carcass weights of meat production and consumption exclude edible offals.

The most important offal products, in terms of weight per animal, are head meat (including tongue), heart, liver, and tripe. Other items the production of which is included in table 53 include plucks, sweet breads, weasands, and tails. Kidneys are included for hogs, sheep, and lambs, but are excluded for cattle, because the kidneys are part of the dressed-beef carcass for which meat-production data are reported. Data in the table exclude weight of caul and other fats, tallow, oleo oils, and casings.

Data on production of offals are not currently collected. It has been necessary to estimate production by means of average percentage yields per 100 pounds dressed weight of carcass. Basis for the percentage factors are data for the production of each offal item relative to weight of animals for a number of plants during 1941. As thus derived, edible offals are estimated as equivalent to 6.7 percent of the dressed weight of beef, 10.7 percent of veal, 5.1 percent of lamb and mutton, and 6.7 percent of pork, excluding lard.

For the recent years, the supply of offals is computed by adding imports and beginning stocks to the estimates of production. The supply is distributed among exports and shipments, military takings, ending stocks, and civilian consumption. The data on foreign trade are obtained by combining several classes of meats that are mostly offals. As kidneys and livers make up the bulk of foreign trade in offals, any error due to classification is slight.

Comparable import and export data are not available for the years before 1934. For this reason, consumption figures for the earlier years are somewhat less accurate than those from 1934 to date.

Quantities of offals used by the military forces, including those for relief feeding abroad, were obtained from the Quartermaster General on deliveries and acceptances by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Cold-storage stocks of edible offals are reported regularly. Before July 1, 1944, trimmings were included in the stocks of offals but since that date they have been included with the individual meats. Stock data on the earlier and later periods are therefore not entirely comparable. For 1944, an approximate adjustment for the change-over was included in the consumption estimates.

Fish 14/

Production statistics on fish and shellfish are collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Information on the annual commercial catch is first assembled from State records by marketing specialists. Wherever complete data are not available from these central sources, visits are made to fishermen, wholesale dealers, and manufacturers of fishery products to obtain information from them on their production or purchases of fishery products. Although it is impossible for the few marketing specialists to interview each fisherman in a given locality, the leading ones and a representative number of those of lesser importance are interviewed to obtain reliable information on their production.

To the extent that funds have permitted, the representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service have made annual canvasses of all commercial fishery operations of the oceans and bays, and of the coastal areas as far inland as commercial fisheries are of significance; of the fisheries on the Mississippi River and all of its tributaries where commercial fishing activities are conducted; and the Great Lakes, the adjacent bays, the international lakes of northern Minnesota, and the rivers that have outlets in these waters. The only year for which a complete survey of the entire United States was made was 1931. For all other years since 1880 some parts of the country were not canvassed. Although no survey data are available for the Mississippi River States since 1931, the annual commercial-fishery production statistics for the United States from 1929 to date have been more complete than in the preceding years. For the years in which no catch or production data were reported, estimates of consumption were made on the basis of the consumption pattern or trend.

Data relating to the previous year's production of canned fishery products and byproducts are obtained at the beginning of the current year from each plant in the United States that processes these products. The reports are obtained by mail, and personal visits by the marketing specialists are made to those firms that find it impossible to furnish the necessary information by mail. Annual production data have been complete in coverage since 1921.

14/ Prepared by Harry Sherr, agricultural economic statistician of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with specialists of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Statistics on the commercial production of frozen fish and cold-storage holdings of fresh and frozen fish are collected each month directly from the warehousemen and fish processors by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Agriculture.

Incomplete data on stocks of canned and cured fish affect the accuracy of the estimates of civilian consumption in the United States by making them too high in some periods and too low in others. For canned fish, only the stocks of salmon are available and only for the period 1926 to 1942. The annual reports of the Pacific Fisherman[15] are the source for these data. Even the data for canned salmon are inadequate because they represent quantities held by packers only. There are indications that for some prewar years the carry-over stocks in the hands of wholesale distributors were unusually large. But for the war years 1942-45, the distributor stocks as of December 31 were undoubtedly insignificant. For canned tuna and Pacific mackerel, figures on the packers' stocks are available for the period beginning January 1, 1942 but they were not used in making estimates of canned fish consumption because the holdings were small, both relatively and absolutely.

Stocks of cured fish as indicated in the table refer to reported commercial cold-storage holdings of smoked fish only. The reported cold-storage stocks for cured fish include products other than the smoked items; these "other" products include commodities that are subject to reprocessing. To avoid duplication with reported commercial production of canned fish and cured fish, the intermediate (that is, partially processed) products were excluded from stocks.

Data on foreign trade, including shipments between the United States and the noncontiguous territories of fresh and processed fish and fishery products, were obtained from the tabulations made by the Department of Commerce of certificates from the Bureau of the Census. Imports of fresh and frozen and cured fishery products were adjusted to eliminate possible partial duplication with reported domestic commercial production of canned and cured fishery products. The adjustment was on the basis of the major use made of the individual species after arrival in the United States. For example, most of the fresh and frozen tuna imported into the United States is canned and is therefore later reported as domestic production of canned fish. In the case of fish exports, it was necessary to omit one minor commodity group (fish, not elsewhere specified) because of the impossibility of separating the figures on fresh or frozen, canned, and cured fish.

Data on purchases of fish and fishery products by military agencies of the United States are available for all years beginning with 1943. Information for 1942 was estimated, using fragmentary data as a base. No purchase data are available for the years prior to 1942, but they probably were relatively small.

The data on supplies and distribution of fishery products were converted to an "edible-weight" basis, using factors developed over a period of years by specialists of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U. S. Tariff Commission.

15/ Pacific Fisherman. Seattle, Washington. January issues.

(Table 54, appendix A.) In general, for the purpose of converting the production estimates to an edible-weight basis:

(a) canned, cured and fresh and frozen packaged fin fish were assumed to be 100 percent edible;

(b) fresh and frozen unpackaged fin fish were assumed to contain no more than 50 percent edible portion;

(c) among the shellfish, the mollusks catch (clams, oysters, etc.) were assumed to be 100 percent edible because the data are reported on a meat-equivalent basis and the crustaceans (such as crabs and lobsters) were converted, based on the average yield of meat in the case of each species.

For many individual species of fresh or processed fish, separate conversion factors were used depending on (1) the basis on which production estimates were reported and (2) the yield factors obtained from laboratory tests and from fish processors' experience. The estimates of civilian consumption indicated in this report are lower than those previously used, principally because earlier estimates were calculated on the basis of marketed weight - that is, round, dressed, drawn, steaks, fillets, etc.

In using statistics relating to fish and fishery products it is of utmost importance to note carefully the basis on which the data are presented. Listed below are the terms most commonly used in connection with fishery statistics:

Fish includes (a) fin fish
(b) mollusks -- clams, oysters, scallops, etc.
(c) crustaceans -- crabs, lobsters, shrimp, etc.

Round weight, except for the mollusks, is the weight of the fish as landed. Catch statistics for mollusks are on a "meat" basis.

Drawn weight is the weight of the fin fish after the entrails have been removed.

Dressed weight is the weight of the fin fish after the entrails, head, tail, and fins, have been removed.

Edible weight is the weight of the edible portion of the fin fish, mollusk, or crustacean.

Fillets are the meaty sides of the fin fish which have been cut lengthwise away from the backbone.

Steaks are cross-section cuts of larger species of fish, usually 5/8-inch thick or more.

Marketed weight is the weight of the fish in the form in which it was marketed -- round, drawn, dressed, etc.

A comprehensive and detailed statistical analysis of the supply and distribution of fish for human consumption in the United States, prepared in 1948 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with specialists of both the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior and the United States Tariff Commission, covered the period 1930-47.[16] Information for earlier years is less adequate (except for canned fish) and is described here.

For fresh and frozen fish the annual production data for the period 1929-47 represent estimates of the quantity of the corresponding total catch thus utilized. The estimates of utilization were developed by specialists of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the basis of the catch reported in areas in which a survey was made for the period plus an estimate of the catch in the unsurveyed regions. The estimates of annual utilization were adjusted to exclude production in Alaska, and were then converted to an edible-weight basis by eliminating the items for which the conversion factor was known -- for example, fresh and frozen packaged fish and shellfish -- and converting the remainder on the basis of a 50-percent yield of meat. The annual production data on packaged fish were reasonably complete, but for packaged shellfish the output had to be estimated for all years after 1940 because no surveys were made for this item.

Foreign-trade data, including shipments between the United States and the noncontiguous territories, on fresh and frozen fish have been available, although not on a strictly comparable basis, since 1909. For example, for current years it was necessary to omit imports of tuna and herring into the United States because most of these commodities are reprocessed before they are distributed in this country. This adjustment resulted in an understatement of imports but it forestalled what would have been a serious duplication with the reported United States production of canned tuna and cured herring.

Monthly reports on cold-storage holdings of fresh and frozen fish have been available since 1917. Before 1943 stocks were reported on a midmonth basis. The January 1 carry-over for the years 1930-42 were assumed to be an average of the stocks on January 15 and the holdings on the preceding December 15.

The year-end stocks of fresh and frozen fish were adjusted to eliminate holdings in Alaska and the quantities to be used for bait or animal food, in order to obtain the figures for stocks held in continental United States for human consumption. Separate data on cold-storage holdings in Alaska were not available prior to 1942 so the information for the years 1930-41 were reduced by 2 percent -- the average relationship between reported total United States plus Alaska holdings and the stocks in Alaska on January 1, 1942-47. Likewise, on the assumption that fresh or frozen fish for animal food became increasingly popular after 1930, a progressive allowance from less than 1 percent to almost 2 percent was made for the years 1930-41.

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[16] Sherr, Harry and others, Supply and Distribution of Fishery Products in the Continental United States, 1930-47. U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., The National Food Situation, July-Sept. 1948, pp. 19-40.

Military takings of fresh and frozen fish in 1943-47 were reported as a total. Thus the data had to be converted to an edible basis by using an average conversion factor of about 50 percent. This factor may be somewhat high as the total includes purchases of fish fillets and steaks.

The cold-storage holdings in the continental United States of fresh and frozen fish for human consumption were converted to an edible basis using information obtained from a study made in 1945. This study indicated the form (round, dressed, fillets, etc.) in which the various species of fish were stored.

For the years 1909-28, per capita estimates of fresh and frozen fish consumed by civilians in the United States were made on the basis of a straight-line interpolation between 1909 and 1929. With data on both production and foreign trade available for 1908, it was possible to make an estimate of civilian disappearance of fresh, canned, and cured fish. That year was the only one between 1880 and 1929 for which a relatively complete survey of the country was made -- only the Mississippi River States were omitted.

Reported production of canned fish[17] in the continental United States has been complete in coverage since 1921. The output data were expressed in terms of product weight, which coincides with the edible-weight basis, and had only to be converted from the basis of "standard cases" to "equivalent pounds".

Foreign-trade data including shipments between the United States and the noncontiguous territories have always been complete in coverage, but in some instances minor adjustments were necessary. For example, imports of canned sardines are reported on the basis of the weight of the product including the weight of the immediate container. An allowance had to be made for the weight of the can.

Calendar year-end data on stocks of canned fish are available only for salmon and only for those quantities held at the packer level during the period 1926-42. Data regarding packer stocks of canned tuna and Pacific mackerel were available for 1942-47, but they were not used because comparable data on salmon, a major canned-fish item, were missing for those years. For the war years, the lack of adequate data on stocks was not a problem because most of the canned fish had moved into the distribution channels by the end of the year.

Because of inadequate data on stocks for the period before 1942 and after 1945 it was possible to estimate only the per capita movement of canned fish into civilian distribution channels, not actual consumption.

Estimates of the per capita civilian consumption of canned fish in the United States, 1909-20, were made on the basis of a straight-line interpolation.

Estimates of the consumption of cured fish by civilians in the United States in the period 1929-47 were derived from information on production which was relatively complete only for the years 1929-31 and 1937-40. For the intervening period, and after 1940, the data were estimated. Partially cured fish were disregarded for, after later reprocessing, they would again be reported as production.

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[17] Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish or shellfish; for example, canned clam chowder, clam broth, and cod-fish-cake material.

Information on cold-storage holdings of cured fish have been inadequate throughout for it was not possible to separate the quantities which were subject to reprocessing before sale from the cured fish which were finished products. Beginning in 1941, the commodity classification used in the reporting of monthly cold-storage holdings of cured fish was expanded. It became possible at that time to identify stocks of some of the cured-fish items that were available for direct movement into distribution channels.

Information on imports and exports of cured fish, and on trade between the United States and the noncontiguous territories, is complete in coverage. But, not all the reported data on foreign trade could be used because of statistical obstacles. For instance, some of the imported fish were generally reprocessed and later reported among domestic-production estimates.

For the years 1909-28, civilian per capita consumption of cured fish was estimated on the basis of a straight-line projection.

Poultry and Eggs [18]

Estimates of poultry production cover farm chickens and eggs, turkeys, and commercial broilers. No annual estimates are available for other species of poultry in intercensal years. Nonfarm production of turkeys and commercial broilers is regarded as of little importance. Where estimates of total United States chicken and egg production were needed, 10 percent of the current farm estimate was used to represent nonfarm production of both farm chickens and eggs. This figure was based upon unpublished census data for sample town holdings in 1930.

Chickens.- Estimated total chicken production in a given year is the sum of farm production, plus 10 percent of farm consumption and sales to allow for nonfarm production, plus commercial broiler output. (Table 55, appendix A.)

Estimates of numbers of farm chickens raised were based primarily on enumerations taken every 5 years under the Census of Agriculture, with certain allowances for incompleteness determined by State farm census records, State inspection records, and other check data. Numbers raised in intercensal years were estimated on the basis of year-to-year changes in the June rural mail-carrier survey, certain monthly General Crop schedules, and other annual check data described below. Returns from these surveys cover holdings on about 185,000 farms. Check data of an enumerative character for intercensal years have been confined to assessors' annual farm census in 13 States, and an annual school survey in one State.

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[18] Prepared by Gerson Levin, formerly agricultural economic statistician, and George A. Rogers, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Estimates of farm chicken production were obtained by subtracting the death loss during the year of chickens on hand at the beginning of the year from the number of farm chickens raised during the year. The number raised is the number of baby chicks started less death losses. Slaughter from farm production is production plus or minus inventory changes in numbers of chickens on hand at the beginning and end of each year. It includes both farm consumption and sales off farms.

Annual State surveys provided the main basis for determining yearly United States output for the years 1934-47. Chick-placement data for the seven major broiler areas since January 1948 provide a much improved basis for making annual estimates. During the earlier years check data were not available for these estimates in all States.

Monthly and annual estimates of chick production in hatcheries were based on sample data obtained from about 25 percent of the total capacity of the 10,000 hatcheries in the United States. Monthly surveys were followed at the end of the year by a check-up survey to obtain information from those hatcheries not reporting in monthly surveys. About every 5 years a comprehensive survey covering all hatcheries in the United States has been made to obtain basic information for any necessary revisions. Hatchery production in recent years has accounted for about 80 percent of farm chickens raised plus all of the commercial broilers. It is a rough check on chickens raised on farms, after allowances are made for nonfarm production, commercial broiler production, chickens hatched on farms where produced, and death loss of farm chickens raised.

In the last few years, commercial broilers have averaged about 3 pounds each and farm chickens up to 4.5 pounds each, at time of sale, live-weight basis. Dressed weight (only blood and feathers off) is estimated at 88 percent of the live weight.

Supplies of chicken for annual domestic civilian consumption were ascertained by adjusting the dressed weight of total production for changes in cold storage holdings (including Government holdings), by adding imports, and by subtracting commercial exports and shipments to territories, Department of Agriculture deliveries, and military procurement for the years since 1941. Total figures on stocks in cold-storage have been available since 1916. Import data on chickens began in 1910 but export information was not available until 1922.

Eggs. - Estimated total production of chicken eggs in a given year is the sum of production of farm eggs plus a 10-percent allowance for nonfarm production.

Estimates of the number of layers on farms and the rate of lay per bird were the basic data used to estimate the production of eggs. Number of layers on farms January 1 of census years were obtained by adjusting the census base (for example, April 1) to a January 1 equivalent. Numbers on farms January 1 for intercensal years were estimated primarily by use of year-to-year changes shown by December rural mail-carrier surveys covering about 160,000 flocks. Month-to-month changes in numbers in laying flocks, average rate of lay per bird, and the resultant farm-egg production were based upon monthly samples covering about 30,000 farm flocks.

Checks on rate of lay are not currently available. In 1930, however, the results of the April census enumerations of "eggs produced yesterday" agreed closely with monthly returns from crop reporters at the flush season of egg production.

Supplies of chicken eggs for annual domestic civilian consumption in terms of shell-egg equivalents were determined for most of the period 1909-48 by adjusting total chicken-egg production for changes in cold-storage holdings, by adding imports, and by subtracting the exports, the shipments to territories, the quantities used for hatching, the Department of Agriculture deliveries, and the military procurement.

Cold-storage data on shell eggs began in 1915 and on frozen eggs in 1916. Data on stocks of dried eggs began in 1943. Data of the Department of Agriculture regarding stocks have included shell eggs since 1940, and Government holdings of frozen eggs since 1941.

Total eggs used for hatching were computed by adding the number of farm chickens raised plus 10 percent for nonfarm production to the number of commercial broilers produced, and multiplying this sum by a conversion factor representing eggs required per chicken raised.

Export and import data have been available since 1910. Before 1922, export data included only shell eggs. From 1922 to 1940 (1938 and 1939 not available), eggs and yolks, other than in shell, were reported in total which prevented a break-down into categories. This presented a conversion problem met by treating these egg products as all equivalent to whole frozen eggs. Product data in other instances were converted to a shell-egg equivalent basis by using standard factors for individual products. Shipments to territories, Department of Agriculture deliveries, and military procurement, have been separately reported since 1941.

Turkeys. - Basic data on numbers of turkeys raised were obtained from the quinquennial census enumerations adjusted for incompleteness on the basis of State census reports and inspection records. The year-to-year changes during intervening years were determined from special turkey surveys made in January and August of each year, supplemented by State farm census and inspection records. There are no check data on production for the United States as a whole but there is an annual farm census in 8 States which collects data on turkeys raised. In several States a check is secured from sales and inspection records; some of these cover a major part of total production. Annual estimates of production began in 1929.

The number of turkeys slaughtered annually was the sum of numbers sold and number consumed on farms estimates of which were determined independently. Live turkeys in recent years have averaged about 18 pounds per bird at time of sale. Dressed weight (only blood and feathers off) is estimated at 91 percent of the live weight.

Supplies of turkey for annual domestic civilian consumption were ascertained by adjusting the dressed-weight equivalent of slaughter (no nonfarm production allowance was made for turkeys) for changes in cold-storage holdings, by adding imports, and by subtracting Department of Agriculture deliveries and military procurement. Separate data regarding exports of turkeys are not available. Cold-storage holdings of turkeys have been available since 1916, imports since 1930, and Department of Agriculture deliveries and military procurement since 1941.

Dairy Products [19]

Production of milk and of individual dairy products was estimated from many data. Basic information for estimating consumption includes farm milk production, the use of milk in the forms of fluid milk and cream, the utilization of milk in the many manufactured products, data on stocks, and foreign trade. (Table 56, appendix A.)

Farm Milk Production; Current Estimates. - Since 1924, annual estimates of the production of whole milk[20] have been based on sample returns showing numbers of milk cows and milk produced on individual farms. Milk production on farms in the United States is estimated currently for each month. Estimates of yearly milk production and quantities of milk disposed of in different ways are prepared annually for each State. The annual estimates of milk production usually check closely with the sum of the current monthly estimates. The annual estimates of production and utilization of milk in each State are reviewed and compared with the indications of commercial milk deliveries, dairy products manufactured, records of milk-market administrators, census enumerations, and other records. In general, the estimates for the main commercial dairy areas appear to have been somewhat more accurate than estimates of production and utilization for areas in which only a few cows are kept and in which most of the milk is used on the farms.

The yearly figures of the Department of Agriculture as to numbers of milk cows as well as the basic inventory estimates of "cows and heifers 2 years old and older, kept for milk, on farms January 1" are based on information from various sources, including monthly reports from crop correspondents, quarterly reports from dairy correspondents, semiannual rural mail-carrier livestock surveys, annual records in some States of cows assessed for taxation, numbers enumerated by assessors, or numbers tested or inspected for disease, and census enumerations at 5-year intervals. The monthly reports from crop correspondents show numbers of milk cows, numbers being milked, and daily production the first of each month, on about 20,000 farms. The quarterly reports from dairy correspondents show current production, milk utilization, and factors affecting production on about 7,000 farms that produce milk in commercial quantities. The livestock surveys obtain records of numbers of milk cows and daily milk production on 125,000 farms. These data are gathered each June and December on cards distributed and collected by rural mail-carriers. The assessment and inspection records vary between States in completeness and classification. Census enumerations are made at varying dates and for various age limits and classifications, but they provide basic information regarding numbers of farms keeping cows and numbers of cows milked.

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[19] Prepared by H. C. Kriesel, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[20] Milk production is defined as all cows' milk drawn, whether marketed, used on farms, or fed on farms, but excludes milk sucked by calves and any milk spilled or wasted by the farmers.

Estimates of production per cow are based on 1 day's production reported monthly by crop correspondents, 1 day's production reported quarterly by special dairy correspondents, and 1 day's production reported on rural-carrier livestock-survey records. Allowances are made for the fact that records obtained from the first two sources are from progressive farmers whose skills are better than average and who keep larger herds than are typical.

There is no current check on off-farm milk production, which is believed to be under 3 percent of the total milk produced. This is estimated by carrying forward figures based on the Census of Agriculture of 1920 and on the 1930 census enumeration of nonfarm livestock in sample counties.

Data on disposition are possibly somewhat less exact than those on production. Quantities retained on farms for human consumption, for feeding to livestock, for making farm butter, or for sale as cream or whole milk are based chiefly on quarterly reports from the dairy correspondents and on annual reports on farm-butter production by crop correspondents. Estimated quantities sold are checked with quantities required to produce the manufactured dairy products and the quantities used in fluid consumption.

Farm Milk Production; Historical Series. - Data on farm production and disposition of milk have been officially determined and published only since 1924. These data are released in April each year.[21] For the years 1909-23, tentative approximations to the general level of milk output were determined on the basis of the 1910 and 1920 censuses of agriculture, on quantities utilized for manufactured products, and for fluid uses, and on the basis of certain considerations relative to producing conditions. While the figures are believed to show general trends fairly well, they are not considered reliable for studies of year-to-year variation. Improved estimates of milk production and disposition, by States, are now being made for the period 1909-23, under a project of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Consumption of Fluid Whole Milk and Cream. - Of the total supply of milk produced in the United States, between 40 and 50 percent was consumed as fluid whole milk and cream, in the last two decades. The farm component of this, which in recent years contributed between 20 and 25 percent of the total fluid milk and cream consumed, was determined from per capita consumption estimates, based on quarterly reports from dairy correspondents, and estimates of population on farms that had milk cows. It was presumed that nonfarm consumption was sufficiently high to offset consumption by farmers who do not keep milk cows.

The initial level of consumption by the nonfarm population was established for the period 1929-31 on the basis of reports from Health Officers concerning quantities of milk sold in many cities and localities, and the population in such areas. The per capita rates determined for those years, were applied to the entire nonfarm population of the United States. The aggregate level of consumption was extended back to 1921 (except for 1922) and carried forward from 1931 on the basis of composite date obtained from Health Officers as to quantities of milk sold for fluid consumption. For recent years, there have been more and more data from Administrators of Federal Milk Marketing Orders and from milk marketing areas under control of individual States, which have been helpful in establishing these estimates. The estimated volume of milk used in manufactured dairy products in the several States also provided helpful corroborative information. In another RMA project now under way, additional data on the consumption of fluid milk and cream are being collected.

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[21] United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk. 1924-40 - 1947-48. Washington, D. C.

For the period 1909-20 and 1922 the estimates of per person consumption of fluid milk and cream were derived on the basis of tentative approximations to the quantity of milk produced (farm and nonfarm) for food described above and the quantities used for manufactured whole-milk products, with adjustments for net imports of fluid milk and cream. Collection of data on stocks of fluid milk and cream was not begun until 1931 -- a time when estimates of fluid consumption were made largely on an independent basis.

For some purposes, such as computation of the nutritive content of the food supply, it has been necessary to separate data on the product-weight of whole milk and of cream consumed rather than the milk equivalent of the two items combined. This separation was made on the basis of observations from only a few areas. For most years, it was assumed that of the milk equivalent of fluid milk and cream consumed, 80 percent was whole milk and 20 percent was cream. The basis for these calculations eventually will be strengthened by the other projects now being carried on under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Fluid Skimmed-Milk Products and Buttermilk. - Substantial quantities of fluid skim milk are consumed in the United States, either in the form of skim milk as such, or as products made from skim milk, as cultured buttermilk and chocolate-flavored drinks. Large quantities of fresh (or natural) buttermilk still are consumed on farms. Among the nonfarm population, there probably has been a substantial shift from fresh buttermilk to the cultured product. Consumption of chocolate-flavored drinks made from skim milk apparently began in the early 1920's and has increased markedly.

Large quantities of skim milk are used for animal feed and for other nonfood purposes in the United States. Consequently, there is no firm basis for estimating quantities of skim milk used for specific purposes, as there is in the case of the butterfat. Data have been collected from special dairy reporters to ascertain the quantity of buttermilk and skim milk consumed per person in households of farmers. The per capita quantities consumed in 1946 were estimated and applied to the number of people on farms with milk cows. The aggregate quantities for each calendar year, 1909 to date, were calculated by assuming the same per capita rate for skim milk and buttermilk as prevailed in 1946.

For the nonfarm population, the quantities of skim-milk items consumed were based on results of consumer-purchase surveys and on records from a few milk-marketing areas for recent years. The per capita levels of recent years were extended back toward 1909, with adjustments in accordance with general information as to the trends in the volume of the respective items. The aggregate quantity consumed by nonfarm people was determined in each case by multiplying the per capita level by the number of persons. The basis for making current estimates of consumption of skim-milk items will be improved substantially in the near future by the results of research projects now under way.

Manufactured Dairy Products. - Data on production have been obtained for an increasing number of manufactured dairy products since the original beginning after World War I. For many major products, estimates have been made and released monthly. For some of the less important items, monthly data on quantities produced are made and released after the close of the calendar year. For most products, the first release is based on a sample of plants which manufacture these items. The final data are based on complete enumerations of all plants in the United States that produce dairy products. In recent years, somewhat more than 11,000 plants have been engaged in processing milk into various items. Most of the data for the years before 1929 have not been adjusted to allow for underenumeration of plants as reported monthly in that period. These data are being reworked under a Research and Marketing project.

Over most of the period available data from the Department of Commerce have been used for the figures on exports and imports of the different products. During World War II, however, because of wartime circumstances, it was not possible for the Department of Commerce to get complete data on exports. So for this period, available data from the Department of Agriculture on program operations were used as a basis for the estimates of foreign shipments.

During World War II, the quantities taken by the military forces were estimated from military procurement records for all dairy products, except fluid milk and ice cream; for these two items reported figures were obviously understated. Thus, for these two products, the data as shown in the tables were calculated on the basis of probable consumption of each item, per person in the armed forces, as indicated by some survey data.

Butter Consumption. - Estimation of the consumption of butter is described in the fats and oils section.

Cheese Consumption. - Estimates were made of the supply and disposition of American cheese, cheese other than American made of whole milk and part skim, full skim cheese, and cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.

In an earlier publication[22] data on total and factory production of cheese were published back to the middle of the nineteenth century, with adjustments for underenumeration in previously published Bureau of Agricultural Economics data, through 1929. Production of cheese on farms was relatively small from 1909 onward and gradually declined so, by 1927, it was estimated that no appreciable quantity of whole-milk cheese was produced on farms. Total production of cheese in the United States was divided between American and other cheese for 1919-29, in accordance with the ratio of production between those two items as published monthly by the BAE.

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[22] Vial, Edmund E., Production and Consumption of Manufactured Dairy Products. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 722, 76 pp., illus. 1940.

For the period 1909-18, the total quantity of cheese produced was broken down as between American and other cheese, in accordance with the ratio which existed between the two items from 1919 through 1924.

Data on cold-storage stocks of cheese have been estimated by the Department since 1916 and are now published monthly in the Cold Storage Report. This report covers holdings of cheese in commercial warehouses. Practically all imports consist of types other than American. When the types were not reported separately, it was assumed that all imports were cheese other than American.

Cheese Made from Skim Milk. - The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated production of full-skim American cheese from 1919 to date, on the basis of enumerations. For the period before 1919, data on production of skim-milk cheese from the Census of Manufactures were used as a basis for interpolation for years between censuses. In recent years, production of this item has been very small. There are no data on storage stocks of this product or on foreign trade. It was assumed that the quantity produced each year was consumed during the year. Production of cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese, has been officially eatimated back to 1920. For years before 1920, production was approximated on the basis of census data for 1909-14. It was assumed that the total quantity of cottage cheese produced off of farms was consumed by the nonfarm population. Data on consumption of cottage cheese, as provided by consumer-purchase studies, indicated that in recent years consumption by farm people was about 50 percent greater than consumption by nonfarm people. In earlier years, however, the ratio of farm and nonfarm consumption probably was greater. For this study, it was assumed that from 1909-19, per person consumption on farms was twice that for nonfarm people. From 1919-29, it was assumed that consumption on farms was 75 percent greater than nonfarm consumption. The per capita quantities of cottage cheese given in accompanying tables are averages for the entire population as computed by the above procedure.

Condensed and Evaporated Whole Milk. - Collection of production data for condensed and evaporated whole milk was begun in 1920. The data as published were used back to that time. For years before 1920, output of the different items was based on interpolations between census years 1909 and 1914 and the BAE data for 1919. Data on manufacturers' stocks were collected beginning with 1919. These data, of course, are available only for the canned items. It was assumed that the quantity of the bulk product produced during the year was consumed in that year. Exports and imports were not reported separately for all years for condensed and evaporated milk, respectively. For the years when the two products were reported in a combined figure, and separate figures were desired, distribution was made in accordance with the relative quantities of each product in the total, in the immediately following years.

Dry Whole Milk. - Production of dry whole milk began on a very small scale early in this century. The BAE has determined the production of this product, by months, 1918 to date. Before 1918, annual production was determined on the basis of the BAE estimate for 1918 and the Census of Manufactures report for 1914. Figures on manufacturers' stocks have been available since the early 1920's.

Exports and imports of dry whole milk have not been reported separately from other dry milks throughout the period. For the years in which combined figures were reported, the quantity of dry whole milk involved was determined according to the relative quantity of this item in the total in years when separate reports were made.

Ice Cream. - There is practically no storage nor international trade in ice cream. Thus, the quantity of ice cream consumed in each calendar year is essentially equal to the production in that year. Data on the production of ice cream have been collected by months, from 1918 to date. For the period 1909 to 1918, production was estimated on the basis of Census of Manufactures' data for 1914 and BAE data for the later period. For the period 1919-29, production reported by the BAE was revised upward to allow for incomplete enumerations.[23] Beginning with 1930, the data as published were used for this study. Production reported for 1937 and later years are not strictly comparable with production for earlier years, because of the inclusion of production of counter freezers and other small retail firms in later years. The data on ice cream are published in terms of gallons. These were converted to product weight assuming a gallon weights 4.7 pounds through 1943, 4.5 pounds in 1944 and 1945, and 4.6 pounds for later years. Information on the supply and distribution of ice cream on product weight basis is given in table 56, appendix A. Production and consumption of ice cream in terms of gross and net quantities (computed on fat solids basis) of milk used, also were estimated. A considerable part of the fat and some of the nonfat of milk used in making ice cream is provided in the form of butter and condensed whole milk. For some purposes, it is useful to have the net quantity of milk used in making ice cream. This was obtained by subtracting from the gross quantity used the quantity of milk (fat-solids basis) equivalent to the condensed whole milk and butter used in making ice cream. The series on net milk used in making ice cream, as well as the quantity contributed by condensed milk and butter, is published annually in the publication Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk.[24]

In recent years, an increasing variety of frozen milk products has been made. One of the older of the group is milk sherbet; estimates of its production have been made since 1932. Beginning in 1940, estimates have also been made of the production of frozen custard and frosted malted and ice milk. The estimated quantities of these consumed per capita for all years for which data are available are shown in table 30.

Malted Milk. - Production of malted milk in the United States has been fairly steady over the past three decades. Official data on malted milk production began with 1918. The data as published by the BAE have been used for the years since then. For the years before 1918, estimates were based on the trends from the quantity reported in the 1914 Census of Manufactures and the output reported by BAE for 1918. There are no data regarding stocks of malted milk. Data on exports of malted milk, through 1944, were reported with information on infants' foods, etc. But for this analysis, the entire quantity was assumed to be malted milk. Beginning with 1945, malted-milk data were included with figures on a few minor items also. But, as in the period before 1945, the entire quantity was assumed to be malted milk.

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[23] For methodology, see footnote 22, p. 34.

[24] See footnote 21, p. 32.

Manufactured Skim-milk Products. - Many products are manufactured from skim milk, buttermilk, and other byproducts of the milk-processing industries. Some are for food and some for nonfood purposes. Only the more important food products are considered in this study.

Nonfat Dry Milk Solids (Dry Skim Milk). - Data on production of dry skim milk in the United States have been collected by BAE from 1918 to date. Beginning with 1936, the quantities produced for food and nonfood have been reported separately. The total quantity produced was distributed between food and animal-feed types, for the years before 1936 on the basis of the relative quantities of each produced in 1936-40. Production of dry skim milk for years before 1918 was not estimated but domestic use as food apparently was equivalent to a small fraction of a pound per person.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry skim milk have been published beginning in 1922. As this is a relatively nonperishable item, it is probable that large but varying quantities have been held by establishments other than the original manufacturers, thus introducing some error in the computation of domestic consumption. In several years, exports and imports of dry skim milk were reported along with quantities of other dairy products, thus requiring a separation in this study as indicated above for other products.

A considerable proportion of the byproducts of cheese and butter, respectively, have been dried or condensed. Estimates of total production of dried whey began in 1937; estimates of condensed or evaporated buttermilk have been made since 1920. It was for purposes of this study that about 15 percent of the quantities of each of these items produced annually was used for food purposes. The per capita figures shown in table 30 assume such a proportion used for human food. There are no data on stocks of these items. Exports of dried whey are not reported separately, though small quantities were exported after World War II. No condensed or evaporated buttermilk is presumed to have been exported.

Fats and Oils 25/

Food fats and oils include butter, margarine, lard, shortening, and a miscellaneous group consisting mainly of vegetable oils used in mayonnaise, salad dressing, and salad and cooking oils. The estimated disappearance of food fats includes use in bakery goods, confectionery, commercial frying as in the manufacture of potato chips and nut salting and roasting. Then there is the direct use in hotels, restaurants, institutions, and homes.

Shortening has been identified under several different names during its history. At first it was called "lard compound", "lard substitute",

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25/ Prepared by Sidney J. Armore and Edgar L. Burtis, agricultural economic statisticians, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

or simply "compound"; later, with the development of hydrogenated vegetable oils, shortening was often called "vegetable cooking fat". "Shortening" is now the officially accepted term.[26]

Estimates of domestic disappearance of food fats and oils represent disappearance from factories and warehouses. Disappearance differs from consumption because of changes in distributors' and consumers' stocks, for which data are not available. In some years, the difference between consumption and disappearance may be considerable; the year 1941, with its rising prices and its prospects for a curtailment of imports, is an extreme example. An important part of the sharp rise in domestic disappearance during that year probably was due to a substantial increase in inventories not included in reported stocks.

Domestic disappearance of edible fats and oils other than margarine is estimated by subtracting from the total available supply, the following: exports; shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and (beginning with 1935) the Virgin Islands; indirect use, as lard used in shortening and soap; and factory and warehouse stocks at the end of the period. Total supply is represented by the sum of domestic production, imports, and factory and warehouse stocks, at the beginning of the period. Disappearance of margarine is computed from reported withdrawals from manufacturers' stocks. (Table 57, appendix A.)

Detailed information for the individual items follows.

Butter. - Production of butter, both on farms and by creameries, is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total output in the years from 1909 to 1918 was estimated from data in the Census of Manufactures and the Census of Agriculture by interpolation on the basis of market receipts at New York and Chicago.[27] The 1919 figure consists of farm-butter production, reported in the Census of Agriculture, and creamery-butter production, reported in the Census of Manufactures. Production in 1920-23 was estimated from census data by interpolation on the basis of market receipts at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. The Census of Manufactures was published every 5 years during 1904-19 and biennially during 1919-39. The Census of Agriculture[28] was published every 10 years through 1919 and every 5 years thereafter.

Production of farm butter for 1924-48 was estimated by the BAE on the basis of reports from voluntary cooperators. These reports were received monthly from about 5,000 farmers in 13 major farm-butter-producing States and annually from about 15,000 farmers in the remaining States. Census of Agriculture data were used as bench marks for these estimates.

Creamery-butter production for 1925 and 1927 is from the Census of Manufactures. Estimates for intercensal years 1924-28 are interpolations based on reports from creameries to the BAE. These reports represented, roughly, from 93 to 99 percent of total creamery-butter output. Reports from creameries in 1929-48 were almost 100 percent complete, and after slight adjustments for missing reports, were totaled to obtain the production estimates.

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[26] U.S. Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classification, Standard Commodity Classification, vol. 1, p. 466. U.S. Bur. Budget, Tech. Paper 26. Washington, D. C.

[27] See footnote 22, p. 34.

[28] United States Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1900-1945. Washington, D. C.

Some butter formerly was used in margarine production. Quantities so used were excluded from the estimated civilian disappearance of butter to avoid duplication. Estimated quantities of butter used in margarine before 1922 were averages of fiscal-year data from records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (1913-14 through 1916-17), the Institute of Margarine Manufactures (1917-18 through 1919-20), and reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (1920-21).[29] Figures for 1912 and 1913 were based on the trend of the fiscal-year data in later years.

Calendar-year totals of the quantity of butter used in margarine production after 1921 are totals of monthly data published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.[30] Fiscal-year totals are published in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Lard.[31] - Lard is primarily a byproduct of pork production. The lard yield per hundred pounds of carcass weight of hogs slaughtered is generally determined by the weight of each hog, the degree of its fatness, and the percentage of the available raw fats which is used in producing lard. Using the same parts or cuts of the carcass, the yield of lard increases with the weight of the animal. Some of the parts rendered for lard, however, have an alternative use as pork (in the form of fat cuts) and the proportion of these parts rendered into lard varies in accordance with the relative demand for lard as compared with the demand for these cuts when marketed as pork. The parts or cuts which have alternative uses are the fatbacks and plates and, to a lesser extent, the jowls together with the trimmings containing some lean meat which can be used in the manufacture of sausage. Owing to variations in the use of the different cuts and in the weights and fatness of hogs slaughtered, the yield of lard may range from as little as 5 percent to a possible maximum of 20 percent or more of live weight.

Total lard production is made up of production in federally inspected establishments, output from hogs slaughtered by wholesalers and retailers not under Federal inspection, and lard produced on farms. About two-thirds of the total output of lard in most years is produced in federally inspected establishments. Farm-rendered lard usually makes up from one-fifth to one-third of the total, while wholesalers and retailers not under Federal inspection usually account for about 10 to 15 percent.

29/ United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, Annual Report of the Commissioner ... 1920-21. Washington, D. C.

30/ United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, Internal Revenue Bulletin. Cumulative. Monthly 1922-date. Washington, D. C.

31/ Charles A. Burmeister, agricultural economist, Production and Marketing Administration, collaborated in the preparation of this section.

Table 5.- Percentage distribution of lard production, including rendered pork fat, by type of establishment, selected years

Year	Total	Type of establishment		
			Nonfederally inspected	
		Federally inspected	Wholesalers and retailers	Farmers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1917	100	51	12	37
1922	100	68	9	23
1927	100	69	10	21
1932	100	66	11	23
1937	100	53	15	32
1941	100	68	12	20
1943	100	72	13	15
1945	100	63	16	20
1947	100	71	11	18

Yearly estimates of lard production in federally inspected establishments, 1899-1920, were based on records of the number of hogs slaughtered by these establishments, available data on hog marketings and weights, and the Census of Manufactures. From 1921 to 1936, monthly lard production by these plants was computed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the basis of average monthly yields reported by a 90- to 95-percent sample of packers and the records of the number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection. Since 1937, the production of lard in federally inspected establishments has been reported monthly by the Federal Meat Inspection Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Estimates of annual lard output by wholesalers and retailers not under Federal inspection, 1899-1945, were based on reports of the Census of Manufactures and other data on hog marketings, weights, and slaughter. Since 1945, this series has been based on monthly reports from these slaughterers compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Census reports on livestock slaughter and meat and lard production in all wholesale establishments were published every 5 years from 1899 to 1919, and biennially thereafter through 1939, when they were temporarily discontinued because of the war. A census of retail slaughter was taken in 1909 and in 1929.

The yield of lard in nonfederally inspected wholesale and retail establishments, 1899-1939, was estimated at 12 percent of the live weight of hogs slaughtered in these establishments, compared with a 1921-39 average of 14.5 percent in federally inspected plants. This estimated yield of lard was based on the relationship of yields reported by the Census of Manufactures to yields reported by federally inspected establishments.

Monthly reports on the production of lard (as well as number and live weight of hogs slaughtered) by nonfederally inspected wholesale and retail slaughterers were begun in December 1945. Reports for 1946 showed a lard yield of 8.3 percent for wholesale plants, 6.3 percent for local slaughterers, and 6.6 percent for butchers. It is recognized that 1946 was a year of relatively low production of lard in both federally and nonfederally inspected plants. This reflects the practice during the war years of leaving more fat on meat cuts and rendering fewer fat cuts for lard. In view of these findings, the lard yield of 12 percent used for earlier years for wholesale and retail slaughter not under Federal inspection was revised downward for 1940-45. Yield was estimated at 10 percent for 1940 and 1941, 9.7 percent for 1942, 9.0 percent for 1943, and 8.5 percent for 1944-46. Reports for 1947 and 1948 indicated an average yield of about 10 percent for nonfederally inspected wholesalers and retailers. This tends to substantiate the larger yield percentage used in prewar years.

Annual lard production on farms, 1899-1945, was estimated on the basis of estimated number and live weight of hogs slaughtered by farmers. Number and live weight of farm hog slaughter were based, in part, on reports of the Census of Agriculture and, in part, on yearly surveys of farm slaughter and other data relating to hog production and marketing, collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Census of Agriculture was taken every 10 years before 1919 and every 5 years thereafter. Since 1945, the annual farm surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture included specific questions on lard production and these data have been used in estimating quantities of lard produced on farms. The annual samples were obtained by mail questionnaires from approximately 75,000 livestock producers. Before 1943, average weights of farm slaughter were based on available data on hog marketings and production. Since 1943, these have been based on regular reports from about 70,000 crop and livestock reporters on the number and total live weight of hogs slaughtered.

Farm-lard production, 1899-1941, was estimated at 15 percent of the estimated live weight of farm-hog slaughter. This yield was based on information as to methods commonly used by farmers in utilizing the products obtained from hogs.

The survey in 1946 made available, for the first time, reported data on lard produced on farms. This survey indicated an average lard yield of 13 percent. As locker plants and deep-freeze units gradually became available to farmers, methods of handling hog products on the farm changed greatly and a smaller proportion of the products were converted into lard. This reduced the yield of lard in relation to live weight. The yield percentage of farmer-produced lard was revised to 14 percent for 1942 and 13 percent for 1943-48, compared with 15 percent used previously.

Relatively small quantities of lard have been used in most years in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, soap, and other products. For 1912-23, quantities used in margarine, shortening, and soap were estimated. For 1924-30, the estimates include lard used in margarine and shortening manufacture only. Since 1930 the Bureau of the Census has reported the use of lard in manufactured products, including minor quantities going into such uses as printing ink, lubricants, and greases.

Use of lard in margarine manufacture before 1922 was estimated by averaging fiscal-year data reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (1913-14 through 1916-17), the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers (1917-18 through 1919-20), and reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

(1920-21).[32] Estimates for 1912 and 1913 were based on the trend of data in subsequent fiscal years. Beginning with 1922, calendar-year totals of the quantity of lard used in margarine have been obtained from monthly data published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.[33] Fiscal-year totals are published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Consumption of lard in the manufacture of shortening was compiled by the Fats and Oils Division of the U. S. Food Administration[34] for the years 1912, 1914, and 1916-18, from a survey made during 1917 and 1918. The consumption of lard in shortening manufacture during 1920-23 was estimated by the U. S. Tariff Commission[35] from data obtained in 1924 from producers representing about 80 percent of total production of shortening. The 1929 estimate was prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission from a special report by the Bureau of the Census on the consumption of various oils in specified industries during 1929. This report did not segregate consumption in the shortening industry.[36] The 1929 figure assumes that all the animal oils reported as used in food industries other than margarine manufacture were consumed in making shortening. Estimates of use of lard in shortening for the other years during 1912-30 were made by BAE on the basis of trend. This use since 1930 has been regularly reported by the Bureau of the Census.[37]

In 1947 and 1948, a large quantity of lard was reported used in shortening. Most of this probably was lard processed and packaged in much the same way as hydrogenated vegetable-oil shortening, rather than (as in earlier years) lard mixed with other fats to make a "compound" shortening.

Consumption of lard in soap for 1912, 1914, 1916, and 1917, was compiled by the U. S. Food Administration from its survey. Estimates of lard used in soap for the other years in 1912-30 are based on the trend in the percentage of lard to total fats and oils used in soap manufacture during 1912, 1914, 1916, and 1917. It appears that very little, if any, lard was used in soap manufacture during 1924-30, for the trend in previous years was sharply downward. Beginning with 1931, the quantity used in soap has been regularly reported by the Bureau of the Census.[37]

Margarine. - In collecting Federal taxes on margarine, the Bureau of Internal Revenue requires monthly reports on production and shipments by manufacturers.[38] These reports are the basis of data published by the Bureau on production and "withdrawals". Withdrawals represent quantities of margarine withdrawn from manufacturers' supplies -- that is, shipments to distributors -- and are classified into three categories: (1) Tax-paid withdrawals for use in continental United States and Territories (Alaska and Hawaii); (2) tax-free withdrawals for export, including shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments by the armed forces to personnel stationed abroad; and (3) tax-free withdrawals for use of the Federal Government. Before 1942, withdrawals for use of the Federal Government were considered to be entirely for Federal institutions in continental United States. In 1942-48, these withdrawals also included procurement by the armed forces for personnel in the United States and by the USDA for the Red Cross, for export to our wartime allies, and for shipment to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

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[32] See footnote 29, p. 39.

[33] See footnote 30, p. 39.

[34] United States Department of Agriculture, The Production and Conservation of Fats and Oils in the United States. U.S. Dept.Agr.Bul. 769, Sup., 7 pp. 1919.

[35] U.S. Tariff Commission, Report to the Congress on Certain Vegetable Oils, Whale Oil, and Copra. Report No. 41. 240 pp. 1932.

[36] United States Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils by Products. Annual preliminary report, 1929. Washington, D. C.

[37] United States Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, Imports, Exports and Stocks. Reports by quarters and annually 1919-22 to date.

[38] See footnote 30, p. 39.

Domestic disappearance was computed from tax-paid withdrawals by subtracting shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, as estimated from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and adding use in Federal institutions. Withdrawals for use in Federal institutions in 1942-48 were estimated at a million pounds annually.

Exports, 1909-40, were estimated by subtracting shipments to Puerto Rico from total tax-free withdrawals for export. Shipments to the Virgin Islands were not deducted from exports until 1935, to be consistent with the export data used in the supply and disposition tables for the other fats and oils. Since 1941, exports have been from Bureau of the Census reports, which do not include shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

Estimates of margarine shipments to U. S. Territories began in 1923. Reported statistics on shipments before 1923 were not classified in sufficient detail to afford a basis for estimates of margarine. Shipments to Alaska in 1923-39 were estimated at 50 percent of "other animal fats and oils, edible" Shipments of margarine to Alaska were separately reported in 1940. In 1941-47, all edible animal fats and oils shipped to Alaska were reported in one group and margarine shipments were estimated at 10 percent of this total group. Shipments to Alaska in 1948 were estimated by BAE on the basis of the data for previous years. Shipments to Hawaii in 1923-36 were estimated at 93 percent of "other animal fats and oils, edible", shipped to this territory. In 1937 - March, 1948 margarine was reported separately. Margarine shipments to Hawaii in 1948 were estimated by BAE on the basis of the data for earlier years. Shipments to Puerto Rico were estimated at 95 percent of "other animal fats and oils, edible" shipped in 1923-27; for subsequent years, 1928-48, these shipments were separately reported. Official statistics on exports before 1935 included shipments to the Virgin Islands. After 1935, margarine shipped to the Virgin Islands was included with shipments rather than exports and was reported separately in 1935-36 and 1940-48. In 1937-39, 100 percent of the miscellaneous group of fats shipped to the Virgin Islands was considered to be margarine.

Shortening. - Statistics on shortening have been reported under differing titles as: lard substitutes, lard compounds and other lard substitutes, lard substitutes and cooking fats, vegetable oil-lard compounds, shortening other than lard, and hydrogenated shortening. The varying nomenclature reflects somewhat the development of the shortening industry. After the introduction of the steam-rendering process in the middle of the nineteenth century, whole carcasses, except for the hams, were rendered for lard in the western part of the United States because long-distance transportation costs were too high for all but the choicest cured meats. As this "whole hog lard" was softer than kettle-rendered lard from intestinal fats to which consumers were accustomed, it was stiffened by the addition of a hard fat, usually lard stearin. This practice led to the gradual emergence of the lard-substitute industry.

After the growth of the margarine industry in the latter part of the nineteenth century, large supplies of oleostearine, a byproduct in the manufacture of oleo oil for use in the production of margarine were available and were used to stiffen steam-rendered lard. Following the rapid development of the cottonseed-oil industry during the same period, substantial quantities of this oil were used with oleostearine and lard in the manufacture of so-called lard compounds. Later, compounds were made from mixtures of stearine or edible tallow and cottonseed or other vegetable oils, with or without lard.

The shortening industry gradually shifted after 1909, from production of lard compounds to production of vegetable shortenings, as a result of the introduction of the hydrogenation process into the United States in that year.39/ It was possible, with this process, to produce shortening entirely from vegetable oils and the trend has since been in that direction. At first, vegetable shortening was mostly made of hydrogenated cottonseed oil but since the early 1930's soybean oil has become more and more important in shortening manufacture and in 1944-48, it was the principal vegetable oil used in shortening.

Table 57 in appendix A on the supply and distribution of shortening starts with 1912. Adequate data on production are not available for earlier years. Shortening production has been reported since 1922 by the Bureau of the Census.40/ Before 1922, production was not reported regularly. The Fats and Oils Division of the U. S. Food Administration41/ compiled shortening-production data for 1912, 1914, and 1916-18, from a survey made during 1917 and 1918. Production for 1913 and 1915 was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of the trend in the reported years. Production for 1919 was estimated on the basis of the total value of all shortening production reported in the Census of Manufactures and the average value per pound of shortening produced by the meat-packing industry.39/ The 1920 production was estimated by the BAE from U. S. Tariff Commission estimates for 1920 and 192142/ and the 1921 Census of Manufactures.43/

Shipments of shortening for 1912-22 represent reported quantities of lard compound shipped to Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Shipments in 1923-27 represent reported shipments of lard compound to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, plus estimated shipments of vegetable shortening which was not reported

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39/ See Weber, G. M. and Alsberg, C. L., The American Vegetable Shortening Industry, Its Origin and Development. Leland Stanford Junior Univ. Food Research Inst. Fats and Oils Studies 5, 359 pp. 1934.

40/ See footnote 37, p. 42.

41/ See footnote 34, p. 42.

42/ See footnote 35, p. 42.

43/ See footnote 12, p. 19.

separately. These estimated shipments are 50 percent of reported "other vegetable fats and oils, edible" shipped to Alaska, 85 percent of this group shipped to Hawaii, and 80 percent of this group shipped to Puerto Rico. For 1928-32, shipments include reported quantities of lard compound and vegetable oil-lard compound shipped to Hawaii and Puerto Rico, plus reported quantities of lard compound and 50 percent of "other vegetable fats and oils, edible" shipped to Alaska. Shipments in 1933 and 1934 represent reported quantities of lard compound and vegetable oil-lard compound shipped to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. To these were added, in 1935-40, reported data on shipments of vegetable oil-lard compound to the Virgin Islands. Before 1935, shipments to the Virgin Islands were reported with exports to foreign countries. For 1941-47, total estimated shipments comprise reported shipments to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; 75 percent of reported total vegetable fats and oils, edible, shipped to Alaska; and quantities shipped in 1942-45 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under special wartime programs. Shipments in 1948 were reported for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and estimated for Alaska and Hawaii by BAE on the basis of data for earlier years.

Other Edible Fats and Oils. - The category of other edible fats and oils is comprised mainly of cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils used in the manufacture of salad and cooking oils, and mayonnaise, and salad dressings. Relatively minor quantities of these oils are used in canning fish and soup and in commercial frying, as in manufacturing potato-chips and in roasting and salting nuts. Another leading item in this category is the coconut oil used by the confectionery and baking industries. Quantities of edible tallow, oleo oil, oleostearine, and babassu, palm, palm-kernel, and sesame oils used directly in food production are included in "other edible fats and oils".

Disappearance of "other edible oils" is not a reported figure but has been computed by BAE, largely as a residual. After domestic disappearance of the oils and fats mainly or partly used for food has been calculated, reported or estimated quantities of these fats going into nonfood products, shortening, or margarine, are deducted from the total domestic disappearance. The difference is the estimated domestic disappearance of "other edible fats and oils".[44] After 1930, this item also includes small quantities of fats and oils reported by the Bureau of the Census in miscellaneous food uses, such as fish oil, which are not ordinarily used in food products.

Beginning with 1931, the Bureau of the Census has reported factory consumption of fats and oils according to end products.[45] This gives a firm basis for the computation of disappearance in "other edible" uses. For the years before 1931, considerable estimating was necessary both in the basic source material and by BAE. Annual use of oils and fats in soap in 1922-30 was estimated by the U. S. Tariff Commission.[46] Annual use of soybean oil in paints, varnishes, linoleum, and other drying-oil products, 1922-30, was estimated by BAE as 25 percent of total domestic disappearance of soybean oil. Other basic data were firmer. The Bureau of Internal Revenue[47] has published monthly data since 1921 on use of fats and oils in margarine.[48] Production of shortening, published by the Bureau of the Census since 1921, was considered in our computations to be equal to the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of shortening.

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[44] Fats and oils handled in this way are babassu, coconut, corn, cottonseed, oleo, edible olive, palm, palm-kernel, sesame, and soybean oils, edible tallow, and oleostearine. In some years, sunflower, teaseed, murmuru, tucum, and ouricuri oils have also been included in this list.

[45] See footnote 37, p. 42.

[46] See footnote 35, p. 42.

Fruits and Nuts [49]

Fresh. - Statistics on fruit production cover 19 important kinds of fruits and berries and 4 kinds of tree nuts grown commercially in the United States. Statistics on production in some States began as early as 1889 for apples; 1899 for peaches; 1900 for cranberries; 1909 for cherries, pears, grapes, apricots, plums and prunes, figs, olives, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, walnuts, and almonds; 1918 for strawberries; 1919 for dates, limes, and pecans; 1924 for avocados and pineapples; and 1927 for filberts.

The statistics represent total production of these fruits, berries, and tree nuts in all the important commercial producing States, with the exceptions of apples and strawberries, for which estimates are limited to the commercial crop. Statistics on total production of apples were available from 1889 through 1938, and for the commercial crop alone they have been available since 1934; commercial apple production is probably about four-fifths or more of our total production of apples. In several States where production of some of these fruits is somewhat minor, and for other minor fruits in any State, no estimates of production are made. Although strawberries and cranberries are covered by production statistics, other berries and small fruits -- raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, elderberries, loganberries, boysenberries, youngberries, gooseberries, and currants -- are not covered. Production in backyards and vacant lots of cities and towns is not covered.

Despite these limitations, statistics on fruit production in the United States cover nearly all the important domestic tonnage. This is especially true for the 1940's and 1930's and generally so for the 1920's. But production data were less complete, both as to items and States included, for earlier years. Hence, production data for the period 1909-18 are not strictly comparable with similar data for following decades. However, for total fruit production and even for the individual items, they are useful for indicating general trends and levels. They are less reliable for making comparisons between individual items in any one year or for the same item between 2 consecutive years. Production of fruits, berries, and tree nuts, has of course changed over the years with respect to kinds, varieties, quality, areas of production, and the like, as well as quantity. Thus comparability diminishes somewhat with the passage of time.

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[47] See footnote 30, p. 39.

[48] See footnote 36, p. 42.

[49] Prepared by Ben H. Pubols, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The principal source of statistics on the production of fruits and tree nuts is the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Separate estimates are made for each State for important fruits and tree nuts grown there. State totals include total production on farms for all counties, except for apples and strawberries. Over the years, States have been dropped in the case of some fruits, as production declined to an insignificant percentage of the national total, and other States have been added as production increased. Hence, where fruit production in some States was small, no estimates were made. But such omissions are not important in relation to the United States totals, which are the summations of the separate estimates of the State totals.

In preparing estimates of the production of fruit, indications of the size of the current year's crop in relation to the previous season and in relation to normal are obtained by sending mail schedules about the first of each month during the growing season -- beginning with May for deciduous fruits and October for citrus -- to a list of informed farmers and country dealers who are well distributed. These sample data are supplemented by information obtained by the crop statistician in each State through personal contact with informed individuals and actual observations of the prospective crops in the orchards or vineyards. Records of shipments by railroads and trucking concerns, quantities inspected by State or Federal inspection services, reports of processors as to quantities canned, dried, manufactured into wine, juice, and cider, have been used extensively as checks on production and utilization of fruit crops. At the season's end, comprehensive mail surveys of crop utilization have given other valuable indications of production and utilization.

At 5-year intervals the enumeration of the Census of Agriculture has given a relatively complete coverage of number of trees and vines, and the production for one year out of 5. These census figures served as bench marks for adjusting estimates of the Crop Reporting Board and for making estimates in succeeding years, especially for several minor fruit States where comprehensive checks on shipments and processor utilization were not available.

Statistics on cold-storage stocks of fresh apples and pears are obtained as of the first of each month by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For this purpose data are collected from public, private, and semiprivate warehouses and from apple houses. The series for apples begins January 1, 1915, and the series for pears begins July 1, 1923.

The quantities of fruit used in the farm household where grown and the quantities sold have been determined by the Crop Reporting Board from reports received from growers. Fruit sold for fresh use and that sold for processing have been determined principally from reports on rail, boat, and truck shipments, reports from processors, and inspection reports. Reports of certain fruit associations also were used. Such utilization figures have ordinarily been prepared and published at the close of each fruit season.

Estimates relating to the utilization of fruit within the farm household and to that sold for fresh use and for processing -- canned, dried, frozen -- were available for most fruits beginning with 1909 in reports of the Crop Reporting Board. Statistics on utilization as far back as 1909 were fairly complete for California, where most of the fruit processing within this country is done. Estimates for fruit utilized in various ways were prepared for other States whenever considerable quantities were used other than in fresh form. All pineapple produced in the United States was considered as used fresh and all dates and olives as processed. Utilization data were not available for strawberries, although substantial quantities are frozen and some are canned. In some States all production of some fruits was considered as used fresh. In those cases where separate utilization data were not available, but data were available on packs of processed fruit, such pack data were converted to a fresh fruit equivalent basis and then deducted from total production in order to arrive at a figure for the quantity used fresh.

Quantities of fruit used in the households of the farms where grown were considered as used fresh and were added to the quantities sold for fresh use, to obtain the total quantities from domestic production that were for fresh use.

Quantities of fruit imported from foreign countries or shipped into the United States from territories were added to domestic supplies in order to obtain figures on total supplies. (Table 58, appendix A.) Bananas constituted the largest volume of fruit imported for fresh use and were the only important fruit entirely of foreign origin for which supply and distribution figures were calculated. Other fresh fruits imported for fresh use comprised only small percentages of total supplies of the individual fruits. Among imports of processed fruits, those of canned pineapple, pineapple juice, and olives and dried figs and dates were most important.

Data on foreign trade were principally from the Department of Commerce and data on quantities used or handled by the military were based on reports from the military services. Adjustments in military and foreign trade data were made for some war and early post-war years to allow for transfers from military stocks to UNRRA and for other quantities used by the Army for civilian feeding in occupied areas.

Statistics relating to the supply and distribution of tree nuts were handled similarly to the handling of those for fruits generally. Statistics were available beginning 1909 on imports of the four domestic tree nuts -- almonds, walnuts, pecans, filberts -- and on other tree nuts -- Brazil, cashews, pignolias, pistache, chestnuts, and miscellaneous tree nuts. In recent years total imports have comprised about one-third of total supplies. Data on exports, which constitute only a small percentage of domestic production, were available beginning with 1922. All trade data were on a fiscal year basis, and came from the Department of Commerce. No data were available on stocks. Despite these limitations, the figures on supply and distribution, including consumption, give fairly useful series beginning 1909. With the inclusion of export data beginning 1922, the series are more complete and are generally satisfactory. But the figures for 1909-21 are not fully comparable with the later figures.

Statistics on civilian disappearance or consumption of fruits, berries, and tree nuts, were calculated as residuals after all other distribution outlets of total supplies were taken into account. Such residual figures contain whatever errors there may be in the supply and other distribution figures.

Errors probably are largest for series on individual items of fresh and processed fruits and least for series for the various groups. Series on individual items and groups undoubtedly are less trustworthy for showing year-to-year changes than for showing levels for different periods of time and trends over several decades. For the latter uses, they probably are generally satisfactory.

Processed. - Statistics on dried fruits cover apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, and raisins. Statistical series on production begin with 1909 for all these fruits except dates, for which they begin with 1916. Such statistics were obtained mainly from the estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, Dried Fruit Association of California, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and the trade publication Western Canner and Packer.[50]

For purposes of calculating supply and distribution figures, the production figures, which are reported on a natural-condition basis, were converted to a processed-weight basis to allow for losses in cleaning, adjustments for moisture standardization, and the like. Statistics and calculations on foreign trade, stocks, and apparent consumption also were carried through on a processed-weight basis.

Data on packers' stocks of dried fruits at the end of season, 1920-41, were from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. For 1942-45 data on stocks of both packers and wholesale distributors were from the Department of Commerce. Beginning with 1946, only data on packer stocks have been available, coming from the Production and Marketing Administration. No adjustments were made for unavailable data on stocks. In prewar years distributor stocks probably did not change very much from year to year. To the extent that this was so, the calculated figures on consumption show fairly accurately levels and trends in consumption of both individual dried fruits and total dried fruits. Since 1946, changes in distributor stocks may have had a greater bearing on actual consumption.

Statistics on frozen fruits deal with apples and applesauce, apricots, red sour cherries, sweet cherries, grapes, peaches, pineapples, plums and prunes, fruit juices, miscellaneous fruits, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, loganberries, elderberries, boysenberries, youngberries, gooseberries, and currants. Statistics have been available for the commercial pack only. That is to say, data were not available on the quantities frozen by such industrial users as hotels, bakeries, and confectioners, hence such quantities were not included. Fruits and berries frozen in the homes or in community frozen-food locker plants also were not included. But practically all of the fruit frozen by industrial users and some of that frozen by homemakers was counted with the quantities used "fresh". Although statistics on total commercial pack were available beginning with 1925, data on individual items began first with 1937, the year of rapid expansion in the pack. Beginning with 1937, the data have been fairly complete and constitute generally comparable series.

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[50] Western Canner and Packer. Monthly. San Francisco.

Statistics on packs of frozen fruits for prewar years were taken from Western Canner and Packer.[51] Those for war years were based primarily upon data and reports of the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Office of Price Administration. Statistics for postwar years were from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. The latter statistics were adjusted to include figures on the pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices.

Quantities of frozen fruits, fruit juices, and berries held in commercial cold-storage warehouses have been reported, as of the first of each month, by the Production and Marketing Administration. Statistics on total stocks on January 1 of each year were available beginning with 1925. But beginning with 1937, data on stocks were available for individual items as well as the total.

Statistics on canned fruits cover apples and applesauce, apricots, cranberries and cranberry sauce, other berries, cherries, olives, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums and prunes, fruit cocktail and fruit for salad, figs, and citrus segments. Pack data for most of these items started with 1909; however, those for cranberries started with 1919, those for citrus segments in 1921, and those for fruit cocktail and salad in 1923. Data on pineapple shipments from territories started with 1910 and data on imports began in 1923.

The pack statistics for the early years, 1909-22 for some canned fruits and up to 1932 for others, were obtained from various sources or were derived in various ways. Such early sources included the Census of Manufactures,[52] Western Canner and Packer,[51] and estimates by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.[53] Among the derived pack figures, those for apricots for 1909-20, for example, were calculated by converting the quantities of fresh apricots that were reported by the Crop Reporting Board as used for canning to a net canned-weight basis. Pack figures for later years through 1941 were obtained almost entirely from the National Canners Association. For the war years, 1942-45, estimates of the packs were made in a manner similar to that for frozen fruit; that is, they were based upon the reports of Government and private agencies. Thereafter pack statistics were from the National Canners Association. Although derived in various ways, the figures on packs of canned fruits for 1909-28 do give a general view of the composition and size of the pack. Figures beginning 1929 are believed to be fairly complete, accurate, and comparable.

Data relating to receipts of canned pineapple from Hawaii, which constitute the principal off-shore supplement to the domestic pack, were from the Department of Commerce until March 1948 when they were discontinued. Since then, receipts have been estimated upon the basis of the size of the Hawaiian pack. Export data on canned fruits were from the Department of Commerce. Beginning January 1, 1922, such data were available for peaches, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and pineapples. Similar data for apricots began with 1923, apples and applesauce with 1924, fruit cocktail with 1929, and grapefruit with 1931.

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[51] See footnote 50, p. 49.

[52] See footnote 12 p. 19.

[53] Shear, S. W., Deciduous Fruit Statistics. January 1939 - January 1942. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 66, 69, 76, 79.

Statistics on stocks of canned fruits were not available for 1909-20. Figures on packers' stocks at the end of the season were available for peaches and apricots, 1921-33, and pears, 1922-33, from Deciduous Fruit Statistics of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.[54] Similar data for cherries, 1930-33, were available from Western Canner and Packer.[55] Data on season-end stocks of canned fruits held by packers and wholesale distributors, including chain-store warehouses, 1934-46, were available for all canned fruits, except olives, coming from the Department of Commerce. Such data also were available for the same fruits for January 1 for the years 1943-47. Beginning 1948, data on packers' stocks of the most important fruits are reported by National Canners Association, and wholesaler stocks similarly by the Department of Commerce. The deficiencies in data regarding stocks for both the early years and the more recent years limit somewhat the comparability of related supply-and-distribution figures for the several periods.

Canned fruit juice statistics begin as early as 1909. Fruit juices now covered include grape, pineapple, apple, prune, fruit nectars, grapefruit, orange, tangerine, lemon and lime, blended orange and grapefruit juice, citrus concentrate, and other fruit and berry juices. Grape juice was the principal fruit juice packed during 1909-28. For these years estimates of the pack were based upon shipments of grapes to grape-juice plants in the producing areas in New York. For 1929-41, pack statistics were from the Census of Manufactures, and beginning with 1942 they were from Western Canner and Packer.

Concerning other canned-fruit juices, pack statistics began with 1928 for grapefruit juice, 1929 for orange juice, 1934 for lemon and lime juice, prune juice, and fruit nectars, 1935 for blended orange-and-grapefruit juice, 1939 for apple juice, 1940 for citrus concentrate, and 1945 for tangerine and other fruit and berry juices. Statistics on shipments of canned pineapple juice from territories to the United States began with 1933.

Data on packs of apple juice were from the National Canners Association; those for other deciduous fruit juices were taken from Western Canner and Packer;[55] and those for citrus juices were from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.[56] Data on receipts of pineapple juice from Hawaii were from the Department of Commerce. With the discontinuance of such data March 1948, receipts have been estimated, based upon the size of the Hawaiian pack.

Data on stocks of most canned non-citrus fruit juices held by packers and wholesale distributors January 1, 1942-47, were from the Department of Commerce. For earlier years, beginning 1934 for grape juice, such stock figures for these noncitrus juices were estimated upon the basis of the 1942-46 average percentage relationship between stocks on January 1 and production of the preceding year. Since late 1947 data have not been available on stocks of these fruit juices, and no estimates have been made to cover probable stocks. For canned orange, grapefruit, and blended orange-and-grapefruit juice, data on stocks held by packers, for years before 1934 were from Canned Citrus Fruit Segments and Juices issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.[57] Data on stocks of these three juices held by both packers and wholesale distributors, 1934-46, were from the Department of Commerce. Beginning with 1947, data on packers' stocks were from the PMA, while those on distributors' stocks were from the Department of Commerce. Figures on stocks of canned lemon and lime juice for years before 1942 were estimated in the same way as those for noncitrus juices. For 1942-46, data on packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks were from the Department of Commerce. Beginning with 1947, only data on packers' stocks of lemon and lime juice were available; they have been obtained from the citrus industry through surveys conducted by PMA. Data on stocks of citrus concentrate were not available, and no estimates were made.

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[54] See footnote 53, p. 50.
[55] See footnote 50, p. 49.
[56] See footnote 57, p. 52.

Statistics on packs of canned-fruit juices, 1909-28, were rough approximations of the probable actual size of pack, because of the indirect method of estimation. Pack statistics for 1929-41 were somewhat better but they involved some uncertainties because it was not always known whether the reported statistics were in terms of standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans, or in actual cases. Pack statistics beginning with 1942 are believed to be fairly complete, accurate, and satisfactory; these were years of rapid expansion in pack of canned citrus juices. The pack figures, as established beginning 1909, on the whole do give a good idea of composition and trends. Data on stocks were most complete and satisfactory for the years 1942-46. But even with the deficiencies of earlier and later years, the figures on total supplies and distribution, including consumption, give a fairly useful measure of supplies and distribution over the years.

Vegetables [58]

Fresh Vegetables. - Fresh vegetables are produced by so-called commercial producers for the fresh market, and in local market gardens, and in farm and town and city gardens. Commercial production for fresh market includes those crops grown for shipment to more-or-less distant markets. A few important growing areas near the large cities that consume much of the produce are also covered in these estimates because some of the produce is shipped out of the areas.

The system of estimates of acreage and production of commercial truck crops has been built up by BAE over many years; additions have been made to the crops and areas covered as funds permitted or as development of the industry required. The first Government truck-crop report was made on November 5, 1914, dealing with onions and cabbage in the Northern States which produce the surplus for winter storage. In 1916, reports covered also cantaloups, celery, and watermelons, and the following crops that were produced for commercial processing -- sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and cucumbers for pickles. Other crops were added at intervals, mostly in 1918, but shallots were added as recently as 1937. With limited funds and personnel, the coverage before 1929 was much less complete and accurate than in the last 20 years. Since 1929, the series have been continued in approximately their present degree of coverage except for the following crops in the reporting of which improvements were made in the years indicated: garlic, 1930; lima beans, 1934; shallots, 1937; asparagus and sweet corn, 1939. There have of course been many minor variations due to the inclusion from time to time of additional States with producing areas which formerly were relatively unimportant for the individual crops.

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[57] United States Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Canned Citrus Fruit Segments and Juices: Annual Pack and Disposition Data, 1928-29 to 1945-48. 19 pp. (Processed.)

[58] Prepared by Herbert W. Mumford, Jr., agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Information for estimating production of fresh vegetables for commercial use is obtained principally from two sources. (1) Some 10,000 schedules are mailed each month during the growing season to correspondents who report progress of their own crops, harvested acreages, and yields per acre. These correspondents also give their opinions of conditions in their localities. (2) Statisticians from State field offices of the Crop Reporting Service travel through producing areas, making personal observations and interviewing "key" men who are well acquainted with conditions in their localities. These "key" men are principally well-informed growers and shippers who depend on vegetable growing for a livelihood and so are greatly interested in having reliable data covering the industry throughout the country. Others include local bankers who help finance growing operations, managers of local cooperatives or shipping associations, county agents, Department of Agriculture market news reporters, railroad station and agricultural agents, and State marketing officials. From interviews with these men, the representatives assemble information in each area on acreage at planting time, on the progress of the crop during the growing season, and on yield per acre and production at harvest time. The data obtained from these two sources are built up into State and national totals which are checked in various ways: with carlot railshipment data; with truck unloads in about 14 large cities (the number of cities varies from year to year); with assessors' data in some States; and in some cases, with fertilizer and seed sales. A few States, including Florida and California -- both important vegetable-growing areas -- try to record the contents of all motor trucks leaving their borders.

In developing estimates of per capita consumption of certain fresh vegetables (table 59, appendix A), a deduction is made from the reported commercial production to cover the farm-weight equivalent of vegetables canned, frozen, or dehydrated, but for which no official estimate of production for processing is made, or for which the quantity reported is inadequate to account for the quantity processed because of the fact that estimates are not made for all States. Production not harvested also is deducted.

Commercial production for fresh market shipments as reported, has accounted for a varying proportion of the total estimated to have been produced in such areas, and unreported production in local market gardens and farm gardens, combined. In recent years, reported commercial production for fresh market, in the aggregate, has constituted about 44 percent of the estimated total quantity consumed fresh. As a percentage of the estimate of total production, the reported commercial production for fresh market shipment varied from 8 to 100 percent for those crops included in the regular reports. On the basis of the 1935-39 averages, the truck crops reported commercially produced for fresh market can be grouped as in table 6.

Table 6.-Output of commercial truck crops as percentage of estimated total production for fresh use 1/

Percentage of total			
0 - 25 percent	26 - 50 percent	51 - 75 percent	76 - 100 percent
Beets	Lima beans	Asparagus	Artichokes
Sweet corn	Snap beans	Cantaloups 2/	Escarole
	Cabbage	Cauliflower	Garlic
	Carrots	Celery	Shallots
	Cucumbers	Eggplant	
	Kale	Lettuce	
	Green peas	Onions	
	Green peppers	Watermelons	
	Spinach		
	Tomatoes		

1/ Excluding town and city gardens.
2/ Including Honey Dew and Honey Ball melons.

Estimates for minor fresh vegetables not specifically named in the table were based on scattered census data and upon relative quantities arriving at large terminal markets. Although the estimates on all these fresh vegetables are believed to be adequate for analysis of over-all consumption of vegetables and of long-time trends in nutritional levels in the United States, they are not sufficiently precise for statistical study of year-to-year changes in per capita consumption of each individual vegetable.

Those acreages in truck crops that are located near large urban areas which are not covered in Crop Reporting Board estimates of "commercial production" are described as "market gardens". Their production is usually trucked to the nearby market and sold fresh. Such acreages were estimated by BAE staff members, in consultation with representatives of other agencies in the Department, on the basis of scattered census data and comparisons with reported commercial acreages. Although these estimates of acreage are only first approximations and are subject to considerable question, they are preferable to omissions of considerable acreages. Market-garden yields, annually by crops were assumed to equal the weighted average yields reported for these crops on commercial acreage for fresh market in the New England and North Atlantic States. Most of the market-garden acreage falls within this region.

Farm-garden acreage was approximated by multiplying the number of farm gardens by 0.3 of an acre. This average size was derived from the census value of farm gardens per farm, divided by the average value per acre of commercial truck crops per acre, in the census years 1919, 1929, 1934, and 1939. The number of farm gardens was calculated from Census of Agriculture data interpolated between census years, and adjusted in minor degree according to BAE annual questionnaire-survey data. Individual crop acreages in farm gardens were derived annually by applying fixed percentages to the estimated total farm-garden acreage. The percentages were estimated principally on the basis of the average composition for the reported commercial fresh market acreages for the 10-year period, 1932-41, and the composition of the vegetables harvested for sale on farms as reported in 1919, 1929, and 1939, by the Census of Agriculture. These percentages then were adjusted upward or downward for certain vegetables which were considered relatively more or less important in farm-garden acreage than in commercial acreages. Annual farm-garden yields by crops were assumed to be equal to the United States average for reported commercial production for fresh market.

In addition to the supplies of fresh vegetables from commercial truck acreages, local market gardens, and farm gardens, there is the output of urban gardens. No estimates of total urban-garden production are given here; such production is believed to be relatively small in comparison with production from the commercial truck areas and farm market gardens. However, very rough estimates of per capita supplies of major vegetables from town and city gardens were made for nutritive value calculations and are included in table 35.

Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Peas. - Throughout the period 1909-48, the production of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, was estimated officially by the Crop Reporting Board from estimates of harvested acreages and yields per acre. These estimates were checked with acreages and yields enumerated every 5 years in the Census of Agriculture. The intercensal estimates were based primarily on mailed inquiries returned by the voluntary crop reporters of the Crop Reporting Board and the returns from about 200,000 farmers who report on the rural mail-carrier surveys made in cooperation with the Post Office Department. These sample survey data were collected and analyzed by State statisticians. In some States the annual estimates are checked against data from annual enumerations by assessors. Reports from inspectors, warehousemen, and trade handlers such as cleaners, dealers, and processors, and carlot-shipment records and recorded truck movement provide a further check on production estimates for some States. Estimates have been revised every 5 years in line with data from the Census of Agriculture. Nonfarm production was not included in total production for it is believed to be relatively unimportant, but estimates of per capita consumption of vegetables from nonfarm sources are given in table 35.

Reports on farm disposition -- that is, quantities used in the farm household, quantities fed to livestock and lost through shrinkage and waste, quantities used for seed, and quantities sold -- have been made annually. These are based primarily on returns from mailed inquiries regarding individual farm reports on disposition. In these inquiries farmers are asked to report the quantity produced, the quantities sold, and the quantities used on the farm for each item of disposition. Wherever possible, sales have been checked against reports of processors, or by records of handlings, such as shipments by truck, railroads, and steamships.

The supply and distribution data for dry edible beans incorporate without distinction the use of beans in canned form, baked, or in soups, as part of the total consumption. Nonfood use shown is as reported by the Crop Reporting Board.

The only items for which stocks of fresh vegetables were used in developing estimates of annual domestic consumption are cabbage, onions, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas. Periodic reports for cabbage, onions, and potatoes -- prepared during the year by the Crop Reporting Board -- show the combined stocks on farms and in commercial storage in producing areas. Similar reports formerly were made for dry beans and peas. Farm stocks are based on sample reports from individual growers. Stocks in commercial storage represent complete enumerations in a few States; in most States they are estimations based on returns from a very large sample of commercial storage concerns. Little or no data are available on stocks in retail channels or in nonproducing States.

Estimates of stocks held on January 1 were developed individually for all except dry peas. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has published official estimates of January 1 stocks of dry onions beginning in 1918, and of cabbage beginning in 1922. The per capita consumption series for individual fresh vegetables began in 1918. Stocks of cabbage were ignored for the years 1918 through 1921.

For white potatoes, stocks at the beginning of the calendar year, shown in table 59f in appendix A, were (1) merchantable potatoes left in the hands of local dealers in the producing area on January 1 that would be marketed for all purposes, (2) the quantity of potatoes used for seed on farms where produced, and (3) 40 percent of the potatoes estimated as consumed for food on farms where produced. Merchantable potato stocks from 1929 to date were published estimates of the BAE.59/ Stocks for earlier years were backward projections by staff members of BAE, based upon the relationship between January 1 stocks of potatoes and the size of the crop in important surplus late States in years reported.

January 1 stocks of sweetpotatoes are not officially estimated by the Department. For these tables they were computed by subtracting monthly sales prior to January 1 from the total quantity sold in the crop year by States; they represent estimated stocks held by growers. Estimates of monthly sales by States have been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture beginning with the 1908 crop. Sales by months in the years 1908-17 were presumed to have followed the average pattern shown in the years immediately following 1918. This pattern was used in estimating monthly sales for these earlier years.

For the years 1942 through 1946, stocks of dry edible beans on January 1 were approximations based upon the Bureau's published estimates of September 1 stocks,60/ with the addition of estimated sales in the preceding January through August, plus the home-grown seed saved out of the previous year's crop on farms where produced, plus an assumed percentage of the quantity consumed out of the previous year's crop on farms where produced.

59/ United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Merchantable Potato Stocks ... with Comparisons. Issued Jan. Feb. Mar. (Processed.)

60/ United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Stocks of Dry Beans and Dry Peas, September 1. Annual. (Processed.)

Since 1946, no official estimate of September 1 stocks was made, but rough approximations were made by BAE after consultation with the Grain Branch of PMA. From 1922-41, the September 1 stock figures were developed from limited data supplied by trade sources. In the years before 1922 the September 1 stocks were ignored; therefore, in effect, they were assumed to remain constant. Estimates of monthly sales by States have been made by the Department beginning with the 1919 crop.

Stocks of dry peas were computed for January 1 in a way similar to that used with dry beans. These were combined with other items of supply and distribution. The results were so unsatisfactory that supply and distribution on a crop year basis has been used for dry peas.

Processed vegetables. - Estimates of the supply of canned vegetables were based on pack data for most items. Before 1919, pack data for most vegetables were available for the years 1909 and 1914 from the Census of Manufactures. Data regarding the total pack for the years 1910-13 and 1915-18 were computed on the basis of the relation existing between the aggregate pack of corn, green peas, and tomatoes (for which annual estimates have been available since 1909 from the National Canners Association) and the total vegetable pack as reported in the census. Comparable interpolations were made for the noncensus years since 1919. During the years 1942-45 detailed and complete reports on packs, shipments, and stocks were made each month by all packers to the Department of Commerce under wartime control programs. Since that time, packs of major vegetables have been estimated at least once each year by the National Canners Association.

The production of pickles and sauerkraut was estimated on the basis of reports of the Crop Reporting Board on production of vegetables for processing.61/ In fact, such estimates are made for nine other vegetables, but pack data were used whenever available. The 11 crops reported by the Department of Agriculture62/ include at least 95 percent of the total canned vegetable pack. All of 2,000 commercial processors (approximate) are circularized in the spring after they have made contracts with growers for their crops. About 90 percent of the acreage of vegetables for commercial processing is contracted for in advance. From information supplied by the reporting processors, estimates of total production for processing are prepared. Through the season, reports on the progress of crops are made by the processors. After the harvest, final reports are received on total tonnage canned, frozen, or otherwise processed.

Official information on January 1 stocks of canned vegetables was not available until 1943 when holdings were reported at the end of each month to the Department of Commerce and the Office of Price Administration. However, end-of-season stocks for most items held by commercial canners

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61/ United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Truck Crops for Commercial Processing. Monthly. (Processed.)

62/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes.

have been estimated by the National Canners Association for the years 1921 to date. Some information on stocks held by distributors (not including retailers) has recently been developed for the years 1934-42 by the Department of Commerce. After the termination of the wartime reporting system in the spring of 1947, the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce set up a sample of wholesalers who have reported their holdings of five major canned vegetable items in cases smaller than and larger than No. 10 cans. Supplemental data were obtained for a total of 14 vegetables from wholesalers in connection with projects of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 for January 1, 1948 and 1949. Data on commercial stocks and foreign trade were not available before 1921, so consumption in the early years was estimated on the basis of the commercial pack. From 1921 through 1942, the consumption of canned vegetables was estimated on the basis of pack-year periods. Calendar-year consumption for these years was approximated by prorating pack-year consumption equally by months. Year-to-year changes in apparent consumption of canned vegetables are considered reliable only on a pack-year basis, except for the calendar years 1943-47. Since 1947, data on calendar-year consumption of canned vegetables has continued on a consistent basis only for the 14 major items.

From 1937 through 1943 data on frozen vegetable packs were from the Western Canner and Packer. Information for subsequent years was from data of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. These estimates were used in deriving the domestic consumption of frozen vegetables. Stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial cold storage are reported to the Department of Agriculture.

Consumption of baby foods and soups from 1934 through 1945 is as estimated by the Department of Commerce.63/ Before 1934, data were based on annual packs as given by the Census of Manufactures, with interpolations for intercensal years. Since 1946, no national annual data have been available for canned soups, but data on annual pack and packers' stocks have been supplied for canned baby foods by the National Canners Association.

Cereal Products 64/

The information on supply and distribution of cereal products was developed from data on production, trade and stocks of the grains, use of grains in flour and other products, and nonfood uses. Data in table 60 in appendix A are expressed in terms of grain equivalents, but the data in tables 19, 20 and 36 are in terms of the primary cereal products, such as flour and breakfast foods.

Statistics of production of the various grains are derived from estimates of acreage and yield per acre. The estimates of acreage are based on the agricultural census that is usually taken every 5 years by

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63/ United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industries, 1944-45. U.S. Dept. Com. Prod. and Wholesale Distr. Indus. Ser. 15, 264 pp. 1945.

64/ Material on wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat prepared by R. E. Post; on corn, oats, and barley by Malcolm Clough. Both are agricultural economic statisticians in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

the Bureau of Census.

In intercensal years, the indications of change in acreages are obtained each year from approximately 200,000 individual farmers through the cooperation of rural mail carriers. These are supplemented in each State by returns to mailed inquiries and other indications of acreage or production, such as annual State assessors' enumerations, frontage measurements by crop meter, carlot shipments, elevator and warehouse receipts, and other checks on crops.

Yields per acre in census years are compiled chiefly from the census enumeration of acreage and production of individual crops. In intercensal years, estimated yields per acre are based on reports from farmers on the average yield per acre in their localities and on reports of acreage and production of principal crops on individual farms. During the growing season, the yields are forecast from reported condition of the crop.

Wheat. - Records of stocks of wheat on January 1, in all positions now reported, began in 1935. These January 1 stocks consist of wheat in the following positions, with the date in parenthesis indicating when first collected: on farms (1927); in terminal markets (1927); in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses (1935); in merchant mills (1932); and Commodity Credit Corporation holdings not otherwise accounted for (1943, when such storage started). For the years 1909-34, comparable stocks were estimated by The Bureau of Agricultural Economics by starting with July 1 stocks (themselves estimated from partial coverage) and adding the new crop and July-December imports. From this total was deducted the estimated distribution for the July-December period, which included the quantity of wheat and flour exported and shipped, and the quantity estimated to have been used domestically for food, feed, and fall seeding.

Farm stocks are estimated quarterly from individual farm reports of production and grains on hand. Stocks in terminal markets (commercial stocks) are reported weekly to the Production and Marketing Administration. Stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, come from sample data from these firms reported to the Crop Reporting Board. Stocks in merchant mills, 1932-44, consisted of the reported figure for wheat in mills and mill elevators attached to mills, owned by mills and stored for others, Bureau of Census, raised to represent all merchant mills; figures for 1945 were reported by the Crop Reporting Board. CCC stocks not included in reports for other positions, consist of wheat owned by CCC in transit and in steel and wooden bins.

Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and exported as flour; such data were compiled from reports of the Bureau of Census.[65]

Exports and shipments 1909-34 include all wheat and flour exported to foreign countries and shipments to territories of the United States minus wheat imports for milling in bond; in 1935-40 they include, exports of wheat, and flour made wholly of United States wheat, plus shipments, plus domestic wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond. Data for 1909-40 were compiled from reports of the Bureau of Census. For the war years, shipments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for stockpiling in the territories were added to reported census totals. Deliveries of wheat, flour, and other wheat products by the Department of Agriculture include exports under lend-lease and UNRRA programs and to cash-paying Governments, as well as shipments to the territories. Wheat, flour, and other products used for civilian relief in occupied areas are carried with other military takings, measured at the time of procurement. Although military procurement of flour was reported for most of the war period, purchases of bread had to be estimated on the basis of surveys of naval shore stations and army-baking facilities in this country.

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[65] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Monthly. 1849/50 to date. Washington, D. C.

The nonfood items in domestic disappearance include seed, alcohol use, and feed. The quantity used as seed is reported by the Crop Reporting Board. The quantity used for alcohol was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as the quantity withdrawn from the wheat supply rather than as reported by Bureau of Internal Revenue when the tax is paid. The quantity used for feed includes that used in mixed commercial feeds and wheat fed on farms other than where grown, as well as wheat fed on farms where grown. This was derived as a balancing item for the computation, hence considered alone it reflects errors in other data. Any revisions in the domestic food item as a result of the 1947 Census of Manufactures would result in changing this residual item.

Wheat used for food is considered at the time the wheat is withdrawn for processing rather than when distributed, because complete data on stocks of flour are not available. Ordinarily stocks of flour do not change materially. But in some years relatively large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers; in other years such stocks are small. The use of wheat for food was computed as follows: Total grind minus exports and shipments of flour and other food products, minus military procurement (described above), plus estimated breakfast food produced outside the flour-milling industry, plus dutiable imports of flour. Total grind for the years 1909-26 was estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of census and other available information. Data for 1927-38 are census figures as adjusted by Food Research Institute. For 1939-48, millings reported by the Bureau of the Census were expanded to represent all mills. The expanded census figures will be revised on the basis of data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures which were not available in time for this study. From about January 1944 the adjusted flour-production figures prepared by the Bureau of the Census were improved notably. Before that date, especially in 1941 and 1942, the production figures expanded by the Bureau of the Census to represent all mills may be somewhat too large. Total flour consumption includes semolina but excludes breakfast foods. The data for years before 1939 were estimated on the basis of scattered trade information and some information in the Censuses of Manufactures. From 1939 the series on breakfast foods made from wheat was extrapolated from the 1939 Census of Manufactures on the basis of a few reports to the War Food Administration and trade indications. Data from the 1947 census will be used to make revisions.

The food use of semolina, 1909-19, was estimated by BAE; for the years 1920-48, it represents the reported total grind of durum wheat minus exports of semolina, macaroni, etc., minus military procurement.

Rye. - Stocks of rye on January 1, 1944-48 consist of (1) stocks on farms and (2) in mills, elevators, and warehouses, both of which were reported by Crop Reporting Board, and (3) in terminal markets, which figures were taken from reports to PMA. For the years before 1944 only stocks on farms and in terminals were used. Those on farms for 1909 were estimated by BAE, but the Crop Reporting Board reported farm stocks as of December 1 for 1909-43. Figures for terminal stocks, 1910-26, were taken from records of the Chicago Board of Trade, and include grain in regularly authorized warehouses at leading grain centers east of the Rocky Mountains, and grain in transit by canals and lakes. After July 1911 the figures include stocks at Omaha and in private elevators at Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo. After 1917-21 Canadian rye in bond was included. Imports and exports, including flour in rye equivalent, were taken from Bureau of Census figures.

Food use was estimated by PMA and BAE on the basis of the production of rye flour reported in the periodical Northwestern Miller[66] and the Census of Manufactures, 1935-48, minus flour exports and military procurement. Flour was converted on the basis of 76.1 percent of rye for 1935-44, 79.55 percent for 1946, and 78.6 percent for 1945 and 1947-48. Estimates of food use for the years before 1935 were made by BAE on the basis of data from the Census of Manufactures. The estimates of food use of rye during recent years will be reviewed on the basis of the 1947 Census of Manufactures data when they are released. Nonfood items include seed, spirits and alcohol, and feed. Seed is reported by the Crop Reporting Board, alcohol by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the residual is considered the approximate quantity fed.

Buckwheat. - Estimates of buckwheat consumption were computed by adding reported quantities used on farms for food to the quantities sold off farms where produced, then deducting an equivalent of 15 percent of the buckwheat fed to livestock on farms to allow for the use of buckwheat sold off farms for feed on other farms. Conversion from grain to flour was computed at an extraction rate of 60 percent.

Rice. - For rice, the marketing years beginning the previous August in the South and the previous October in California were used for the calendar years. All data are in terms of milled-rice equivalents. Unmilled rice has been converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screenings, excluding brewers rice) produced annually from rough rice, using different factors for the Southern States and for California.

Stocks of rice include quantities on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills; in addition they include USDA holdings outside of mills for the years 1943-47. Farm stocks were reported by the Crop Reporting Board and stocks in country warehouses and in mills and USDA holdings outside mills have been reported by the Production and Marketing Administration.

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[66] Northwestern Miller. Weekly. Minneapolis.

Information on imports of rice was taken from reports of the Bureau of the Census[67] as were the exports and shipments of rice for the years 1934-40. Before 1941 the export data were on a marketing-year basis. For the years 1941-48 a July-June year was used because the USDA deliveries and data on military procurement are more complete on such a basis. Insofar as the exports and military procurement for the month of July, which is usually the low point of the year in rice marketing, have not differed greatly from one year to another, the use of the July year does not affect the results. Exports include exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents and exclude shipments by the armed forces for civilian relief feeding. Procurement for civilian relief feeding has been included with procurement for the use of the armed forces because, for certain periods, they have not been reported separately. Available data on shipments for military civilian feeding were included in table 65, appendix A.

Civilian consumption of rice as food consists of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain, rice used on farms where grown, quantities milled by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Accordingly, the estimates of rice consumption are based on the quantities of rice entering trade channels rather than consumer purchases. In some years relatively large stocks have been held by wholesalers and retailers whereas in other years such stocks have been small. No reports are available on the quantities involved. For the years 1909-21 the use of rice for food was calculated from available data on stocks, production, imports and exports, seed, and feed. These data are relatively unsatisfactory, compared with information for later years. The estimates of consumption of rice for food in the years 1922-34 were taken from annual reports of the Rice Millers Association which has headquarters in New Orleans.

Nonfood use of rice includes seed, feed, broken rice used by brewers, (other than brewers' rice as such) and a residual item which results from drying loss, waste, and unidentifiable errors that occur when the conversion is made from rough to milled rice.

Corn, Oats, and Barley Grains. - Production data for corn, oats, and barley harvested as grain have been reported by the Crop Reporting Board for many years. The Board also reports total production of corn including silage, corn hogged off, and fodder. Information on farm stocks of corn and oats has been collected quarterly since April 1926. Farm stocks of barley have been estimated for January 1 and July 1 since 1934 and quarterly since 1939. The Market News Service of the Department has reported stocks of the three feed grains at terminal markets since 1927. Beginning with April 1943 the Crop Reporting Board has compiled a quarterly series of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.

Statistics on production, imports, and changes in the quarterly stocks of grains, are the basis for the estimated disappearance of these grains annually and by quarters. The quantity of grain consumed in this country for all purposes was ascertained by taking from this total disappearance the volume of grain exported.

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[67] See footnote 65, p. 59.

Information on the use of these grains for various purposes in this country was obtained from many sources--including reports on processing for food and industrial uses as described later, estimates of the Crop Reporting Board for farm household use, and reports on the utilization of the grains in the production of malt beverages, alcohol, and distilled spirits. Use for seed was estimated on the basis of plantings for the following year. The remainder of the supplies disappearing in the given year is largely for feed, but it also includes other minor uses, and waste.

Corn, Oats, and Barley Products. - Estimated consumption of the cereal products from corn and oats, for food in this country is based on the production or sale of these products by the industry with adjustments for imports, exports, and domestic nonfood uses.

Information on the consumption of corn sirup, sugar, and starch, was derived from sales data as reported by the Corn Refiners Statistical Bureau for earlier years and as reported by Price, Waterhouse and Company, of New York, for recent years. Sales data, which were reported annually for earlier years and monthly for recent years, were adjusted for industrial and other nonfood use and for exports and military takings.

Estimates of domestic consumption of corn meal and flour include corn consumed in farm households and the output of commercial mills for civilian food use. Data for the period 1909-18 were based on: (1) United States Census for 1909 which includes corn meal and corn flour produced in merchant and grist mills and (2) data published in War Industries Board Bulletin No. 10.[68] The estimated production of corn meal taken from the above sources for this period was adjusted downward to allow for some duplication with custom milling and for estimated heavier use of corn meal in this earlier period for livestock and poultry feeding. It was assumed that in this 10-year period considerable quantities of corn meal were used for feeding poultry and young stock as the commercial mixed-feed industry was producing at a much smaller volume at that time than in later years. Some corn meal was used for livestock feed after this period but it was assumed to have been of smaller and in decreasing volume. Data for the period 1919-39 were based on the production of corn meal and flour in merchant mills reported in the Census of Manufactures. For the period 1940-48 estimates were based on rail movement during these years, corn supplies and marketings, and information furnished by the dry-processing industry to the War Food Administration. Information from these sources was used to estimate changes in production between the years 1939 and 1947 when the census again reported production of corn meal for human food. Corn consumed for use in farm households on farms where grown, converted to corn-meal basis, was added to the estimated

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68/ Bruning, Harry F., Prices of Corn and Corn Products. U. S. War Indus. Bd. W.I.B. Price Bul. 10, 19 pp., illus. 1919.

quantities of corn meal produced in merchant mills to arrive at the total quantity of corn meal and flour consumed for food.

Information on prepared breakfast cereals made from corn was based on production data in the Census of Manufactures for 1914, 1919, and for every 2 years in the period 1919-39. Data for the period 1940-48 were based on reports of cereal industries to the War Food Administration, on the 1947 Census of Manufactures and on other factors relating to production of cereal preparations.

Quantities of corn products used in the manufacture of malt liquors and other alcoholic beverages were deducted from the food supplies wherever possible and only minor quantities of these products going into such uses remain in the series on consumption for food. Corn grain used in such beverages is reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and was excluded from the food supply.

Production of hominy and grits was reported by the Bureau of the Census for the years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1937, and 1939. In 1937 and 1939 the quantities produced for human consumption were reported separately from those for nonfood purposes, but in earlier years the production includes quantities used by brewers in making fermented malt liquor. For the earlier years, estimated quantities of brewers' grits used in producing malt liquors were deducted from the total production to derive an estimate of the quantity used for human consumption. The quantity used for human food in the intervening years was derived by straight-line interpolation between the census years. Because of the few years for which data were available on hominy and grits used for human food, for most of the years for this series the data are merely interpolations indicating the general level or trend of consumption and not necessarily the actual consumption figures for each individual year.

With the usual adjustments for noncivilian use, the data on the consumption of oatmeal were derived from production statistics drawn from several sources. Data for 1909-12 were based on statistics on oatmeal production given in General Index of Food Prices on a Nutritive Value Basis.69/ Data for 1913-18 were based on statistics on oatmeal production given in War Industries Board Price Bulletin No. 11.70/ Data for 1919-39 and for 1947 were based on oatmeal production published in the Census of Manufactures. Data for the period 1940-48 were based on reports from the industry to War Food Administration which were used to estimate the course of production between the two census years 1939 and 1947.

Consumption of food products made from barley include estimated quantities of malt, meal, flour, and pearl barley, consumed as food in the United States and expressed in terms of malt equivalent. Census data

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69/ Pearl, Raymond, General Index Numbers of Food Prices on a Nutritive Value Basis. 131 pp. U. S. Food Admin. 1918.

70/ Willard, Harley R., Prices of Oats, Rice, Buckwheat and Their Products. U.S. War Indus. Bd. W.I.B. Price Bul. 11, 23 pp., illus. 1919.

indicate that, in the years before 1919, considerable quantities of barley meal were used for food, especially during World War I, but data on this use are not available for later years and it was assumed to have been small since that time. In recent years barley malt has been the principal food use of barley. Malt is used for such purposes as malt extracts, malt sirup, malt drinks, and breadfast foods. The quantity of barley malt used in producing malt liquors or other alcoholic beverages was not included as a food use. The food use of barley was based on statistics of the Bureau of the Census on malt production for 1919-39 (with allowance for the quantities reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as used in producing alcoholic beverages) and on data published in Barley and Barley Malt Extracts and References.71/ It was assumed that the utilization for food uses for the period 1909-18 was close to the 1919 level. Estimates for the period 1943-47 were based on reports of the Beverage Division, Special Commodities Branch, PMA.72/ The production of pearl barley was reported by the Bureau of the Census to be about 20 million pounds in 1939, which would have been produced from a little less than a million bushels of barley. Unofficial estimates for a few earlier years were available regarding pearl barley; they indicate that from 1 to 2 million bushels of barley were used for pearling in most of the period 1909-48. The estimates of the quantity of pearl barley used for food were added to estimated quantities of barley for meal and malt to arrive at the total quantity of barley products used for human food.

Sugars and Sirups 73/

Cane and Beet Sugar. - Cane and beet sugars are supplied for domestic consumption in the United States by substantial imports and inshipments as well as domestic production. The production data given in table 61, appendix A represent the quantity of sugar obtained from mainland beets and cane during the harvesting years, 1909 to 1934.74/ For this period, the data were derived from sugar-beet and cane-production statistics by means of ratios of raw sugar to sugar cane and sugar beets. Beginning with 1935 the data are on a calendar year basis. For the years 1935-38 statistics on deliveries by mainland cane mills of raw sugar for direct consumption were used for cane sugar, but data on beet sugar were derived from production reports by beet-sugar processors. Statistics on stocks of cane and beet sugar, on receipts, production, and distribution, have been collected by the Sugar Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1934. Beginning with 1939 reports were received from mainland cane mills giving their production.

Information on imports, exports, and shipments to and from the territories was compiled from ships' manifests by the Bureau of the Census.

71/ Phillips, C. Louise, and Boerner, E. G., Barley and Barley Malt: Abstracts and References ... 75 pp., illus. Bur. Agr. Econ., Grain Div. 1935. (Processed.)

72/ United States Production and Marketing Administration, Special Commodities Branch, Malt Requirements, Production and Stocks. (Processed.)

73/ Prepared by Maxwell Klayman, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

74/ The harvesting period for mainland cane is October-April, and for mainland beet, July-January.

Data on stocks of cane sugar for the years 1909 through 1933 were taken from the Willett and Gray Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.[75] Beet sugar stocks for 1909 through 1913 were estimated from production data of the Department of Agriculture and from the delivery figures of Willett and Gray. Beet-sugar stocks from 1914 through 1933 were the estimates of the Meinrath Brokerage Company. These data on stocks include holdings of the principal groups of primary distributors but exclude substantial supplies in the hands of other distributors and users. For the years 1934 to date, the information on stocks was based on reports to the Sugar Branch of the Department by primary distributors. Holdings of wholesalers, industrial users, and retailers, were estimated on the basis of scattered information for the years 1934-39. Beginning in 1940 the Sugar Branch has prepared estimates of stocks in the hands of secondary distributors and users, derived from sample reports. In addition, the Census Bureau currently obtains for the Department of Agriculture (through a selected small sample) periodical data on household stocks of sugar.

Honey. - Quantitative estimates of the production of honey were begun in 1919 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Information was assembled from every available source, including census enumerations, State license, inspection, and survey records, and leading honey producers and handlers. From these data basic figures on number of colonies and production of honey were first published for the year 1939. From the 1939 year, estimates were projected forward on the basis of the data assembled from beekeepers that showed numbers of colonies on hand and quantity of honey produced in the apiaries. The number of these reports has varied through the years, ranging from a few thousand in some years to as high as 10 thousand in recent years.

No absolute quantitative check is available to ascertain the accuracy of the basic figures for all States. The percentage of possible error in the present year-to-year changes is believed to be small as sample returns cover about one-fifth of the total production of honey in the United States.

The BAE has prepared yearly data on stocks since 1942, based on schedules made out by beekeepers. Stocks were reported as of November 15 in 1942 and 1943, and as of December 15 in later years. Data on imports, shipments into the United States, and exports of honey, are published by the Department of Commerce.[76]

Sugarcane Sirup. - Sugarcane sirup is grown in the Southern States for home use. In localities where grown its consumption is high. The crop is harvested in the late fall, and is mostly consumed in the following year.

The BAE has a production series on sugarcane sirup that goes back to 1909. The reporting schedule was begun in 1917, and production statistics were projected backwards through 1909 on the basis of data already available in the Department. The production figure is based on yield data obtained from a small sample of producers -- about 5 percent. Census data in enumeration years were used as checks. No data on stocks are available.

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[75] Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, published by Willett and Gray. New York.

[76] See footnote 65, p. 59.

Sorgo Sirup. - Like sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup is grown by farmers almost entirely for home use. It is grown in areas north of the 33° latitude line. The available statistics are similar to those on sugarcane sirup.

Edible Sugarcane Molasses. - The BAE has a production series on edible sugarcane molasses back to 1909. This series is rather accurate for it is based on the production records of cane-sugar mills, most of which are in Louisiana.

Import and export data are available from the Department of Commerce only since 1929. Imports before 1929 were probably not large. The consumption figures of 1909 through 1928 are still probably understated, mainly because of the lack of information on imports. No data on stocks are available in the case of molasses.

Maple Sugar and Sirup. - The Bureau of Agricultural Economics production series on maple sugar and sirup goes back only to 1916. The production data are based on a sample of a small percentage of the total number of producers. Information is obtained on the number of trees tapped, and the quantities of sugar and sirup produced. Census data are used as a check. In some of the important producing States, the size of the sample is fairly large, as high as 10 percent. The data are reliable enough to show accurately the year-to-year changes.

Up to 1917 the import data were kept by the Department of Commerce on a fiscal-year basis. Through 1922 import data on maple sugar and maple sirup were combined. No data on stocks are available on either maple sugar or maple sirup.

Refiners Sirup. - Production data on refiners' sirup have been available for Census of Manufactures' enumeration years since 1925. From 1943 to 1946 production data were reported by refiners to the Department of Agriculture. During the war, the production of refiners' sirup was greatly expanded. Starting with 1948 complete data have been collected by the Sugar Branch of the Department of Agriculture. In other years estimates of production were made by interpolation of census data.

The data on exports are somewhat overstated for they include sirups other than refiners' sirups. The consumption figures are correspondingly understated. No data on stocks are available.

Peanuts 77/

The year's supply of peanuts includes the production of picked and threshed peanuts, beginning stocks, and imports. Some of the supplies available in each year are exported; some are used on farms, including seed for planting and consumption as food in farm households; farmers sell some

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77/ Prepared by Antoine Banna, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

peanuts locally; substantial quantities are crushed for oil and meal; the remainder goes through commercial trade channels for food products or is held over into the next year. Data in table 64, appendix A, begin with the crop year 1920 because the first estimates of commercial disappearance for food uses were made for that year.

Production figures have been published[78] beginning with 1909, by the Crop Reporting Board and are based upon reports by farmers in all parts of the United States. They cover picked and threshed peanuts only, and do not include peanuts left on farms to be hogged off. A large acreage is planted by farmers in the Gulf States which farmers never intend to dig for the nuts, but expect to be used as pasture for hogs.

Information on stocks of peanuts was not collected before September 1938. Since 1938, stocks include peanuts held at shelling and crushing mills, in cold storage and other warehouses, and in peanut-consuming plants. Stocks as of September 1 do not necessarily include only the carry-over of old-crop peanuts from the previous crop year into the new crop year, for they may include new-crop peanuts harvested in the southeast and southwest areas and delivered to the mills before September first. The adjustment column was used to take care of such discrepancies.

Imports and exports are on a September - August year basis. They were compiled from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.[79] Before 1934, the import figures represent general imports minus re-exports. Data on imports for consumption were not published before 1934. Beginning with 1934 the figures are for imports for consumption.

Exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts were not reported separately before January 1945. A break-down of the total exports into shelled and unshelled peanuts was estimated. This estimate was based on the assumption that shelled peanuts accounted for the same percentage of the total exports as of the total estimated domestic disappearance, as virtually all of these exports were to Canada, where consuming habits presumably are about the same as in the United States. The export figures include, beginning with 1943, shipments of peanuts to U. S. territories. Before 1943, complete figures on shipments of peanuts to U. S. territories were not available.

For the years before 1938, the crushings of peanuts were compiled from Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.[80] This report gives the crushings of hulled and in-the-hull peanuts, by quarters and calendar years. As no monthly figures on crushing were available, the sums of the quarterly figures from October through September 31 were used for the crop year. The hulled peanuts reported crushed by Bureau of the Census were adjusted to exclude the estimated crushings of oil-stock peanuts. Oil-stock peanuts are a byproduct of shelling to get edible kernels. Crushings of oil-stock peanuts each crop year were estimated to be 3.76 percent of the total quantity of shelled peanuts which were crushed on the basis of shelling operations for the 1938-42 crop years. To avoid duplication, the estimated quantity of oil-stock peanuts crushed was excluded from the total crushings. Beginning with crop year 1938, the crushing of farmers' stock peanuts was published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.[81] To the crushings of farmers'-stock peanuts were added, after conversion to farmers'stock basis, the estimated crushings of No. 2 shelled peanuts. This estimate was arrived at by subtracting from the published total disappearance of oil stock and No. 2 shelled goods the estimated quantity that was oil stock, and estimated exports of No. 2 shelled peanuts.

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[78] United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Peanut Stocks and Processing Report. Monthly. (Processed.)

[79] United States Bureau of the Census, Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States. 1866 to date. Washington, D. C.

[80] See footnote 37, p. 42.

The domestic food use of peanuts includes: (1) Peanuts consumed by farm households, where grown, for which information is published separately by the Crop Reporting Board. (2) Local and direct sale by farmers for edible use, which is included in the total sale of peanuts by farmers also published by the Crop Reporting Board. It was arrived at by subtracting from total sales, those peanuts sold for seed and the estimated quantities moving into commercial channels. (3) Commercial food uses, which include peanuts used in peanut butter, in candy, in salting, and peanuts shell roasted. From 1920 to 1937, the figures were estimates by Market News Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, based on movements of peanuts from mills and information on quantities used by producing firms. These estimates were raised slightly to the same average level as commercial production (the total quantity cleaned, shelled, or crushed) estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and then adjusted for imports and exports. From 1938 to 1948, the figures were based on disappearance of cleaned and shelled peanuts reported in the Peanut Stocks and Processing Report, published monthly by the Crop Reporting Board after adjustment for imports and exports.

Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa [82]

Coffee, tea, and cocoa are not grown commercially in the United States but some coffee is produced in the noncontiguous territories, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Statistics of the receipts of coffee, tea, and cocoa, from the territories of the United States, and imports from foreign countries, are obtained from reports of the Department of Commerce. During the recent war, because of the shortage of ocean shipping space and the necessity for implementing international allocations, imports of these commodities were controlled under regulations first administered by the War Production Board and, later, by the Department of Agriculture. The required customs certificates provided these agencies with current information on imports. Statistical tabulations of these certificates were later checked with the Department of Commerce reports on imports, compiled from Bureau of Customs documents, which were published about a month after the import transaction had occurred.

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[81] See footnote 78, p. 68.

[82] Prepared by Harry Sherr, agricultural economic statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Before World War II, data on stocks of coffee, tea, and cocoa, held in the United States, were obtained from trade sources. For green coffee the following sources were used: (1) 1910-19 Balde Directoria de Industria E. Commercia Sao Paulo, (2) 1920-36 The Brazilian Review,[83] and (3) 1937-40 and 1947 New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

No information is available relative to the number of coffee distributors that were covered in the estimates of stocks for the years before 1941 or after 1946. During the period 1941-46 the coverage was good; stocks of green coffee held by importers, primary and wholesale distributors, chain-store warehouses, and major roasters, were reported to the Office of Price Administration.

No information is available on stocks of vacuum-packed coffee, soluble coffee, or soluble coffee product. This gap in the data probably has some effect on the accuracy of estimates of the civilian disappearance of coffee during individual years. The output and sales of these items have been increasing, and the commodities can be stored for several years.

Information on stocks of tea maintained in the United States, beginning with 1936, were obtained from The Tea Bureau, Inc. No information is available for earlier years. The data collected by that agency include stocks held by qualified distributors, importers, packers, jobbers, wholesale grocery companies, and chain grocery companies (excluding retail-store stocks). The information appears in the U. S. Department of Commerce Industry Report: Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Spices.[84]

Data on stocks of cocoa beans, 1918-23 were obtained from the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.[85] For the years 1924-41, and beginning again in 1947, the data of the New York Cocoa Exchange were used. These represent stocks of cocoa beans held by importers and primary distributors in warehouses of storage companies that are licensed by the New York Cocoa Exchange. During the period 1942-46 information on stocks was reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by a committee of representatives of the cocoa industry. The data were better than the prewar information insofar as the cocoa-bean stocks held by major confectionery manufacturers were also reported. One of the major problems in data on disappearance in regard to cocoa is incompleteness of the data on stocks. Data for cocoa beans only are available; they are not available for stocks held by some of the major processors of cocoa beans.

83/ The Brazilian Review, a weekly record of trade and finance. Rio de Janeiro.

84/ United States Department of Commerce, Office of Domestic Commerce, Industry Report: Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Spices. Quarterly.

85/ Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. Weekly.

CHAPTER 2. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD PER CAPITA

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION WEIGHTS

The estimates of civilian per capita consumption of major foods given in the following tables are directly comparable with those published each quarter in the BAE report called The National Food Situation.[86] They are the official estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Their derivations and limitations were discussed in detail in the preceding chapter. In general, it should be noted again that these estimates are in terms of primary distribution weights. They are annual and national averages. At present no directly comparable data are available on regional, State, or local consumption although some quarterly estimates for the country as a whole have been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the consumption of meats, poultry and eggs, and some dairy products. Estimates have been made on the basis of less adequate information, however, because of seasonal changes in stocks in the distribution system and because of unmeasured changes in farm consumption.[87]

As discussed in chapter 1, these data on food consumption are derived from disappearance data -- that is, they are residuals remaining after noncivilian takings and changes in stocks have been subtracted from the year's supply of individual commodities. Therefore, they are measured at various points in the distribution process. In summary: meats are measured at the slaughter level -- farm, wholesale and even retail in terms of dressed or carcass weights, with adjustments made in cold storage holdings. Data on poultry and eggs are taken at the farm level, but they have been converted to dressed weights and have been adjusted for changes in reported stocks. As discussed in the preceding chapter, fish has been put on an edible portion basis because of the variety of forms in which it is marketed.

Among the dairy products, fluid milk and cream are measured at the farm level for farm consumption and at the distributor level in urban areas. The consumption of manufactured dairy products is given in terms of the processed commodities. The same holds true for most of the fats-and-oils products, with butter, margarine, lard, and shortening on an actual-weight basis. The fat content of other edible oils is used as the primary distribution weight for this heterogeneous category.

Fresh fruits, vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes are given in terms of farm weights. Beans and peas are on a cleaned basis. Canned and dried fruits, canned-fruit juices, frozen fruits and vegetables, and canned vegetables are in terms of processed weight. The cereal products are in terms of a milled or manufactured basis -- that is, flour consumption, not the consumption of wheat grain nor the consumption of bread.

Cane and beet sugar is on a refined basis. Data on coffee, tea and cocoa are in terms of the commodities as imported -- green coffee beans and cocoa beans. Nuts are in terms of shelled equivalent.

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[86] United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, The National Food Situation. Quarterly. (Processed.)

[87] See current issues of The Livestock and Meat Situation, The Poultry and Egg Situation, and The Dairy Situation, processed publications issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 7.- Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Meat (carcass weight 2/)					Fish (edible weight equiv.)				Poultry 3/		
	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total meat	Fresh and frozen	Canned	Cured	Total fish	Chicken	Turkey	Eggs 4/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	73.5	7.2	6.7	66.4	153.8	4.3	2.7	3.9	10.9	19.4	5/	36.2
1910	69.8	7.1	6.4	61.8	145.1	4.5	2.8	3.8	11.1	20.4	5/	37.9
1911	67.9	7.0	7.3	68.4	150.6	4.8	2.8	3.6	11.2	20.7	5/	40.8
1912	64.0	6.9	7.6	66.2	144.7	5.0	2.9	3.5	11.4	19.7	5/	38.6
1913	62.8	6.2	7.2	66.3	142.5	5.3	2.9	3.4	11.6	19.2	5/	37.6
1914	61.5	5.7	7.1	64.6	138.9	5.6	3.0	3.3	11.9	19.1	5/	36.6
1915	56.0	5.8	6.0	66.1	133.9	5.8	2.4	3.2	11.4	19.1	5/	38.9
1916	58.4	6.4	5.8	68.4	139.0	6.0	2.2	3.0	11.2	18.3	5/	37.1
1917	64.2	7.1	4.4	58.5	134.2	6.2	2.0	2.9	11.1	17.5	5/	34.9
1918	68.0	7.2	4.7	60.6	140.5	6.4	2.0	2.8	11.2	17.6	5/	35.2
1919	61.0	7.8	5.6	63.4	137.8	6.4	2.8	2.7	11.9	18.8	5/	37.6
1920	58.6	7.9	5.4	63.1	135.0	6.3	3.2	2.5	12.0	18.1	5/	37.1
1921	55.1	7.5	6.1	64.3	133.0	6.2	2.2	2.4	10.8	17.7	5/	37.1
1922	58.6	7.7	5.1	65.3	136.7	6.1	3.2	2.3	11.6	18.7	5/	39.1
1923	59.2	8.1	5.3	73.7	146.3	6.0	2.9	2.2	11.1	19.3	5/	40.5
1924	59.1	8.5	5.2	73.5	146.3	6.1	3.3	2.0	11.4	19.1	5/	40.2
1925	59.1	8.5	5.2	66.3	139.1	6.3	3.2	1.9	11.4	19.7	5/	39.5
1926	59.8	8.1	5.4	63.7	137.0	6.6	3.4	1.8	11.8	19.6	5/	42.0
1927	54.1	7.3	5.3	67.3	134.0	7.0	3.8	1.7	12.5	20.9	5/	42.5
1928	48.4	6.4	5.5	70.5	130.8	7.1	3.9	1.5	12.5	20.0	5/	42.0
1929	49.3	6.3	5.6	69.2	130.4	6.9	3.9	1.4	12.2	19.7	1.7	41.5
1930	48.6	6.4	6.7	66.6	128.3	5.9	3.3	1.3	10.5	21.5	1.8	41.1
1931	48.3	6.6	7.1	67.9	129.9	5.0	3.2	1.0	9.2	19.4	1.7	41.4
1932	46.4	6.5	7.0	70.3	130.2	4.4	3.4	1.1	8.9	19.7	2.1	38.9
1933	51.2	7.1	6.7	70.3	135.3	4.2	3.9	.9	9.0	20.3	2.4	36.9
1934	63.5	9.3	6.3	64.0	143.1	4.4	4.2	.9	9.5	18.8	2.2	35.9
1935	52.9	8.5	7.2	48.1	116.7	5.2	4.7	1.1	11.0	18.1	2.1	34.8
1936	60.1	8.3	6.6	54.8	129.8	5.2	5.8	1.0	12.0	18.1	2.7	35.9
1937	54.8	8.6	6.6	55.4	125.4	5.6	4.2	.9	10.7	18.0	2.7	38.2
1938	54.0	7.6	6.8	57.8	126.2	5.3	4.8	1.0	11.1	16.8	2.7	38.5
1939	54.4	7.5	6.6	64.3	132.8	5.4	4.6	.9	10.9	18.7	3.0	38.9
1940	54.7	7.4	6.6	73.0	141.7	5.7	4.2	.9	10.8	18.7	3.5	39.6
1941	60.5	7.6	6.8	67.9	142.8	6.3	4.7	.8	11.8	20.5	3.5	38.9
1942	60.8	8.2	7.2	63.3	139.5	5.3	2.2	.8	8.3	23.4	3.7	39.5
1943	52.9	8.2	6.4	78.5	146.0	5.6	1.9	.7	8.2	30.5	3.3	43.2
1944	55.3	12.4	6.6	79.2	153.5	5.6	2.6	.7	8.9	26.8	3.3	43.8
1945	59.0	11.8	7.3	66.3	144.4	7.1	2.6	.9	10.6	28.8	4.3	49.6
1946	61.3	9.9	6.6	75.6	153.4	6.2	3.8	1.0	11.0	25.4	4.5	46.8
1947	69.1	10.7	5.4	69.8	155.0	6.2	3.8	.8	10.8	23.6	4.5	47.4
1948	63.3	9.4	5.0	68.7	146.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	23.0	3.7	48.2

1/ Derived from tables in appendix A. Civilian consumption only in 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Approximately at wholesale level of distribution.

3/ Dressed weight, approximately at wholesale level of distribution.

4/ Farm weight but measured approximately at wholesale level of distribution.

5/ Not available.

Table 8.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total milk 2/	Fluid milk and cream 3/	Cheese 4/	Condensed and evaporated milk 5/	Dry whole milk	Dry skim milk	Ice cream (product weight)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	763	351	3.9	5.4	6/	6/	1.5
1910	752	323	4.3	5.8	.01	6/	1.9
1911	743	309	4.1	6.4	.01	6/	2.3
1912	757	363	4.0	7.0	.02	6/	2.6
1913	748	350	4.4	7.9	.03	6/	3.0
1914	740	329	4.4	8.9	.04	6/	3.4
1915	745	326	4.3	9.5	.04	6/	4.0
1916	741	323	4.0	9.6	.04	6/	4.7
1917	723	336	3.9	9.4	.04	6/	5.3
1918	719	369	3.8	10.2	.04	6/	6.1
1919	727	343	4.2	9.8	.08	6/	6.4
1920	729	356	4.1	8.5	.07	.2	7.0
1921	761	354	4.1	9.8	7/	.2	6.9
1922	775	350	4.3	10.8	.02	.2	7.3
1923	780	336	4.3	11.4	.06	.4	8.1
1924	787	347	4.5	11.7	.05	.4	7.9
1925	792	347	4.6	11.6	.07	.4	9.3
1926	807	347	4.6	11.7	.09	.5	9.1
1927	803	347	4.4	11.6	.10	.7	9.4
1928	796	348	4.4	12.0	.08	.8	9.4
1929	803	351	4.6	13.5	.10	1.1	10.0
1930	813	350	4.6	13.5	.09	1.3	9.1
1931	833	347	4.4	13.3	.06	1.4	7.8
1932	830	351	4.3	13.9	.07	1.4	5.8
1933	813	349	4.5	13.7	.09	1.4	5.5
1934	812	333	4.8	14.9	.12	1.5	6.6
1935	799	336	5.2	16.1	.13	1.6	7.3
1936	792	341	5.3	15.8	.14	1.8	8.9
1937	796	341	5.5	16.6	.11	1.9	10.2
1938	796	339	5.8	17.1	.11	2.1	10.1
1939	824	343	5.9	17.7	.13	2.2	10.9
1940	821	343	6.0	19.2	.14	2.2	11.3
1941	808	352	5.9	18.5	.16	2.5	13.5
1942	839	371	6.4	18.3	.20	2.5	15.8
1943	760	394	4.9	18.8	.39	2.1	12.2
1944	773	411	4.8	15.6	.34	1.5	12.5
1945	803	432	6.6	18.2	.37	2.0	13.1
1946	813	423	6.6	18.5	.51	3.2	22.5
1947	794	398	6.9	20.4	.45	2.9	19.3
1948	750	387	6.8	20.6	.31	3.2	17.1

1/ Derived from tables in appendix A. Civilian consumption only in 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Whole milk equivalent on a fat-solids basis.

3/ Includes cream in terms of whole milk equivalent. Farm weight for farm consumption, distribution weight for nonfarm.

4/ Whole and part whole milk cheese, excludes full skim, cottage, pot and bakers'.

5/ Case and bulk goods, unskimmed only.

6/ Not available.

7/ Less than .005.

Table 9.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total		Butter, actual weight	Lard	Margarine		Shortening	Other edible fats and oils (fat content) 4/
	Fat content 2/	Actual weight 3/			Fat content	Actual weight		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	---	---	17.6	12.3	1.1	1.2	5/	5/
1910	---	---	18.2	12.4	1.3	1.5	5/	5/
1911	---	---	18.5	12.0	.9	1.1	5/	5/
1912	---	---	16.4	11.1	1.2	1.4	8.3	5/
1913	---	---	16.3	10.6	1.3	1.5	9.5	5/
1914	---	---	16.8	10.5	1.2	1.4	10.7	5/
1915	---	---	17.1	11.4	1.2	1.4	9.9	5/
1916	---	---	17.1	11.5	1.5	1.8	9.4	5/
1917	---	---	15.6	10.0	2.3	2.7	10.7	5/
1918	---	---	13.7	11.7	2.8	3.3	10.4	5/
1919	---	---	15.1	10.6	2.8	3.3	11.6	5/
1920	---	---	14.7	11.9	2.9	3.4	7.5	5/
1921	---	---	16.1	10.7	1.7	2.0	7.9	5/
1922	39.7	43.3	17.0	13.2	1.4	1.7	6.6	4.8
1923	41.6	45.3	17.7	14.2	1.7	2.0	6.5	4.9
1924	41.1	44.8	17.8	14.1	1.7	2.0	7.0	3.9
1925	42.8	46.6	17.9	12.2	1.7	2.0	9.6	4.9
1926	43.3	47.1	18.4	12.1	1.8	2.0	9.4	5.2
1927	42.8	46.5	18.0	12.6	2.0	2.3	9.6	4.0
1928	43.3	47.1	17.4	13.1	2.2	2.6	9.3	4.7
1929	44.3	48.0	17.2	12.7	2.5	2.9	9.8	5.4
1930	44.4	48.1	17.2	12.6	2.2	2.6	9.7	6.0
1931	43.6	47.4	18.0	13.5	1.5	1.8	9.3	4.8
1932	42.2	46.0	18.1	14.3	1.3	1.6	7.5	4.5
1933	42.5	46.3	17.8	13.9	1.6	1.9	7.5	5.2
1934	43.9	47.8	18.2	12.9	1.7	2.1	9.4	5.2
1935	43.1	47.0	17.1	9.5	2.4	3.0	12.0	5.4
1936	44.8	48.6	16.4	11.2	2.5	3.0	12.3	5.7
1937	44.7	48.6	16.4	10.5	2.5	3.1	12.3	6.3
1938	44.9	48.6	16.4	11.0	2.4	2.9	11.5	6.8
1939	46.2	50.0	17.3	12.6	1.8	2.3	10.6	7.2
1940	46.3	50.0	16.9	14.3	1.9	2.4	8.9	7.5
1941	47.4	51.0	16.0	13.7	2.2	2.7	10.3	8.3
1942	44.6	48.2	15.8	12.8	2.2	2.7	9.3	7.6
1943	41.6	44.7	11.8	13.0	3.1	3.9	9.5	6.5
1944	40.5	43.6	11.9	12.3	3.1	3.8	8.9	6.7
1945	38.8	41.7	10.9	11.6	3.3	4.0	9.1	6.1
1946	39.7	42.4	10.5	11.8	3.1	3.8	10.1	6.2
1947	41.8	45.1	11.2	12.7	4.0	5.0	9.3	6.9
1948	42.2	45.4	10.0	12.7	4.9	6.1	9.6	7.0

1/ Derived from tables in appendix A. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

3/ Includes butter and margarine and actual weight basis, others in terms of fat content

4/ Includes fats and oils used in cooking and salad oils , in salad dressing, mayonnaise, in bakery products, and in minor uses such as fish canning

5/ See table 31 for approximations.

Table 10.- Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Apples 2/	Citrus fruit: Oranges	Citrus fruit: Tangerines	Citrus fruit: Lemons	Citrus fruit: Limes	Citrus fruit: Grapefruit	Citrus fruit: Total citrus	Other fresh fruit: Apricots	Other fresh fruit: Avocados	Other fresh fruit: Bananas	Other fresh fruit: Cherries	Other fresh fruit: Cranberries	Other fresh fruit: Figs	Other fresh fruit: Grapes	Other fresh fruit: Peaches	Other fresh fruit: Pears	Other fresh fruit: Pineapple	Other fresh fruit: Plums and prunes	Other fresh fruit: Strawberries	Total other fresh fruit
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	61.7	12.5	--	2.6	--	0.9	16.0	0.2	--	21.0	2.4	0.7	3/	7.9	14.8	4.4	4/(.8)	3.0	4.1	59.3
1910	58.9	13.6	--	3.1	--	1.0	17.7	.2	--	20.8	2.3	.6	3/	5.2	18.3	5.2	4/(.8)	2.7	4.0	60.1
1911	72.9	15.3	--	3.3	--	1.0	19.6	.2	--	23.1	3.4	.5	3/	7.7	13.4	5.6	.8	3.7	3.8	62.2
1912	74.0	14.2	--	3.0	--	1.1	18.3	.2	--	21.0	3.5	.5	3/	6.7	20.2	5.9	.8	3.6	3.7	66.1
1913	58.8	11.9	--	2.8	--	1.8	16.5	.2	--	22.6	2.1	.5	3/	4.9	14.9	4.9	.9	2.7	3.5	57.2
1914	71.2	18.6	--	3.2	--	2.1	23.9	.2	--	22.3	3.5	.7	3/	7.5	19.4	5.6	.9	3.8	3.4	67.3
1915	68.5	17.5	--	3.2	--	2.2	22.9	.2	--	18.0	2.9	.5	3/	6.3	23.6	5.3	.8	3.8	3.2	64.6
1916	63.4	16.4	--	3.2	--	2.2	21.8	.2	--	16.3	2.5	.6	3/	5.4	12.8	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	49.9
1917	55.7	17.0	--	2.5	--	2.3	21.8	.2	--	16.0	2.1	.3	3/	7.4	15.5	5.7	.6	2.9	3.0	53.7
1918	56.5	10.4	--	2.9	--	3.0	16.3	.2	--	15.3	2.1	.4	3/	5.2	13.0	5.4	.6	3.2	2.8	48.2
1919	44.9	16.9	--	3.2	--	3.2	23.3	.2	--	17.5	1.7	.6	3/	8.1	16.2	5.5	.4	2.2	3.2	55.6
1920	62.5	16.5	0.4	3.8	--	5.1	25.8	.2	--	18.4	2.6	.4	3/	7.9	13.9	6.7	.6	2.1	3.1	55.9
1921	35.8	20.6	.6	3.9	--	5.2	30.3	.2	--	19.9	1.2	.4	3/	6.4	9.6	4.5	.6	2.4	3.6	48.8
1922	57.0	15.1	.4	3.7	--	5.3	24.5	.2	--	20.4	2.5	.5	3/	8.8	18.0	7.1	.7	2.5	4.6	65.3
1923	54.3	21.9	.6	3.6	--	6.3	32.4	.3	--	19.6	2.3	.6	3/	8.9	13.1	6.1	.9	3.6	4.6	60.0
1924	53.7	22.9	.4	3.8	--	6.5	33.6	0.2	0.1	20.7	1.9	.5	3/	8.9	16.4	6.4	1.0	2.1	5.0	63.2
1925	46.0	17.4	.7	4.0	--	6.6	28.7	.2	3/	23.9	1.8	.5	3/	8.3	12.6	6.0	1.2	2.4	3.7	60.6
1926	61.9	20.6	.5	4.3	--	5.8	31.2	.2	.1	23.9	2.5	.6	3/	9.6	17.9	7.7	1.2	3.5	4.5	71.7
1927	37.2	21.9	.7	3.1	--	6.3	32.0	.3	3/	25.5	1.4	.4	.1	9.0	10.6	5.4	.9	2.8	4.8	61.2
1928	48.6	19.5	.6	3.7	--	5.5	29.3	.3	.1	26.6	1.7	.4	3/	10.9	16.4	6.7	.8	3.3	4.5	71.7
1929	39.4	27.3	1.1	3.5	--	7.7	39.6	.4	.1	26.6	1.3	.4	.1	9.0	12.9	5.7	.9	2.5	4.6	64.5
1930	41.8	19.8	.6	4.1	--	6.6	31.1	.4	.1	25.4	1.2	.4	.1	8.7	10.2	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	61.3
1931	51.4	27.4	1.7	3.5	--	9.4	42.0	.5	.1	22.4	1.5	.5	.1	8.4	21.3	7.2	1.1	2.7	4.1	69.9
1932	38.9	24.5	1.4	3.2	--	7.4	36.5	.5	.1	19.7	1.6	.4	.1	7.7	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.6	53.0
1933	39.8	26.4	1.4	3.4	--	7.9	39.1	.3	.1	15.7	1.5	.5	.1	6.9	9.9	5.1	.6	2.3	4.5	47.5
1934	2/ 25.1	26.8	1.4	3.6	--	7.7	39.5	.4	.2	18.8	1.2	.3	.1	7.3	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.8	53.7
1935	32.7	30.5	1.4	4.1	0.1	8.3	44.4	.4	.2	21.5	1.2	.3	.1	7.3	14.4	6.1	.6	2.5	4.1	58.7
1936	27.4	29.9	1.5	4.3	.1	10.1	45.9	.4	.2	22.6	1.0	.3	.1	6.2	10.9	6.0	.8	2.7	3.1	54.3
1937	33.3	26.4	2.1	3.4	.1	12.2	44.2	.5	.2	25.7	1.0	.4	.1	7.3	14.2	6.6	.9	2.7	3.7	63.3
1938	28.0	33.3	1.6	4.3	.1	9.5	48.8	.5	.3	22.7	1.1	.3	.1	5.5	13.0	6.3	.9	2.7	3.1	56.5
1939	30.5	40.9	2.3	4.1	.1	13.6	61.0	.5	.2	21.7	1.1	.4	.1	5.9	15.3	6.5	.9	2.9	3.9	59.4
1940	29.5	39.2	1.6	4.5	.1	11.0	56.4	.4	.3	19.8	1.0	.3	.1	6.3	13.1	7.0	.8	2.7	4.1	55.9
1941	31.5	38.7	1.8	4.7	.1	12.1	57.4	.4	.4	19.4	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	18.5	6.3	.8	2.7	3.7	59.9
1942	27.9	39.6	1.4	4.2	.1	12.0	57.3	.5	.3	10.2	1.1	.3	.1	6.1	14.5	6.7	.4	2.8	3.9	46.9
1943	24.8	39.5	2.9	5.1	.1	12.4	60.0	.5	.4	9.3	.9	.3	.1	5.6	8.3	5.4	.5	2.8	2.1	36.2
1944	25.4	47.4	2.5	4.9	.1	13.0	67.9	.9	.3	12.0	1.2	.2	.1	5.1	17.9	7.2	.6	3.5	1.4	50.4
1945	22.9	44.8	2.7	5.1	.2	13.4	66.2	.7	.3	15.5	1.1	.2	.1	5.7	19.0	7.5	.9	3.0	1.6	55.6
1946	23.2	37.5	2.5	4.7	.1	13.9	58.7	.7	.3	19.2	1.1	.2	3/	6.0	17.8	7.1	1.2	3.5	1.9	59.0
1947	25.2	41.3	1.9	4.8	.1	13.8	61.9	.6	.3	20.9	.9	.2	3/	6.7	16.6	6.3	.9	2.8	2.2	58.4
1948	25.2	35.4	1.7	4.4	.1	12.2	53.8	.7	.3	20.2	1.0	.3	3/	6.4	14.1	6.2	.8	2.6	2.2	54.8

1/ All data on calendar year basis with exception of citrus fruits beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. All per capita consumption data are computed using July 1 population. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Beginning 1934, includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm household.

3/ Less than .05 pounds.

4/ Estimated.

Table 11.— Canned fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years 1909-42, calendar years, 1943-48 1/

Year	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran-berries	Figs	Salad and cock-tail	Peaches	Pears	Pine-apple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus seg-ments	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	.6	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	.6	.4	2/(.3)	.1	2/(.2)	—	3.0
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	—	3.6
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	—	—	—	.8	.4	.6	.1	.3	—	3.8
1912	.7	.4	.3	.2	—	—	—	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	—	4.1
1913	.4	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	—	4.1
1914	.7	.6	.3	.2	—	—	—	1.3	.5	1.7	.1	.3	—	5.7
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	—	—	—	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	—	5.6
1916	1.1	.5	.4	.3	—	—	—	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	—	7.1
1917	1.4	1.0	.5	.3	—	—	—	1.4	.8	1.8	.2	.2	—	7.6
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	—	—	—	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	—	7.5
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	—	—	—	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	—	9.7
1920	.8	.9	.6	.5	—	—	—	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	—	9.3
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	—	—	—	1.9	.3	2.9	.2	.3	—	8.1
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	—	—	—	2.0	.3	2.1	.2	.3	—	7.4
1923	1.0	.5	.6	.6		.1	.1	2.5	.4	2.4	.2	.5	.1	9.0
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	.1	3/	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.8
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1	.2	3.1	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.0
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.1	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	11.9
1927	.8	.6	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.5	.2	.6	.2	12.5
1928	1.0	.8	.6	.7	.2	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.2	.3	.6	.2	12.5
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.8	1.0	3.1	.4	.6	.4	12.2
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.3	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.7	12.8
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	3/	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.8
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	.1	.3	2.8	.8	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.3	.4	.2	11.6
1934	1.0	.6	.4	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.7	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.4
1935	1.0	.6	.4	1.0	.2	.1	.7	2.9	1.0	3.8	.6	.5	.5	13.3
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.8	.7	.5	.7	16.6
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.6	1.1	3.4	.6	.5	.6	13.4
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.2	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.5	.7	15.3
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.3	.5	.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	4.2	.6	.5	.6	15.9
1940	1.4	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.3	1.5	4.6	.5	.7	.8	18.8
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.2	1.5	3.4	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.0	17.8
1942	2.1	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.2	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.6
1943	1.9	.3	.3	.8	.3	.2	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.8
1944	1.0	1.1	.1	.8	.3	.1	.9	1.3	.5	1.9	.6	.7	3/	9.3
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.6	.6	3/	14.3
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.9	.8	.2	2.3	5.3	1.7	3.3	.7	.7	.5	21.8
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.4	1.2	3.2	.9	.7	.8	18.2
1948	2.0	1.1	.2	1.1	.7	.1	2.1	4.6	1.1	2.6	.8	.3	1.0	17.7

1/ The pack year, on which data are based 1909-42, begins in early June of year indicated. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48, Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Less than .05 pounds.

Table 12.— Canned fruit juices: Per capita consumption, 1910-48 1/

Year	Berry	Apple	Fruit Nectars	Grape	Pine-apple	Prune	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concen-trate 2/	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	—	—	—	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.47
1911	—	—	—	.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.18
1912	—	—	—	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.45
1913	—	—	—	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.34
1914	—	—	—	.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12
1915	—	—	—	.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.61
1916	—	—	—	.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.44
1917	—	—	—	.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.31
1918	—	—	—	.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.45
1919	—	—	—	.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.28
1920	—	—	—	.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.58
1921	—	—	—	.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.34
1922	—	—	—	.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.16
1923	—	—	—	.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.29
1924	—	—	—	.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.12
1925	—	—	—	.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.16
1926	—	—	—	.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.17
1927	—	—	—	.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.32
1928	—	—	—	.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.13
1929	—	—	—	.28	—	—	—	.05	—	—	—	—	.33
1930	—	—	—	.27	—	—	.01	.04	—	—	—	—	.32
1931	—	—	—	.29	—	—	.02	.11	—	—	—	—	.42
1932	—	—	—	.31	—	—	.01	.10	—	—	—	—	.42
1933	—	—	—	.27	—	—	.02	.16	—	—	—	—	.45
1934	—	—	.01	.22	—	.01	.07	.21	—	—	—	—	.52
1935	—	—	.02	.29	.81	.02	.22	.61	—	.01	—	—	1.98
1936	—	—	.06	.35	1.16	.03	.20	.56	.02	.01	—	—	2.39
1937	—	—	.20	.39	2.04	.18	.28	1.28	.06	.04	—	—	4.47
1938	—	—	.26	.41	1.84	.20	.19	1.54	.12	.05	—	—	4.61
1939	—	.04	.14	.53	2.10	.07	.23	2.59	.15	.03	—	—	5.88
1940	.37	.10	.24	.64	2.51	.06	.69	2.31	.25	.02	—	—	7.19
1941	.03	.20	.25	.58	2.66	.06	.74	3.06	.42	.04	—	.55	8.59
1942	.05	.36	.34	.64	2.13	.42	.93	2.62	.48	.08	—	.25	8.30
1943	.08	.44	.14	.70	1.57	.46	.27	3.01	.27	.02	—	.72	7.68
1944	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.56	1.45	4.77	1.10	.03	—	.43	10.51
1945	.34	.26	.06	.42	1.11	.89	2.73	3.17	1.07	.06	—	.78	10.89
1946	.85	.35	.19	.49	2.35	.89	4.13	4.90	2.34	.10	.11	1.05	17.75
1947	.72	.26	.29	.67	2.25	.89	4.09	3.35	2.17	.07	.21	1.34	16.31
1948	.6	.3	.3	.6	2.4	.8	5.0	3.8	2.3	.1	.1	1.9	18.1

1/ Civilian consumption only 1941-48. Citrus juices on a pack year basis beginning in November of year prior to that designated. Grape juice data on a November-October basis through 1933, beginning November previous to the year indicated, but on a calendar year basis beginning 1934. Other juices on a calendar year basis. Excludes frozen juices. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Converted to single strength on basis of 5.54 pounds single strength to 1 pound concentrate for grapefruit and orange juice and 5.16 to 1 for lemon.

Table 13.- Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1925-48 1/

Year	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Miscellaneous	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
1926	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
1927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
1928	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1929	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
1930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1931	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
1932	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
1933	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1934	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1935	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
1937	.02	.04	.21	.05	.01	--	.16	--	.02	.51
1938	.11	.18	.28	.04	.04	.01	.19	.01	.15	1.01
1939	.03	.08	.39	.14	.01	--	.29	.03	.15	1.12
1940	.06	.09	.44	.17	.02	--	.32	.06	.11	1.27
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.03	--	.24	.04	.14	1.33
1942	.05	.15	.61	.09	.08	.01	.31	.05	.04	1.39
1943	.04	.15	.33	.05	.05	.03	.28	.09	.10	1.12
1944	.08	.15	.29	.17	.36	.18	.29	.20	.28	2.00
1945	.06	.08	.23	.15	.51	.42	.24	.41	.20	2.30
1946	.13	.14	.38	.24	.58	.30	.35	.54	.43	3.09
1947	.11	.22	.74	.23	.34	.14	.57	.32	.51	3.18
1948	.13	.18	.79	.21	.31	.09	.61	.26	.34	2.92

1/ Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

Table 14.- Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-48

Pack Year	Prunes	Raisins and currants	Apples	Apricots	Dates	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	--	4.2
1910	.6	1.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	.5	--	3.4
1911	1.5	1.4	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	.1	4.2
1912	1.0	1.8	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	--	4.5
1913	.6	1.5	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	--	3.7
1914	.8	1.8	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	--	4.0
1915	1.5	1.8	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	--	5.0
1916	1.4	2.0	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	--	5.1
1917	2.0	2.3	.5	.3	.1	.3	.7	--	6.2
1918	.9	2.1	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	--	4.4
1919	2.0	2.8	.5	--	.3	.5	.6	.1	6.8
1920	1.7	3.3	.2	.1	.3	.5	.5	.1	6.7
1921	1.1	2.7	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	--	5.4
1922	1.9	2.6	.3	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	6.5
1923	1.4	2.6	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.1	5.5
1924	1.5	2.9	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	6.3
1925	1.8	2.8	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	6.3
1926	1.6	2.7	.1	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	6.1
1927	2.2	2.6	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.1	6.2
1928	1.7	2.9	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	6.2
1929	1.3	2.5	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	--	5.2
1930	1.9	2.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	--	5.4
1931	1.6	1.9	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	--	4.7
1932	1.7	2.3	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	--	5.4
1933	1.5	2.3	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	--	5.2
1934	1.5	2.1	.1	.2	.5	.3	.4	--	5.1
1935	2.1	2.4	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	--	5.9
1936	1.8	1.9	.2	.3	.5	.3	.3	.1	5.4
1937	2.1	2.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	--	5.8
1938	1.5	2.7	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	--	5.5
1939	2.1	2.5	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	6.3
1940	2.1	2.7	.2	.1	.4	.4	.4	--	6.3
1941	1.4	1.7	.1	.2	.2	.4	.1	--	4.1
1942	1.5	2.3	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	4.4
1943	2.2	3.0	--	--	.2	.4	.1	--	5.9
1944	1.8	3.1	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	--	6.1
1945	2.1	2.3	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	5.9
1946	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	--	4.5
1947	1.4	1.8	.2	.1	.3	.4	.2	--	4.4
1948	(1.1)	(1.8)	(.2)	(.1)	(.4)	(.3)	(.1)	--	(4.9

1/ Production begins mid-year. Civilian consumption only 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary. Derived from table 58 in appendix A.

Table 15.- Fresh vegetables: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1918-48 1/

Year	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables														Other fresh vegetables											Melons			Total vegetables
	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total	Tomatoes	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Shallots	Onions	Minor	Total	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1918	--	.9	(.6)	8.2	35.1	(7.4)	(.4)	7.0	2.9	(2.0)	4.5	6.3	75.3	24.4	(4.1)	1.5	4.9	(16.6)	3.1	(.4)	--	--	23.6	8.2	62.4	17.1	8.8	25.9	188
1919	--	.8	(.6)	8.4	32.2	(7.8)	(.4)	7.9	3.0	(2.0)	4.6	7.1	74.8	25.8	(4.2)	1.5	4.9	(17.4)	3.6	(.5)	--	--	20.5	9.4	62.0	20.2	10.2	30.4	193
1920	--	.8	(.6)	8.7	44.9	(7.4)	(.4)	9.8	2.7	(2.0)	4.7	8.3	90.3	27.1	(4.1)	1.7	5.3	(17.0)	3.2	(.4)	--	--	23.8	10.9	66.4	24.0	10.2	34.2	218
1921	--	.8	(.6)	7.9	30.8	(7.4)	(.4)	9.3	2.8	1.9	4.4	7.1	73.4	24.8	(4.0)	1.6	5.5	(16.2)	3.4	.5	--	--	19.3	9.4	59.9	24.4	10.5	34.9	193
1922	--	.7	(.6)	7.8	37.7	(7.3)	(.4)	10.7	3.1	1.9	4.3	8.1	82.6	27.1	(4.0)	1.7	5.6	(15.6)	4.0	.4	--	--	20.5	10.7	62.5	26.7	11.1	37.8	210
1923	--	.8	(.5)	7.5	31.8	6.6	(.4)	11.1	3.4	2.0	4.0	8.1	76.2	25.7	3.8	1.8	6.2	(14.8)	3.5	.4	--	--	19.9	10.7	61.1	17.0	10.0	27.0	190
1924	--	.8	.5	7.0	37.4	7.3	(.4)	12.4	3.2	2.2	4.0	9.5	84.7	26.1	4.0	1.7	6.9	13.9	4.2	.4	--	--	19.8	12.5	63.4	20.7	11.1	31.8	206
1925	--	.8	.5	6.5	34.2	6.9	(.4)	12.5	2.9	2.0	3.9	9.9	80.5	25.8	3.3	1.8	7.1	13.4	4.2	.4	--	--	19.1	13.0	62.3	20.7	11.7	32.4	201
1926	--	1.0	.5	6.5	35.9	7.1	(.4)	13.0	3.3	2.0	3.7	9.3	82.7	22.3	3.3	2.7	6.8	13.6	4.1	.3	--	--	19.7	12.2	62.7	23.0	11.3	34.3	202
1927	--	1.1	.6	7.1	38.9	8.0	(.4)	14.9	4.5	2.0	3.6	9.5	90.6	26.0	4.1	2.2	7.5	13.8	4.3	.4	--	--	21.1	12.5	65.9	19.6	11.9	31.5	214
1928	--	1.2	.5	6.8	33.0	7.3	.3	15.3	4.1	1.9	3.9	9.6	83.9	23.8	3.9	2.3	8.5	14.0	4.1	.3	--	--	19.6	12.6	65.3	21.0	12.0	33.0	206
1929	--	1.1	.6	7.4	35.2	9.6	.3	16.8	4.1	1.9	4.5	10.2	91.7	25.9	4.0	2.8	9.7	12.5	3.8	.4	--	--	20.9	13.0	67.1	24.2	12.3	36.5	221
1930	--	1.4	.6	7.3	31.1	9.9	.3	16.2	4.1	2.2	3.8	9.9	86.8	23.9	4.4	2.6	10.4	11.9	3.7	.4	--	--	21.2	12.6	67.2	23.6	11.6	35.2	213
1931	--	1.4	.7	8.1	34.7	10.2	.2	16.0	4.2	2.6	4.6	10.3	93.0	24.6	4.8	2.9	9.3	13.2	4.1	.4	--	--	18.1	13.0	65.8	25.3	12.9	38.2	222
1932	--	1.7	.8	8.5	36.0	10.4	.4	14.9	4.5	2.3	4.5	10.4	94.4	27.5	4.5	3.0	9.6	15.1	3.4	.4	--	--	20.9	13.7	70.6	22.6	11.8	34.4	227
1933	--	1.5	.6	8.8	31.2	9.8	.4	14.4	4.4	2.4	4.0	9.8	87.3	24.6	4.6	2.9	9.4	14.9	3.2	.4	--	--	20.7	12.3	68.4	21.8	10.4	32.2	213
1934	--	1.7	.6	8.9	37.8	10.3	.2	15.1	4.2	2.1	3.7	9.8	94.4	24.4	4.8	2.8	9.6	14.4	3.4	.4	--	--	18.1	12.6	66.1	22.4	10.3	32.7	218
1935	--	1.5	.8	9.3	36.5	10.7	.2	15.9	5.0	2.4	4.2	11.2	97.7	27.8	4.7	2.8	8.5	15.2	4.2	.4	--	--	21.0	14.3	71.1	23.1	10.8	33.9	231
1936	--	1.6	.9	7.7	32.6	10.2	.2	16.2	4.2	2.5	4.2	10.3	90.6	26.0	4.1	3.0	9.6	14.4	3.5	.5	--	--	22.9	13.2	71.2	21.6	10.0	31.6	219
1937	--	1.5	.8	8.5	34.3	11.4	.3	16.8	4.6	2.9	4.4	10.9	96.4	28.7	4.1	3.4	10.1	15.6	3.7	.4	--	--	22.7	14.4	74.4	23.7	11.5	35.2	235
1938	--	1.5	.9	9.9	43.1	12.0	.4	15.5	5.0	2.7	4.2	11.7	106.9	29.2	4.3	3.2	10.8	15.1	4.2	.5	--	--	22.3	15.2	75.6	25.4	10.1	35.5	247
1939	.3	1.6	1.1	9.5	37.3	12.0	.4	17.4	5.0	2.7	4.4	10.8	102.5	29.8	4.2	3.5	11.1	13.6	4.1	.5	.2	.1	24.4	14.2	75.9	24.6	10.3	34.9	243
1940	.3	1.7	1.1	9.6	37.4	11.9	.2	16.1	4.9	2.7	4.0	10.9	100.8	28.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	14.2	4.0	.4	.1	.1	21.4	14.3	73.5	27.6	9.9	37.5	240
1941	.2	1.8	1.1	9.1	34.7	12.1	.4	17.4	5.0	2.6	3.4	11.6	99.4	30.2	4.1	3.3	11.3	16.4	4.1	.5	.2	.1	23.3	14.9	78.7	23.5	10.1	33.6	242
1942	.3	1.7	1.2	10.6	41.1	12.9	.3	17.6	5.1	2.3	4.2	13.0	110.3	30.9	4.7	3.5	11.1	15.9	4.1	.5	.2	.1	25.2	16.8	82.1	24.0	8.9	32.9	256
1943	.2	1.6	.9	10.8	34.7	13.8	.3	18.2	4.6	1.8	3.5	11.4	101.8	31.2	4.3	2.8	10.2	14.5	3.4	.5	.1	.1	21.3	15.0	72.2	23.6	9.1	32.7	238
1944	.2	1.7	.9	9.6	37.9	13.0	.3	20.8	4.5	2.3	3.3	12.3	106.8	31.6	4.6	3.4	11.0	13.9	3.6	.5	.2	.1	24.1	16.0	77.4	28.3	10.3	38.6	254
1945	.2	1.5	1.1	10.2	43.5	14.9	.3	20.9	4.7	2.7	3.5	12.3	115.8	32.7	4.6	4.1	11.3	15.4	4.4	.6	.2	.1	24.4	16.2	81.3	26.6	10.6	37.2	267
1946	.2	1.6	1.2	10.7	42.4	12.8	.3	21.7	4.4	2.8	3.4	12.8	114.3	31.8	4.6	4.0	12.5	14.5	4.7	.6	.2	.1	26.6	17.0	84.8	27.8	12.0	39.8	271
1947	.2	1.5	1.2	10.0	36.2	11.8	.3	21.9	4.0	2.4	3.5	11.7	104.7	31.4	4.5	3.7	11.1	13.6	4.2	.4	.2	.1	23.7	15.4	76.9	27.1	10.4	37.5	251
1948	.2	1.4	1.1	10.0	36.5	13.3	.3	21.4	4.0	2.7	4.2	12.3	107.4	30.7	4.3	4.0	12.1	14.8	4.5	.5	.2	.1	25.0	16.2	81.7	26.1	10.2	36.3	251

1/ Data in parentheses are approximations. Excludes quantities from town and city gardens; includes farm, market and commercial production. Minor vegetables estimated to be 43.2 percent "leafy green and yellow" and 56.8 percent "other" on basis of carlot shipment data. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary. See chapter 1 for description of sources, methods, and limitations of data.

Table 16.- Canned vegetables, canned baby foods, and canned soups: Per capita consumption, 1909-48 (net canned weight) 1/

Year	Canned vegetables 2/																				
	Corn	Peas	Tomatoes (whole)	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Beets	Carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Pickles	Sauer-kraut	Tomato cateup and chili sauce	Tomato paste and sauce	Tomato pulp and puree	Tomato and combination vegetable juices 3/	Sweet pot-atoes	Other 4/	Total 5/	Baby foods 6/	Canned soups 7/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	2.1	1.7	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	15.2	--	.3
1910	2.4	1.5	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	14.4	--	.5
1911	3.8	1.4	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	15.5	--	.7
1912	4.3	1.8	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	18.5	--	.9
1913	3.3	2.5	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	19.6	--	1.2
1914	2.5	2.6	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	19.1	--	1.6
1915	2.9	2.7	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	17.9	--	1.6
1916	2.8	2.3	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	16.1	--	1.6
1917	2.8	2.4	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	18.8	--	1.7
1918	3.2	3.0	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	22.1	--	1.7
1919	3.5	2.8	6.3	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	21.1	--	1.8
1920	4.0	2.9	5.0	.4	--	.8	.3	--	--	.4	1.2	.8	--	--	--	--	.3	2.2	18.3	--	1.9
1921	3.7	2.8	4.4	.3	--	.5	.2	--	--	.3	1.2	.9	--	--	--	--	.3	2.2	16.8	--	2.0
1922	3.1	2.9	4.4	.3	.1	.6	.2	--	.2	.6	1.8	1.2	--	--	--	--	.3	1.3	17.0	--	3.1
1923	3.3	3.6	5.8	.4	.1	.7	.2	--	.3	.8	1.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	.3	2.4	21.3	--	4.0
1924	3.4	4.3	6.0	.4	.1	.9	.3	--	.3	.5	1.3	2.1	--	.2	.6	--	.3	1.7	22.4	--	3.2
1925	3.8	4.5	6.9	.4	.2	1.2	.5	--	.4	.6	1.5	1.5	--	.4	.7	--	.3	1.9	24.8	--	2.5
1926	4.4	4.3	6.7	.4	.2	1.3	.4	--	.4	.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	.4	.7	--	.2	--	25.8	--	2.7
1927	3.9	4.1	5.4	.4	.1	1.0	.3	--	.4	.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	.3	.6	--	.2	--	22.2	--	3.0
1928	3.7	4.1	5.4	.5	.1	1.2	.3	--	.4	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.6	.3	.6	--	.2	.3	22.9	--	3.4
1929	3.8	4.4	5.8	.5	.2	1.7	.4	--	.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	.3	.6	--	.2	.3	25.7	--	3.9
1930	4.1	4.6	6.6	.4	.2	1.9	.6	--	.8	.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	.4	1.0	.2	.1	.2	27.8	--	3.1
1931	3.8	4.1	5.7	.4	.3	1.7	.5	--	.5	.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	.2	.8	.6	.1	--	25.2	--	2.3
1932	3.4	3.2	5.1	.4	.2	1.3	.3	.1	.4	.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	.2	.5	1.1	.1	.2	21.9	--	2.2
1933	3.1	3.2	5.4	.5	.2	1.1	.3	.1	.5	.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	.4	.6	1.1	.1	--	22.0	--	2.0
1934	2.9	3.5	5.4	.5	.2	1.3	.4	.2	.6	.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	.4	.7	1.1	.1	.4	23.2	--	3.2
1935	3.5	4.0	5.7	.4	.3	1.4	.5	.2	.4	.8	1.7	11	1.6	.5	.8	1.6	.1	.1	26.0	.1	3.6
1936	4.0	4.3	5.7	.5	.3	1.5	.5	.2	.3	.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	.4	.8	2.4	.1	.5	27.4	.2	4.2
1937	3.9	4.6	5.6	.5	.3	1.8	.6	.2	.4	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	.5	.8	3.0	.1	.8	29.2	.3	5.1
1938	4.0	4.8	5.8	.5	.3	2.0	.6	.2	.4	.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	.7	.7	2.8	.1	1.1	30.8	.3	5.4
1939	4.3	5.0	5.7	.6	.4	2.1	.7	.2	.5	.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	.7	.6	2.6	.1	.9	31.6	.6	6.3
1940	4.4	5.5	5.8	.6	.5	2.3	.8	.3	.7	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	.8	.7	3.0	.2	.8	34.2	.7	6.8
1941	4.7	6.1	5.9	.6	.6	2.3	.9	.4	.7	.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	.9	.6	3.7	.3	.8	36.6	.7	6.9
1942	5.5	6.3	6.1	.7	.6	2.6	1.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.2	.7	4.4	.2	.8	39.6	1.2	7.3
1943	5.3	5.8	5.5	.6	.4	2.6	1.1	.2	.6	.8	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	.3	.7	36.7	1.6	5.3
1944	5.0	5.3	4.9	.6	.2	2.9	1.0	.3	.5	1.4	2.2	.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	.3	.5	34.2	2.1	6.7
1945	5.6	7.1	4.1	.4	.3	3.3	1.4	.4	.4	1.1	2.3	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	6.9	.3	1.3	42.9	2.7	7.5
1946	6.2	7.6	4.0	1.0	.3	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.2	5.2	.7	.8	46.6	2.8	8.7
1947	5.8	5.8	3.8	.6	.3	2.7	1.2	.4	.6	1.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	3.9	.5	1.0	40.0	2.8	7.2
1948	5.0	5.8	4.4	.7	.4	2.8	1.3	.4	.6	.6	3.4	1.1	2.2	1.8	.5	4.2	.4	.9	36.5	3.2[8]	(7.2)

1/ Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ 1909-42 estimated from crop year data on truck crops raised for processing.

3/ Combination vegetable juices contain 70 percent or more tomato juice.

4/ Computed as a residual, includes consumption of vegetables in earlier years for which no separate data were available.

5/ Data include asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, sauerkraut (including bulk), peas, pickles, (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other greens, tomatoes, tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato juice and combination vegetable juice such as V-8 cocktail, tomato paste, tomato pulp and puree, tomato sauce, and mixed vegetables (a mixture of two or more vegetables).

6/ Composition of baby foods in 1947 and 1948 was approximately as follows: vegetables, 28 percent; fruit, 35; meat, 29; custards and puddings, 8 percent.

7/ Tomato soup constitutes about one-third of the total. Data 1909-34 were based on Census of Manufacturers production estimates, with interpolation for years not reported.

8/ Approximation only.

Table 17.- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-48 1/

Year	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Carrots	Cauliflower	Corn, cut & on cob
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	.03	.05	.10	.01	2/	2/	2/	.04
1938	.05	.05	.09	.02	2/	2/	2/	.03
1939	.03	.04	.11	.02	2/	2/	2/	.05
1940	.05	.04	.13	.01	.01	2/	.01	.06
1941	.06	.07	.11	.03	.01	.02	.01	.05
1942	.04	.10	.24	.03	.02	.01	.01	.07
1943	.07	.05	.14	.03	.02	2/	2/	.03
1944	.09	.15	.17	.03	.05	.03	.04	.12
1945	.14	.20	.17	.08	.05	.02	.04	.13
1946	.13	.20	.27	.12	.07	.04	.07	.15
1947	.12	.26	.37	.12	.03	.05	.04	.27
1948	.15	.30	.40	.17	.08	.05	.09	.27

Year	Peas, green	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin & squash	Rhubarb	Spinach	Succotash	Other	Total 4/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	.15	2/	2/	3/	.02	3/	2/	.40
1938	.15	2/	2/	3/	.02	3/	2/	.41
1939	.22	.01	2/	3/	.01	3/	.01	.50
1940	.21	2/	.01	3/	.04	3/	.01	.58
1941	.31	2/	.01	3/	.01	3/	.01	.68
1942	.41	.01	.01	3/	.13	3/	.02	1.10
1943	.26	.01	2/	3/	.11	3/	.02	.74
1944	.56	.02	.10	.04	.18	2/	.04	1.62
1945	.62	.02	.08	.04	.26	.01	.03	1.89
1946	.60	.04	.03	.05	.20	.01	.05	2.03
1947	.81	.04	.06	.06	.22	.02	.09	2.56
1948	.96	.05	.06	.01	.31	.04	.04	2.98

1/ Derived from data for table 59e. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Less than .005 pounds.

3/ Included with "other".

4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 18.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 2/	Dry edible beans 3/	Dry field peas 4/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	193	26.0	6.7	5/
1910	195	26.1	6.5	5/
1911	156	23.5	6.2	5/
1912	180	24.1	6.7	5/
1913	184	23.4	6.1	5/
1914	161	22.1	6.3	5/
1915	181	24.9	5.8	5/
1916	140	24.3	5.0	5/
1917	152	27.7	7.4	5/
1918	171	25.9	7.3	5/
1919	151	29.7	5.4	5/
1920	145	28.8	5.6	5/
1921	153	26.9	4.7	5/
1922	153	28.9	5.1	5/
1923	169	24.7	5.8	5/
1924	157	17.4	7.7	5/
1925	152	17.7	7.2	5/
1926	129	21.0	7.5	5/
1927	142	24.8	8.7	5/
1928	154	20.5	8.5	.5
1929	154	22.2	7.8	.5
1930	135	18.3	9.5	.5
1931	140	20.5	8.8	.6
1932	139	27.5	7.4	.6
1933	137	23.9	7.0	.9
1934	138	24.3	9.0	.8
1935	144	25.5	8.4	.6
1936	132	19.6	8.9	.6
1937	126	21.4	7.8	.6
1938	132	21.2	9.6	.6
1939	121	19.5	9.2	.3
1940	130	16.2	8.3	.4
1941	129	18.3	8.6	.4
1942	128	20.3	11.1	1.0
1943	131	21.3	8.9	1.3
1944	128	19.6	7.7	.6
1945	126	18.8	7.7	1.3
1946	127	17.8	8.7	.5
1947	123	15.8	8.5	.8
1948	108	14.0	7.7	--

1/ Derived from tables in appendix A. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Farm weight basis, calendar years. Exclude produce of town and city gardens.

3/ Cleaned basis, calendar years.

4/ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated.

5/ Basic data inadequate. For approximation, see table 34.

Table 19.- Wheat, rye, and rice for food: Total and per capita consumption, grain equivalent and products, 1909-48 1/

Year	Wheat products: Total wheat consumed for food: Total	Wheat products: Total wheat consumed for food: Per capita 2/	Wheat products: Per capita consumption of products: Wheat flour 3/	Wheat products: Per capita consumption of products: Cereal	Rye: Total rye consumed: Total	Rye: Total rye consumed: Per capita 2/	Rye: Per capita consumption of rye flour	Rice (milled) 4/: Total rice consumed	Rice (milled) 4/: Per capita consumption of food products 2/
	Mil.bu.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.bu.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	450	296	207	3.0	10.1	6.2	4.7	655	7.1
1910	458	295	206	3.0	10.7	6.4	4.9	764	8.2
1911	456	289	202	3.0	10.9	6.4	4.9	588	6.2
1912	462	288	202	3.0	11.1	6.5	4.9	570	5.9
1913	477	292	204	3.0	11.5	6.6	5.0	645	6.6
1914	488	293	205	3.1	11.9	6.7	5.1	690	6.9
1915	478	283	198	3.1	10.9	6.0	4.6	535	5.3
1916	497	290	203	3.1	12.5	6.8	5.2	584	5.7
1917	488	281	196	3.2	16.6	9.0	6.8	822	7.9
1918	411	234	163	3.2	18.7	10.2	7.8	910	8.9
1919	492	279	195	3.2	16.9	9.0	6.9	696	6.7
1920	472	264	184	3.3	11.3	5.9	4.5	558	5.2
1921	459	252	175	3.4	9.4	4.8	3.7	458	4.2
1922	476	257	179	3.5	9.6	4.8	3.7	489	4.4
1923	471	251	174	3.5	9.6	4.8	3.6	585	5.2
1924	477	249	173	3.6	9.5	4.6	3.5	589	5.2
1925	480	247	172	3.6	9.8	4.7	3.6	619	5.3
1926	492	250	174	3.6	10.0	4.7	3.6	606	5.2
1927	493	247	172	3.6	9.8	4.6	3.5	667	5.6
1928	510	252	176	3.5	9.8	4.5	3.4	737	6.1
1929	501	245	171	3.5	9.8	4.5	3.4	702	5.8
1930	500	242	169	3.5	9.4	4.2	3.2	649	5.3
1931	487	234	163	3.5	10.1	4.5	3.5	715	5.7
1932	470	224	156	3.5	8.9	4.0	3.0	662	5.3
1933	460	218	152	3.5	7.7	3.4	2.6	762	6.0
1934	463	219	152	3.5	7.4	3.3	2.5	553	4.7
1935	460	216	150	3.6	7.6	3.3	2.5	713	5.6
1936	485	226	157	3.5	7.0	3.0	2.3	665	5.2
1937	474	219	152	3.6	6.4	2.8	2.1	763	5.9
1938	480	220	153	3.7	6.3	2.7	2.1	764	5.9
1939	478	218	151	3.9	6.9	2.9	2.2	731	5.6
1940	469	212	147	3.8	7.3	3.1	2.4	775	5.9
1941	479	217	150	3.8	6.9	2.9	2.2	769	5.8
1942	492	223	155	3.8	7.8	3.3	2.5	700	5.3
1943	503	233	164	3.8	9.3	4.0	3.1	735	5.6
1944	473	220	154	3.7	7.9	3.4	2.6	696	5.4
1945	488	226	158	3.7	7.6	3.3	2.6	633	4.9
1946	490	211	154	3.5	6.1	2.4	1.9	540	4.0
1947	465	194	135	3.5	5.6	2.2	1.7	826	5.8
1948	474	194	135	3.5	5.4	2.1	1.6	707	4.9

1/ Consumption data for most grain products are measured at the processing level. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Grain equivalent.

3/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour.

4/ Rice consumption for year beginning August previous to year stated. Table rice used by brewers excluded beginning August 1934.

Table 20.- Corn, oats, and barley for food: Total and per capita consumption, grain equivalent and products, 1909-48 1/

Year	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Grain equivalent		Per capita consumption of corn products						Total oats consumed (grain equivalent)	Per capita consumption of oatmeal	Barley consumed (grain equivalent)	Per capita consumption for food (malt equivalent)
	Total consumed 2/	Per capita 3/	Meal and flour	Hominy and grits 4/	Prepared breakfast cereal	Sirup	Sugar	Starch				
	Mil. bu.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. bu.	Lb.	Mil. bu.	Lb.
1909	140	85.8	52.5	4.5	1.3	4.8	1.1	1.0	16	3.2	9	3.6
1910	140	84.1	50.7	4.5	1.3	5.3	1.1	1.0	17	3.3	9	3.5
1911	138	81.8	49.2	4.5	1.3	5.1	1.1	1.0	16	3.1	9	3.4
1912	137	79.9	47.4	4.4	1.3	5.2	1.2	1.0	18	3.3	9	3.3
1913	135	77.3	45.5	4.4	1.3	5.2	1.1	1.0	17	3.1	8	3.2
1914	135	75.9	44.6	4.4	1.3	4.9	1.1	1.0	19	3.4	9	3.1
1915	137	75.6	43.9	4.0	1.4	5.6	1.2	1.0	20	3.6	9	3.2
1916	141	76.9	44.8	3.7	1.4	6.2	1.3	1.0	21	3.6	10	3.2
1917	145	77.9	46.1	3.3	1.4	6.0	1.4	1.0	27	4.6	11	3.4
1918	155	82.2	49.3	3.0	1.5	7.5	.8	1.0	30	5.2	11	3.8
1919	132	69.8	35.2	2.7	1.5	11.3	.7	1.6	32	5.4	9	3.6
1920	129	67.5	35.0	2.6	1.5	10.1	.5	1.6	34	5.6	9	3.1
1921	123	63.0	34.1	2.5	1.6	6.8	1.0	1.7	35	5.7	8	3.0
1922	136	68.5	36.1	2.4	1.6	7.5	2.0	1.9	35	5.7	8	2.8
1923	141	70.1	35.6	2.3	1.7	7.4	3.6	1.5	34	5.4	9	2.9
1924	141	68.8	32.2	2.2	1.8	8.7	4.1	1.7	35	5.5	10	3.4
1925	131	63.1	29.2	2.1	1.8	7.7	3.9	1.5	29	4.4	12	3.9
1926	137	65.1	28.7	2.0	2.1	8.0	4.9	1.6	34	5.2	13	4.1
1927	144	67.2	28.6	1.9	2.4	7.6	6.3	1.5	43	6.5	14	4.3
1928	152	70.0	29.7	1.8	2.7	7.9	6.7	1.6	39	5.7	17	5.1
1929	155	70.6	30.3	1.7	3.1	7.8	6.2	1.7	35	5.2	16	4.9
1930	145	65.5	28.1	1.7	3.0	7.4	5.8	1.4	41	6.0	18	5.4
1931	135	60.4	26.4	1.6	3.0	6.6	5.4	1.3	44	6.3	19	5.7
1932	131	58.5	26.3	1.5	2.7	5.8	5.2	1.1	40	5.7	14	4.2
1933	135	59.9	25.6	1.5	2.5	7.3	5.6	1.4	35	4.9	10	2.8
1934	127	56.0	25.2	1.4	1.9	7.3	4.2	1.4	32	4.5	7	2.2
1935	116	50.8	24.5	1.3	1.4	6.8	2.4	1.2	29	4.0	5	1.5
1936	124	53.9	24.0	1.3	1.5	8.4	2.8	1.4	28	3.9	5	1.5
1937	118	50.9	22.7	1.2	1.6	7.5	2.7	1.3	27	3.8	5	1.4
1938	119	50.8	22.0	1.5	1.7	7.6	2.6	1.3	28	3.8	4	1.3
1939	121	51.3	21.5	1.6	1.9	7.9	2.9	1.4	28	3.8	4	1.1
1940	121	51.0	21.7	1.7	1.9	7.8	2.9	1.3	29	4.0	4	1.1
1941	139	58.7	20.5	1.9	2.3	8.5	4.0	1.5	29	4.0	5	1.3
1942	159	67.2	19.8	2.0	2.5	13.8	4.7	1.7	35	4.8	5	1.5
1943	153	66.1	20.6	2.1	2.5	11.8	4.2	1.8	41	4.1	6	1.8
1944	147	63.8	19.5	2.2	2.5	11.6	3.9	1.4	31	3.2	5	1.4
1945	147	63.3	19.0	2.3	2.2	11.9	3.9	1.9	36	3.6	6	1.5
1946	149	59.7	15.9	2.4	2.0	11.8	3.8	1.8	39	3.7	8	2.0
1947	156	60.8	14.6	2.4	1.7	12.8	4.5	1.9	38	3.5	8	1.9
1948	133	51.1	14.5	2.4	1.7	8.2	4.0	1.7	37	3.4	6	1.5

1/ Civilian consumption beginn ng 1941. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Excludes corn and corn products used in the production of alcoholic beverages.

3/ Pounds of grain per capita.

4/ Interpolations based on census data for the five years in which hominy was reported.

Table 21.- Cane and beet sugar, coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Cane and beet sugar 2/	Coffee 3/	Tea	Cocoa beans 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	73.1	4/	1.1	1.3
1910	74.8	9.1	1.0	1.2
1911	76.7	8.3	1.1	1.4
1912	75.2	10.7	1.0	1.5
1913	80.6	8.9	.9	1.5
1914	80.3	9.1	1.0	1.6
1915	77.0	10.5	1.0	1.9
1916	76.2	11.4	1.0	2.3
1917	77.4	12.0	1.2	3.6
1918	74.1	11.7	1.2	3.3
1919	85.9	11.7	.6	3.5
1920	84.9	11.6	.8	2.9
1921	86.7	11.9	.7	2.7
1922	103.6	11.7	.9	3.0
1923	90.0	12.6	.9	3.5
1924	98.8	12.1	.8	3.3
1925	103.6	10.5	.9	3.1
1926	103.8	12.3	.8	3.6
1927	101.8	12.1	.7	3.3
1928	103.1	11.9	.7	2.9
1929	96.3	12.1	.7	3.9
1930	109.0	12.4	.7	3.0
1931	99.9	12.9	.7	3.4
1932	94.1	12.4	.7	3.2
1933	93.1	12.7	.8	3.4
1934	93.5	12.3	.6	3.5
1935	96.4	13.3	.6	4.8
1936	97.2	13.7	.6	5.0
1937	95.8	13.2	.7	4.0
1938	95.0	14.8	.7	3.5
1939	98.0	14.8	.7	4.7
1940	95.2	15.4	.7	4.9
1941	86.2	13.5	.5	3.8
1942	103.6	15.8	.8	4.8
1943	80.3	12.9	.5	2.9
1944	89.1	15.7	.5	3.6
1945	73.5	16.3	.5	4.0
1946	74.6	19.9	.5	4.2
1947	91.8	17.3	.6	4.2
1948	95.9	18.9	.5	3.7

1/ Derived from tables in appendix A. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Refined, measured at approximately wholesale level of distribution.

3/ Green bean equivalent.

4/ Not available.

5/ Includes cocoa bean equivalent of cocoa products imported for years 1942-48.

Table 22.- Tree nuts, coconuts and peanuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-47 1/

Year	Tree nuts						Coconut (dessi-cated) 3/	Peanuts
	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other 2/	Total		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	.15	.06	.01	.31	.26	.8	.06	2.4
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7	.06	2.4
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8	.06	2.3
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7	.07	2.3
1913	.16	.07	.01	.30	.29	.8	.10	2.5
1914	.15	.07	.01	.28	.20	.7	.06	2.5
1915	.17	.05	4/	.34	.21	.8	.08	2.2
1916	.22	.07	.01	.34	.13	.8	.09	2.7
1917	.23	.10	4/	.28	.18	.8	.20	3.7
1918	.28	.06	4/	.25	.16	.7	.13	3.7
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4	.37	3.7
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0	.19	3.1
1921	.30	.11	.16	.48	.36	1.4	.40	2.8
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2	.29	3.0
1923	.30	.12	.19	.41	.39	1.4	.40	3.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3	.37	3.7
1925	.22	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3	.44	3.7
1926	.25	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4	.44	3.6
1927	.24	.10	.11	.50	.14	1.1	.51	4.0
1928	.26	.09	.21	.37	.30	1.2	.47	4.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1	.43	4.2
1930	.20	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1	.33	3.4
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1	.33	4.5
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0	.28	4.3
1933	.12	.03	.23	.25	.24	.9	.38	3.7
1934	.10	.03	.17	.33	.34	1.0	.51	3.5
1935	.15	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.3	.58	4.1
1936	.14	.05	.17	.27	.47	1.1	.64	4.7
1937	.16	.03	.30	.38	.45	1.3	.58	4.5
1938	.11	.03	.20	.32	.49	1.2	.61	4.3
1939	.16	.05	.27	.37	.45	1.3	.69	4.3
1940	.10	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.3	.77	4.9
1941	.07	.04	.34	.41	.39	1.3	.60	4.7
1942	.17	.03	.23	.36	.14	.9	.01	6.1
1943	.21	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1	.01	5.7
1944	.30	.10	.41	.42	.16	1.4	.03	5.8
1945	.31	.11	.37	.38	.24	1.4	.06	6.4
1946	.30	.14	.20	.38	.40	1.4	.26	5.0
1947	.26	.08	.30	.33	.45	1.4	.71	4.7

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated for treenuts; peanuts on September-August year. Civilian per capita consumption only 1941-47.

2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistache, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous treenuts.

3/ Based on imports beginning July 1 of year indicated.

4/ Less than .005 pounds.

INDEX OF PER CAPITA FOOD CONSUMPTION

The index of per capita consumption of food was constructed in an effort to answer the persistent question, How much has the general level of food consumption in the United States increased or decreased from year to year or over a period of years? Furthermore, it was believed that the development of an appropriate index would open up the possibility of answering the related questions, To what extent is the level of food consumption affected by the price of food to consumers? To what extent is it affected by the level of consumer purchasing power?

The index as constructed was designed to measure the total quantity consumed per person in terms of the weight of the various foods at the retail level. (Figure 3.) This is as close to the actual consumption level as reasonably adequate price weights could be calculated. A price-weighted index is, of course, superior to a simple index consisting of the total weight of foods consumed because it combines the various foods on the basis of their relative economic importance. An index of consumption in terms of actual pounds is useful for some purposes, however, so an index on a strictly physical-weight basis has also been constructed. This is discussed in chapter 3. (See fig. 4, page 104.) The most desirable index would be one with weights assigned to individual foods according to their nutritional importance, but no satisfactory basis has yet been found for combining nutrients.

The index of per capita food consumption was computed with fixed-price weights according to the well known Laspeyres' formula

$$\frac{\sum p_o \ q_1}{\sum p_o \ q_o}$$

where p_o = average retail price in 1935-39
q_o = average quantity consumed in 1935-39
q_1 = average quantity consumed in given year

The advantages and disadvantages of this formula are so generally known that it is not necessary to discuss them in connection with the description of this particular index.

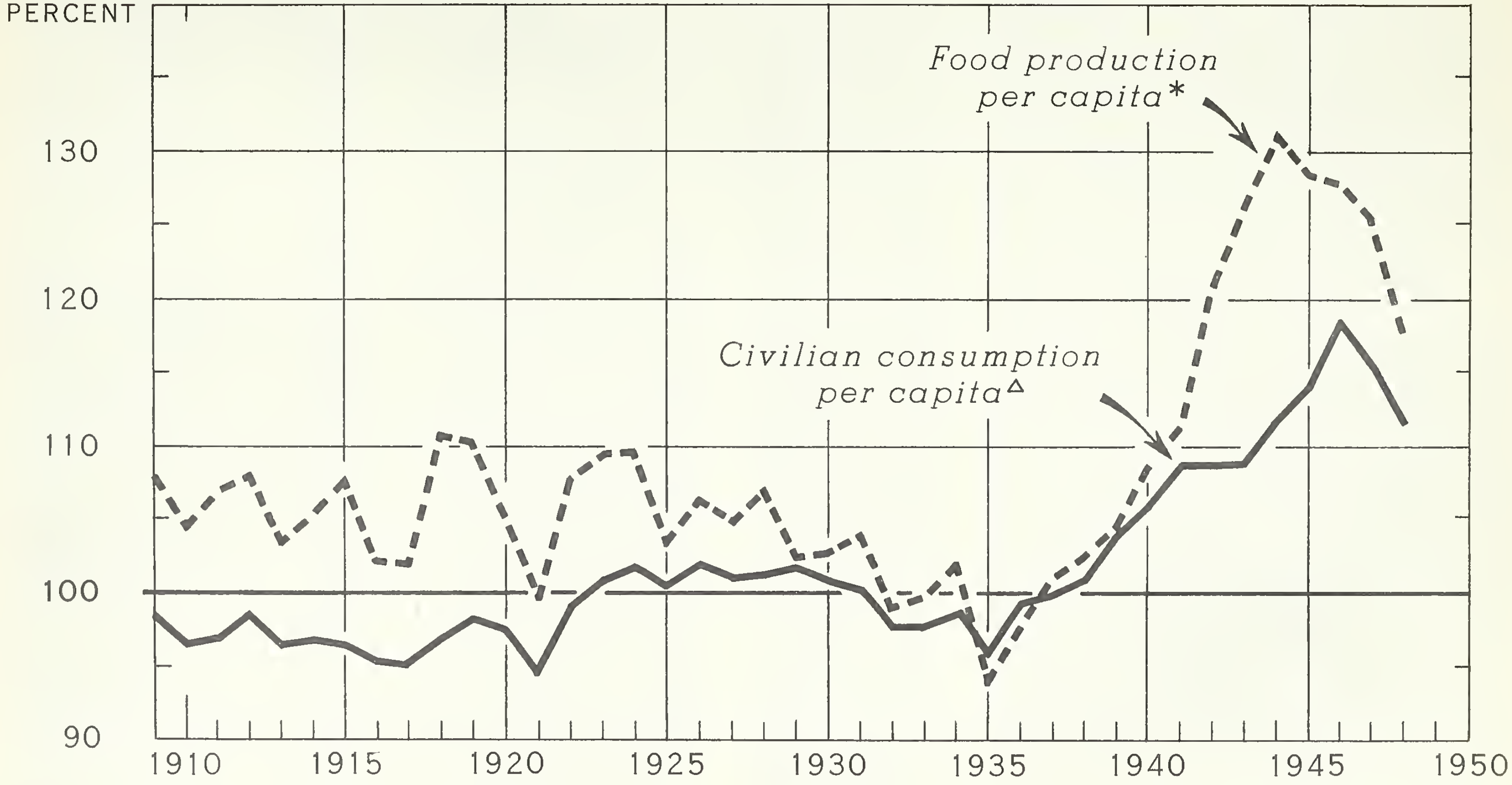
The estimates of food consumption per capita as derived from food disappearance data are measured at different levels of distribution. These have been brought to the retail or consumer purchase level by the use of average waste factors that apply to individual foods. (See chapter 3.)

The food items have been grouped into 11 categories: dairy products (excluding butter); meats, poultry, and fish; eggs; fats and oils including butter, bacon, and salt side; potatoes and sweetpotatoes; dry beans, peas, and nuts; all vegetables; all fruits, including melons; grain products; sugars and sirups; coffee, tea, and cocoa. The over-all index and subindexes are given in table 23.

The average retail prices used for the base period were compiled from several sources. Retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics formed the basic material for most of the prices. Because BLS

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-48

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)



DATA FOR 1948 ARE PRELIMINARY

* *PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL FOOD COMMODITIES FOR SALE AND FOR FARM HOME CONSUMPTION DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL POPULATION*

△ *AVERAGE CONSUMPTION FOR TOTAL POPULATION 1909-40; AVERAGE CONSUMPTION FOR CIVILIAN POPULATION ONLY 1941-48; DATA ON MILITARY TAKINGS IN 1917-19 NOT AVAILABLE*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45402A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 3

prices refer to a specific grade of goods, usually a high grade, sold in cities, those prices were adjusted by the Division of Marketing and Transportation Research of the BAE, making use of data on prices paid by farmers to represent the average price for all grades and for rural areas as well as cities. Such adjusted prices were used wherever available, and they are referred to in the following discussion as the BAE estimated average retail price. Where such a price was not available, or was not applicable, the official BLS figure was used. Wherever no estimate was available for the period as a whole, the data from the Study of Consumer Purchases, 1935-36 (hereafter referred to as CPS) were used to estimate a figure comparable to those that are available. For example, it was found that the average price for canned vegetables for which BLS carries estimates compared favorably with the CPS estimate for the same group of items. It was therefore assumed that CPS prices reflect the approximate level of prices for items that are not elsewhere reported, so CPS data were used for several items that do not appear in the BLS reports. In a few instances, retail prices were estimated from data on wholesale prices, and other sources of information. The prices used as weights and their sources are summarized in table 24.

Wherever retail prices were not reported in terms of 1-pound units -- in which consumption data were reported -- the prices were adjusted to the 1- pound equivalent, as, for example, salad oils and wheat cereal. In other cases, the consumption data are given in terms of the "primary" product rather than the refined or manufactured product, so the adjustment was made in the price. This was done in the case of macaroni and cocoa beans.

Selection of Individual Price Weights

Dairy products. - Consumption of fluid milk and cream is expressed in terms of fluid-milk equivalent with about 4 percent butterfat content. The average price of fluid milk was used as a weight because no retail price for cream is reported. Ordinarily, the butterfat content of cream averages 25 percent so the weight given indirectly to a pound of cream is more than six times the weight given to a pound of milk. The BAE average price for whole milk in 1935-39 was 11.3 cents per quart, or 5.3 cents per pound.

The BAE price for condensed and evaporated milk was 7.5 cents per can weighting 14.5 ounces, or 8.3 cents per pound. Butter averaged 35 cents per pound and cheese 25.9 cents per pound, according to the BAE estimates.

No price quotations are available for ice cream sold at retail. An unofficial estimate of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers placed the price for ice cream at about 45 cents a quart. The Consumer Purchases Study showed an average of about 29 cents per pound for both urban and national average purchases. "Take home" purchases were assumed to be principally "packaged" ice cream, which is the cheaper grade. The price used as a weight in the index was the arithmetic average of the two estimates.

Table 23.- Per capita consumption of foods, by major food groups (price weighted basis), 1909-48 1/

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total food	Dairy products		Meats, poultry, fish	Eggs	Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	Beans, peas, nuts	Fats and oils		Flour & grain products	Sugar and sirups	Fruits					Vegetables			Coffee, tea, cocoa
		Including butter	Excluding butter					Including butter	Excluding butter			Fresh	Canned fruits	Canned juices	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	
1909	99	89	85	118	97	142	62	94	88	137	76	89	20	13	73	75	83	50	76	74
1910	96	86	80	113	102	144	62	94	85	137	78	89	24	13	59	74	80	47	72	70
1911	97	84	78	116	110	117	59	97	89	133	80	99	25	5	73	82	75	51	70	67
1912	98	92	90	112	103	132	61	91	87	133	79	101	27	10	78	85	81	62	77	79
1913	96	90	89	110	101	134	58	93	90	134	83	86	28	8	64	73	77	65	74	68
1914	97	88	85	108	98	119	62	97	96	136	82	104	39	3	69	88	77	64	74	71
1915	96	89	85	104	104	134	58	97	95	130	79	100	38	15	87	87	80	60	76	79
1916	95	89	85	106	100	108	54	97	94	134	80	87	48	10	88	78	78	54	73	85
1917	95	90	89	104	94	119	68	88	85	135	80	86	51	8	107	78	77	63	74	96
1918	97	94	97	108	94	129	78	91	97	123	82	79	51	10	76	72	78	75	77	84
1919	98	92	92	107	101	120	68	94	96	132	97	84	64	8	118	79	79	71	78	84
1920	97	94	96	105	100	115	84	88	89	121	94	96	63	15	116	89	87	62	82	85
1921	95	96	96	102	100	118	66	91	89	117	92	81	55	8	93	74	78	57	73	85
1922	99	97	96	105	105	120	74	97	95	119	108	99	50	5	112	88	83	58	78	87
1923	101	96	94	111	109	126	74	104	103	116	95	97	60	8	95	87	80	73	78	94
1924	102	98	96	111	108	112	89	103	101	115	104	101	59	3	109	91	85	77	83	89
1925	100	100	98	108	106	109	88	103	101	113	106	92	74	5	109	86	82	84	83	81
1926	102	101	98	107	113	98	89	103	99	115	106	110	80	5	106	100	81	88	83	91
1927	101	100	98	105	114	110	94	103	100	115	106	90	83	8	107	87	89	76	86	87
1928	101	100	99	102	113	113	94	105	105	118	108	101	83	3	107	95	86	79	84	85
1929	102	101	101	101	112	115	95	105	107	116	101	100	82	8	90	93	91	89	91	89
1930	101	100	99	101	110	100	98	104	105	114	112	93	86	8	93	88	89	95	90	88
1931	100	99	97	99	111	105	87	104	102	111	103	111	74	10	81	100	92	86	90	92
1932	98	98	95	100	104	110	92	103	101	105	98	90	68	10	93	83	96	75	91	90
1933	98	97	94	104	99	106	89	104	103	102	100	87	78	13	90	83	91	75	87	93
1934	99	96	93	109	96	107	90	103	100	101	100	87	84	13	88	83	92	80	89	87
1935	96	97	95	95	94	112	88	95	91	99	100	98	90	52	102	95	98	89	96	96
1936	99	99	99	103	96	99	102	99	99	102	103	93	112	62	93	94	93	94	94	99
1937	100	101	101	99	103	97	100	100	100	99	99	102	90	116	100	101	100	101	100	95
1938	101	100	101	99	103	100	108	101	102	100	98	98	102	119	95	99	105	106	105	103
1939	104	103	103	104	104	92	102	106	108	100	101	109	107	152	109	111	104	110	105	106
1940	106	104	105	108	106	95	105	110	114	98	97	104	126	186	111	111	101	119	105	110
1941	109	107	109	112	104	96	110	108	114	100	105	107	119	222	71	112	105	127	110	114
1942	109	113	117	112	105	97	117	102	106	104	98	96	115	214	76	103	111	138	117	93
1943	109	107	116	119	115	100	108	100	116	109	91	89	84	198	102	94	104	128	109	87
1944	112	110	120	122	116	96	100	101	117	102	99	106	62	271	106	106	108	119	110	105
1945	114	116	128	122	132	95	108	91	105	105	83	107	91	281	102	111	114	151	123	111
1946	119	124	139	123	124	95	119	96	114	100	85	105	143	459	78	125	116	166	127	130
1947	115	118	130	124	126	90	106	97	113	92	101	108	121	420	73	121	108	141	115	117
1948	111	112	124	117	128	79	106	96	115	91	96	100	115	466	71	116	108	128	113	125

1/ Per capita consumption of food, retail weight equivalent, weighted by average retail prices for the base period, 1935-39. Consumption for total population 1909-40; civilian only, beginning 1941. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

Table 24.- Retail prices used as weights for the per capita food consumption index and their source

Commodity	Source 1/	Price per pound
		Cents
Dairy products		
Fresh milk and cream	BAE	5.3
Cheese	BAE	25.9
Cond. and evap. milk	BAE	8.3
Ice cream	Other	33.5
Meats, poultry, fish		
Beef and veal	BAE	29.1
Lamb and mutton	BAE	26.8
Lean pork	Other	25.0
Chicken	BAE	30.0
Turkey	Other	34.5
Fish - canned	CPS	18.0
cured	CPS	33.0
fresh and frozen	CPS	18.0
Eggs	BAE	19.3
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes		
Potatoes	BAE	2.5
Sweetpotatoes	BAE	4.0
Beans, peas, and nuts		
Dry edible beans	BAE	7.0
Dry peas	BAE	7.0
Peanuts (butter)	BAE	17.6
Tree nuts	CPS	29.0
Fats and oils		
Butter	BAE	35.0
Lard	Other	15.0
Oleomargarine	BAE	18.1
Bacon and salt side	Other	30.0
Shortening	BLS	21.3
Other edible fats and oils	BLS	26.3
Flour and grain products		
Wheat flour	BAE	6.1
Rye flour	BAE	15.0
Macaroni	BAE	14.3
Wheat cereal	BLS	13.8
Corn meal	BAE	3.0
Corn cereal	BAE	15.8
Oatmeal	BAE	7.3
Rice	BAE	7.2

Commodity	Source 1/	Price per pound
		Cents
Sugar and sirup		
Sugar (refined)	BLS	5.5
Sirup	BAE	7.7
Fruits		
Fresh		
Citrus	CPS	6.0
Apples	BAE	4.9
Bananas	BLS	6.3
Peaches	CPS	5.9
Pears	CPS	6.1
Melons	CPS	2.5
Other fruits	CPS	5.9
Canned		
Peaches	BAE	10.3
Pears	BLS	12.0
Pineapple	BLS	13.4
Other fruits	CPS	11.0
Canned juices	CPS	12.1
Dried fruits (prunes, raisins)	BAE	10.0
Vegetables		
Fresh		
Snap beans	BAE	11.3
Cabbage	BAE	3.4
Carrots	BAE	5.4
Celery	BAE	8.9
Lettuce	BAE	7.5
Onions	BAE	4.5
Spinach	BAE	7.2
Other vegetables	CPS	6.3
Canned		
Asparagus	BLS	23.2
Snap beans	BAE	9.5
Corn	BAE	9.8
Peas	BAE	12.5
Tomatoes	BAE	7.9
Tomato juice	CPS	10.2
Other vegetables	CPS	10.6
Coffee, tea, and cocoa		
Coffee	BLS	24.2
Tea	BLS	69.6
Cocoa	BLS	11.9

1/ BLS indicates average of retail prices in 51 major cities reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the base period years, 1935-39. BAE indicates BLS average prices adjusted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to include all grades of foods and to allow for sales in rural as well as urban areas. CPS indicates average prices reported in the Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36. Other - see text.

Meats, poultry, fish. - The BAE average price for beef was used for both beef and veal because price data regarding cuts of veal are inadequate. The price used for lamb and mutton was also taken from the BAE series. The BAE price for pork includes lard so it could not be used in this study. Because fat pork cuts and lard are classified nutritionally with fats and oils, prices were necessary for lard, bacon and salt side, and lean pork. In an earlier study made in BAE, the average retail value was ascertained for that part of a hog that is represented by BLS reported prices. But BLS prices cover only the principal cuts of meat (about 52.6 pounds per live hundredweight) and omit the minor cuts (about 10 pounds per live hundredweight). An allowance for the minor cuts was estimated from an analysis of wholesale prices of pork by cuts, made by A. T. Edinger.[88] From this study it was learned that the 10 pounds of minor products not accounted for in the BLS data represented about 12 percent of the wholesale value of the hog (including lard). The average retail value of the 52.6 pounds accounted for was increased by this percentage, and the new value was divided by 62.6 (the total number of pounds of pork products derived from 100 pounds, live weight) to derive the new average retail price per pound. In order to calculate a separate price for each of the three groups of products desired, the total retail value of pork products was divided among the three groups according to the percentage distribution of such value at the wholesale level, and the value of each group was divided by the number of pounds of pork products falling into that group to obtain an average retail price.

An average price for chickens of 30 cents per pound was given by BAE, but no retail prices for turkeys were available. The average farm price of turkeys was about 15 percent above the average farm price of chickens in 1935-39 so the average retail price for turkeys was estimated at 15 percent above the retail price of chickens, or 34.5 cents per pound. The disappearance data for chickens and turkeys are in dressed-weight terms, as they are usually sold. Accordingly, no marketing losses were allowed.

The BLS reported an average price for canned red salmon and an average price for canned pink salmon which were found to be at approximately the same level as prices reported in CPS for the same items. Assuming that CPS prices reflected the proper relationship between the different types of fish, CPS prices (based on urban purchases) were used for fresh fish (18 cents per pound), all canned fish (18 cents per pound), and for cured fish (33 cents per pound).

Eggs. - The BAE estimate of the average retail price of eggs was used. The estimate was somewhat lower than the BLS estimate, as the BLS reports one grade of eggs sold in cities, whereas the BAE figure represents the average of all grades in both urban and rural areas.

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes. - Prices used for potatoes and sweetpotatoes were the BAE estimates. The BAE price for potatoes, however, was the same as the BLS quotation.

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[88] Edinger, A. T., Analysis of Wholesale Prices of Pork by Cuts. Agr. Marketing Serv. 1939.

Beans, peas, and nuts. - The price used for dry beans and peas was the BAE estimated price for beans. No price estimate for peas was available, but it is known that the quantity consumed was relatively small. Retail prices for peanuts are not reported. Peanuts are bought in a variety of forms -- as peanut butter, in candy, as salted nuts, and in the shell. The BAE price of peanut butter was used as a weight for all peanuts on the assumption that it represents roughly the cost of processed peanut products. The average price of peanuts purchased in the shell was probably higher than the 17.6 cents per pound used, because peanuts are usually bought in small quantities. But the quantity purchased in this form was probably a small part of the total.

Retail prices of other nuts are not regularly reported. The CPS reported an average retail price of 29 cents per pound. It is possible that this price referred to the more common domestic nuts, and that the inclusion of imported and more expensive types would raise the retail price for the base period. In the absence of more detailed information, however, the CPS average price was used.

Fats and oils. - The price used for margarine was given by BAE, the prices for salad oils and shortening by BLS. In the case of salad oils, the official price per pint was given, but was converted to a per pound equivalent on the assumption that a gallon of oil weighs approximately 7.5 pounds. The price of salad oils was used to represent the category "other edible fats and oils". These are mostly cooking and salad oils purchased as such or in manufactured products as salad dressings and mayonnaise. The other ingredients for these products were counted elsewhere. Prices for other items in this food group were described earlier.

Grain products. - Prices for both white flour and white bread were given by BAE. The per capita consumption data are in terms of total flour consumed, and it was therefore necessary to obtain a weighted average of these prices based on the quantity of baked goods and the quantity of flour bought by consumers. From the Census of Manufactures (for the years of the base period which the census covers) it appears that approximately one-third of the white flour was bought in the form of bakery bread and two-thirds as flour and other baked goods. As 1 pound of flour will produce about 1-1/2 pounds of bread, the average per capita consumption of bakery bread appeared to have been about 75 pounds. Flour consumed in other baked goods was less than one-tenth of the total consumed, but could not be accurately estimated from the census reports which carried value of such products rather than quantity. For this reason, such flour was included with flour purchased as flour for the purpose of arriving at a weighted average price. The average price for bakery bread and flour for other purposes derived from the above calculations was 6.1 cents per pound.

By this method, the only part of the retail cost of wheat flour products which was omitted from the index was the cost of manufacture of "other baked goods", since ingredients other than the flour were included elsewhere in the index (in eggs, sugar, fruits, nuts, etc.)

The retail price for rye bread, according to BAE estimates, was 10.05 cents per pound. Using two-thirds of a pound of flour for 1 pound of bread, the average retail price for rye flour (the term in which the consumption data are reported) was about 15 cents per pound. The white flour that was used with rye flour had already been taken into account.

For corn meal, corn cereal (corn flakes only), oatmeal, and rice, BAE prices were used as reported. For wheat cereal, the BLS price was adjusted to represent the price per pound. Consumption of macaroni products is represented by the consumption of semolina flour. The BAE price was adjusted for the loss in weight that occurs in making 1 pound of flour into macaroni products (4 percent).

Sugars and sirups. - The BAE price for corn sirup was used for all sirups. No other prices were available, and corn sirup represents a substantial part of all sirups consumed. The BLS price for refined sugar was used. The BAE separates cane-and beet-sugar prices so they could not be readily applied to consumption data. The consumption series for sugar was adjusted to avoid duplication of sugar used in ice cream, evaporated milk, and canned fruits and vegetables. (See table 37.)

Fruits. - The only prices for fresh fruit available for the base period were for apples, oranges (from BAE), and bananas (from BLS). But the prices reported corresponded closely to prices given in the CPS for urban purchases so CPS prices were used for the other major fruits -- pears, peaches, and melons. This assumed that CPS prices reflected the proper relationship of prices for these items. The simple average of the prices for citrus fruits, apples, bananas, peaches, pears, and berries, was used for "other fresh fruits".

The price used for canned peaches was that reported by BAE, but BLS prices were used for canned pineapple and pears. In general these prices were comparable with the prices for the same items given in CPS, so the average prices used for "other canned fruits" and canned juices were estimated from the CPS data.

A price of 10 cents a pound for dried prunes and raisins was given by BAE. These two dried fruits represent the major part of the dried-fruit consumption so this price was used for the group as a whole.

Vegetables. - Prices for green beans, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and spinach were reported by BAE, and a price for the "other fresh vegetables" was estimated from the CPS data. The CPS average price of "other" vegetables was 6 percent above the average for the vegetables priced by BAE so the average of the prices given by BAE was increased by 6 percent to derive the average price for "other vegetables" used in the study.

Prices for canned green beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes were given by BAE; canned asparagus by BLS. The average for the group compared favorably with the average for the same group as given by CPS, so the CPS average was used for tomato juice and "all other canned vegetables".

Consumption of fresh vegetables has been estimated in detail as far back as 1918, but from 1909 to 1917 it was estimated only as a total. The average price used for a weight for these years was the weighted average price for all vegetables as calculated from the 1918 data. (That is, the aggregate value calculated for 1918 was divided by the total number of pounds consumed, giving an average price of 5.8 cents per pound.) Total consumption of canned vegetables has been estimated for 1909-48, but only a few major items were estimated separately for the earlier years, the remainder being included in "other". The average price weight for each of the earlier years was calculated separately, depending on how many vegetables were included in the "other" group in that year.

Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa. - Prices of coffee and tea were given by BLS. The BLS price of cocoa was adjusted to represent the cocoa equivalent of cocoa beans (approximately 60 percent) as consumption data are reported in terms of cocoa beans.

Relative Importance of Individual Items

The importance of individual foods and major food groups in the price weighted index for the base period is indicated in table 68, appendix D. Meats, poultry, and fish (including pork fat cuts) made up 29 percent of the total value aggregate and dairy products made up 22 percent (including butter), whereas cereal products constituted only 9 percent. A change of 5 pounds in meat consumption in terms of retail weight shifts the index one point, while a 22-pound change in the consumption of wheat flour is necessary to make such a shift.

OTHER MEASURES OF CONSUMPTION

Changes in the consumption of food are also indicated by total disappearance data in terms of pounds purchased at retail. Such a measure bears no reference to the relative desirability of the individual foods nor to their nutrient content. For certain purposes, however, retail weights are useful. Chapter 3 contains such information.

Food Expenditure Data

Another indicator of consumption is the current dollar value of foods purchased, or in other words, food expenditures. This measure emphasizes the short supplies of individual foods and the changes in the general price level, rather than the changes in food consumption. Also food is bought with varying amounts of service -- sometimes more food is bought in self-service stores, at other times more of it moves through delicatessens, restaurants, and hotels. Available information on food expenditure is given in table 46 in chapter 5.

The Department of Commerce estimates of expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages[89] include (1) food and alcoholic beverages bought for off-premise consumption, (2) purchased meals and beverages, (3) food furnished Government (including military) and commercial employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors (valued at wholesale prices), and (4) food produced and consumed on farms (valued at farm prices). For the period 1929-39, the basic data for manufactured foods and alcoholic beverages were from the Census of Manufactures, for nonmanufactured farm food products from BAE estimates of farmers' cash income from marketings, for fresh and frozen fish from the Bureau of Fisheries, and for exports and imports from the foreign trade statistics of the Department of Commerce.[90]

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[89] The following description was prepared in consultation with members of the staff of the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

The data from the Census of Manufactures on production were analyzed to exclude nonfood use and duplications -- foods used in further manufacture of foods. The net-production data were adjusted for changes in manufacturers' inventories, transportation allowance added; and the resulting values were distributed among manufacturers' sales to wholesalers, retailers and others (mainly institutions), consumers, and manufacturers' exports. Imports, including duties, were added to wholesalers' purchases from manufacturers, inventory adjustments were made, and mark-ups were added to obtain total wholesalers' sales. From this total, exports by wholesalers were deducted, and the balance of wholesalers' sales were broken down between sales to retailers and others and sales to consumers.

Values for foods other than those based on the Census of Manufactures were developed separately, using BAE cash marketings and data from the Bureau of Fisheries. Direct sales to retailers and consumers by farmers were segregated, and sales of these foods by wholesalers were estimated by adding imports, adjusting for changes in wholesalers' inventories, adding their mark-ups, and deducting exports. As in the case of manufactured goods, wholesalers' sales of nonmanufactured foods were broken down between sales to retailers and others and sales to consumers.

At this point in the calculation an aggregate of food sales to retailers and others, of both manufactured and nonmanufactured food commodities, had been obtained which included: (1) food sales for the population of institutions, for passengers on ocean transportation, etc.; (2) value of food furnished Government and commercial employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors; and (3) sales of food and alcoholic beverages to retailers for resale both as meals and beverages and as food and alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption.

From this aggregate sale figure were deducted estimates of food sales for the population of institutions and other categories in (1) above. They were excluded from the data on food expenditures because they were included in other expenditure items such as Government expenditures and personal consumption expenditures for hospital services. From the remaining aggregate of sales to retailers and others were deducted food furnished governmental and commercial employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors and food and alcoholic beverages bought for resale as meals and beverages. Estimates of institutional and other excluded food and of food furnished employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors were developed from census and other sources. Food and alcoholic beverage purchases at wholesale for resale as meals and beverages were based on pertinent sales data taken from retail and service censuses, but mark-ups had to be subtracted and inventory adjustments made before this item could be subtracted from the remaining aggregate of sales to retailers and others to derive sales to retailers for resale for off-premise consumption. Residual food and beverages were treated as purchases by retail food and liquor stores, inventory adjusted, and mark-ups to retail values added, which then were added to consumers' purchases from manufacturers, farmers, and wholesalers to give off-premise food sales. Sales of meals and beverages were taken directly from the retail and service censuses.

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[90] See footnote 65, p. 59.

Food purchased for off-premise consumption was extrapolated, for the years after 1939 by sales-tax data covering food and liquor stores and sales data of State liquor monopolies, and purchased meals and beverages by sales-tax data covering eating and drinking places. Estimates of food furnished employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors were carried into the later period from the same sources used through 1939 with the important military component obtained from the military services. General retail sales taxes and alcoholic beverage taxes not covered in mark-ups were added beginning in 1933. Adjustments were made for nonconsumer purchases -- business entertainment, salesmen's expense accounts, etc. -- of food and alcoholic beverages, in the form of meals and beverages and of off-premise consumption.

Retail Value of Farm Food Products [91]

The estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the national retail value of farm food products are an outgrowth of the work on marketing margins and charges for farm food products. (Table 25.) The estimates include only domestically produced farm food products, and they were derived by using the retail-price data of the BAE (prices paid by farmers) combined with the BLS prices paid by urban wage earners. Consideration was given to the estimates of cash income received by farmers from domestic sales. These estimates of the retail value of farm food products were measured at the retail-store sales level, and did not cover the additional costs of purchases through restaurants and delicatessens, for example. Comparison of the BAE data with the Commerce series appeared to indicate that the Department of Commerce estimates of food expenditures might have been about 3 billion dollars or 20 percent too low in 1935-39, even when allowances were made for differences in coverage. The two series have shown better agreement during the last 2 or 3 years.

The estimates of retail value of farm food products do not include all components of national consumers' expenditures for all foods as do the estimates prepared and published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.[92] Several elements of additional cost are included in the total food expenditures, which are omitted in the retail values of farm food products. During the 5 prewar years 1935-39, it was indicated that, in addition to retail value of farm foods, total food expenditures included: (1) costs of foods, imported or of nonfarm origin -- as coffee, tea, offshore sugar, fishing products, and spices -- amounting to about

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[91] Prepared by R. O. Been, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

[92] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Survey of Current Business. Monthly. Washington, D. C.

Table 25. - The national marketing bill for domestic civilian purchases of farm food products, farm value, and retail value, by six major groups, 1913-47

Year	All farm foods			Meat products			Dairy products			Poultry and eggs			Bakery and other cereal products			Fruits and vegetables			Miscellaneous food products		
	Farm value 1/	Retail value 2/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/ 5/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/	Farm value 1/	Retail value 4/	Marketing charges 3/
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1913	3.69	7.97	4.29	1.50	2.29	.79	.62	1.24	.52	.42	.61	.19	.48	1.83	1.35	.55	1.44	.89	.12	.55	.44
1914	3.78	6.41	4.53	1.48	2.26	.78	.64	1.29	.65	.44	.63	.19	.53	2.02	1.49	.58	1.68	1.10	.11	.53	.42
1915	3.75	8.56	4.81	1.32	2.14	.82	.56	1.34	.58	.45	.54	.19	.53	2.19	1.55	.56	1.51	1.05	.13	.64	.51
1916	4.52	10.11	5.59	1.65	2.49	.84	.75	1.46	.71	.49	.59	.20	.74	2.46	1.72	.71	2.18	1.47	.18	.83	.55
1917	6.34	13.34	7.00	2.27	3.12	.85	.95	1.59	.74	.54	.88	.24	1.22	3.32	2.10	.97	3.11	2.14	.29	1.22	.93
1918	7.19	14.11	6.92	2.81	4.05	1.25	1.10	1.88	.78	.77	1.10	.33	1.13	3.00	1.87	1.04	2.72	1.58	.34	1.35	1.01
1919	7.92	16.21	8.29	2.87	4.35	1.48	1.35	2.39	1.04	.97	1.37	.40	1.26	3.35	2.09	1.12	3.31	2.19	.35	1.44	1.09
1920	7.50	17.45	9.85	2.41	4.21	1.80	1.41	2.55	1.15	1.03	1.48	.45	1.19	3.62	2.43	1.30	4.23	2.93	.25	1.35	1.09
1921	5.15	13.07	7.92	1.52	3.40	1.88	1.14	2.34	1.20	.73	1.09	.36	.64	2.83	2.19	.96	2.65	1.69	.16	.76	.60
1922	5.38	13.50	8.12	1.77	3.56	1.81	1.15	2.33	1.18	.71	1.07	.36	.61	2.58	2.07	.99	2.98	1.99	.15	.86	.71
1923	5.80	14.40	8.60	1.78	3.75	1.97	1.40	2.58	1.28	.79	1.17	.38	.50	2.61	2.01	1.03	3.15	2.12	.20	1.04	.84
1924	5.06	14.79	8.73	1.92	3.88	1.96	1.35	2.52	1.27	.81	1.24	.43	.59	2.58	1.99	1.07	3.34	2.27	.22	1.03	.81
1925	7.00	15.99	8.99	2.33	4.15	1.82	1.47	2.85	1.38	.92	1.34	.42	.90	2.97	2.07	1.16	3.58	2.42	.22	1.10	.88
1926	7.18	15.85	9.67	2.41	4.42	2.01	1.54	2.96	1.42	.98	1.41	.43	.83	3.02	2.19	1.22	3.95	2.73	.20	1.09	.89
1927	7.01	16.79	9.78	2.33	4.38	2.05	1.63	3.13	1.50	.91	1.33	.42	.76	2.97	2.21	1.15	3.79	2.64	.23	1.19	.96
1928	7.29	16.90	9.61	2.48	4.52	2.14	1.71	3.22	1.51	1.00	1.46	.45	.74	2.99	2.25	1.13	3.47	2.34	.23	1.14	.91
1929	7.52	17.68	10.15	2.56	4.80	2.24	1.77	3.35	1.58	1.07	1.62	.55	.70	2.88	2.18	1.21	3.92	2.71	.21	1.11	.90
1930	5.52	16.51	9.99	2.14	4.30	2.18	1.58	3.15	1.57	.90	1.45	.55	.57	2.77	2.20	1.13	3.72	2.59	.20	1.12	.92
1931	4.82	13.33	8.51	1.52	3.57	2.05	1.25	2.59	1.44	.58	1.14	.45	.37	2.27	1.90	.87	2.86	1.99	.13	.80	.57
1932	3.52	10.90	7.38	1.02	2.64	1.62	.97	2.23	1.26	.52	.84	.32	.28	1.94	1.56	.52	2.34	1.72	.11	.91	.80
1933	3.66	11.30	7.57	1.02	2.58	1.65	.95	2.20	1.25	.46	.77	.31	.36		1.52	.74	2.61	1.87		1.00	.87
1934	4.35	12.55	7.87	1.21	3.02	1.60	1.12	2.41	1.29	.56	.95	.39	.48	2.36	1.75	.82	2.87	2.05	.15	.95	.79
1935	5.18	13.02	7.50	1.59	3.27	1.39	1.28	2.51	1.33	.72	1.05	.33	.52	2.37	1.72	.79	2.81	2.02	.18	.91	.71
1938	5.88	14.30	8.42	1.92	3.66	1.74	1.43	2.83	1.40	.74	1.12	.38	.59	2.45	1.85	.99	3.18	2.19	.21	1.06	.85
1937	5.17	14.08	7.91	2.09	3.58	1.59	1.49	2.90	1.41	.78	1.20	.42	.63	2.43	1.80	.97	2.82	1.85	.21	1.05	.84
1938	5.40	13.77	8.35	1.91	3.73	1.82	1.32	2.70	1.38	.74	1.11	.37	.44	2.35	1.91	.79	2.53	1.84	.20	1.25	1.03
1939	5.33	13.56	8.31	1.84	3.64	1.80	1.32	2.72	1.40	.70	1.06	.36			1.76	.87	2.86	1.99	.18	1.20	1.00
1935-39 average	5.59	13.77	8.10	1.89	3.60	1.67	1.37	2.75	1.38	.74	1.11	.37	.52	2.35	1.81	.88	2.85	1.98	.20	1.09	.89
1940	5.90	14.35	8.43	2.07	3.93	1.86	1.48	3.01	1.53	.75	1.18	.43	.47	2.22	1.75	.92	2.72	1.80	.21	1.29	1.06
1941	7.39	16.30	8.89	2.72	4.55	1.83	1.70	3.32	1.62	.98	1.43	.45	.58	2.33	1.75	1.10	3.11	2.01	.31	1.56	1.23
1942	9.63	19.61	9.95	3.50	5.21	1.71	2.10	3.95	1.86	1.35	1.96	.61	.73	2.53	1.90	1.51	3.97	2.46	.44	1.88	1.42
1943	11.58	21.80	10.48	3.90	5.54	1.82	2.22	3.89	1.74	1.98	2.70	.72	.92	2.87	1.96	2.05	4.77	2.73	.51	2.03	1.51
1944	11.77	21.79	10.61	3.88	5.32	1.78	2.40	4.09	1.81	1.73	2.48	.75	.98	2.89	1.99	2.23	4.99	2.80	.55	2.02	1.48
1945	12.91	23.24	11.15	4.04	5.29	1.75	2.48	4.23	1.85	2.20	2.99	.79	1.03	2.90	2.00	2.59	5.85	3.32	.57	1.98	1.43
1945	16.24	29.38	13.63	5.81	7.89	2.45	3.41	5.71	2.30	2.26	3.21	.95	1.26	3.40	2.22	2.77	6.48	3.75	.73	2.69	1.96
1947	19.38	34.90	15.50	7.93	11.16	3.23	3.77	5.22	2.45	2.47	3.62	1.15	1.55	4.15	2.51	2.72	6.57	3.85	.84	3.17	2.31

1/ Adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts, also adjusted to eliminate income from products not purchased by domestic civilian consumers. Note: Adjusted farm value does not include Government payment to producers such as benefit payments, soil conservation payments, feed subsidies, etc.

2/ Sum of retail value of six commodity groups. (See footnote 4.)

3/ After adjustment for Government marketing taxes and subsidy payments (taxes subtracted from, payments added to, the margin between farm value and retail value), taxes and payments were estimated by applying ratios from price-spread data to retail value. (See U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 576; Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products, 1913-44.)

4/ Derived by dividing farm value by farmer's share estimated from commodity price spreads. Valuation is at retail store sales level.

5/ Farm value indludes bakery ingredients other than flour.

10 percent of the total; (2) value of foods consumed in households of producers, amounting to about 5 percent when valued at prices received by farmers; and (3) additional charges, over retail-store valuation, for preparation, service, and entertainment obtained with foods purchased in eating places, accounting for about 5 percent of total expenditures.

Retail-value series were estimated for each of six major commodity groups of farm food products. The groups were (1) meat products, (2) dairy products, (3) poultry and eggs, (4) bakery and other cereal products, (5) fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, and (6) other miscellaneous food products.

These estimates of retail value applied to all domestic farm food products that were both sold by farmers and bought by domestic civilian consumers. The estimates did not include value of foods consumed in households of farms where produced, nor did they include value of food products that did not originate on farms in the United States. They did include sales by farmers direct to consumers.

Approximate Values at Retail of Food Consumed

Still another approach to estimating food expenditures has been used by members of the staff of the BAE from time to time, to meet the need for information on expenditures for various groups of food commodities. Average quantities of individual foods or groups of foods consumed per capita in the United States were multiplied by average retail prices, usually the combination of Bureau of Labor Statistics data on prices paid by moderate-income families in large cities and the BAE data on prices paid by farm families. (See Misc. Pub. No. 576[93/] and current issues of The Marketing and Transportation Situation[94/].) For some commodities -- fluid milk for example -- additional refinements were made, such as valuing milk consumed on farms where produced at prices received by farmers. In other instances a rough approximation of this method was to multiply the indexes of average prices paid by indexes of civilian consumption of the various food groups.

Such estimates of food expenditures have certain inherent difficulties. These difficulties arise principally from failure to allow for variations in the part of the food supply that is marketed through restaurants and institutions at higher prices than those charged in retail stores, for the increases in processing and service costs, and for the shifts in consumption within food groups.

93/ United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Price Spreads between Farmers and Consumers for Food Products. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 576, 290 pp., illus. 1945.

94/ United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, The Marketing and Transportation Situation. Monthly. (Processed.)

Supplies of Major Nutrients

A highly desirable measure of over-all food consumption would be the intake of the several nutrients on an index basis. Unfortunately, measurement of food as ingested has been developed only in laboratories, and as yet no way of assigning relative importance to the major nutrients has been developed to be used in combining them. There have been various suggestions for dealing with this problem, and it is apparent that the kind of index used is largely dependent on the purpose at hand. The suggestions have included the use of harmonic means of the nutrient content and the use of harmonic means of the percentages which the supply for each of the 12 major nutrients bears to the Recommended Dietary Allowances.95/ Christensen has developed a technique of deriving the output of each of 10 nutrients for each food product of 1 acre of land or other unit of resources, dividing these outputs by the recommended daily allowance for a moderately active man to obtain the number of man-days for which the allowance would be supplied.96/ The simple average of the number of day's allowance for each nutrient is used as an index.

For certain purposes, estimates of the nutrient content or nutritive value of the food supply are a useful measure of changes in food consumption. Such information has been published in Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45.97/ Revised estimates and a description of the methodology involved are given in chapter 4.

Consumer-Purchase Data on Food Consumption

Consumer purchases or survey data provide another measure of consumption. The information is usually given in terms of quantities purchased or consumed by the household and in terms of expenditures for food. Such studies have been conveniently summarized by Woodbury.98/ Two types of records are used to obtain the data on consumer purchases. One is the check list on which the family records the quantities of food consumed during the previous week. The second is the inventory record, requiring the accurate weighing of foods on hand both at the beginning and at the end of the period, usually with the assistance of a trained interviewer, as well as the quantities bought during the period. Attempts have been made to learn the quantity of inedible refuse and the waste of edible food, but these have not been very successful. The expenditures for food include the purchases of food for home consumption and the expenditures for meals taken outside.

95/ National Research Council, Recommended Dietary Allowances. Natl. Res. Counc. Reprint and Cir. Ser. 122, rev., 6 pp. 1945.

96/ Christensen, Raymond P., Efficient Use of Food Resources in the United States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 963, 98 pp. illus. 1948.

97/ See footnote 3, p. 1.

98/ Woodbury, Robert Morse, Methods of Family Living Studies, Income, Expenditures, Consumption. 144 pp. 1940 (International Labour Off. Studies and Repts. Ser. N (Statistics) No. 23).

Three Nation-wide studies of consumer purchases have been made in this country. The first was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1934-36 -- a study of wage earners and clerical workers.[99] The second study was the 1935-36 Consumer Purchases Study.[100] The last major study, based on a much more limited sample, was the 1941-42 study of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime.[101] Two studies, using small samples, were made during the war. The 1944 study of wartime food purchases; and a study of food purchases by city families in 1945.[102]

Under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics carried on studies of family food consumption in urban areas, in 1948. Data gathered in 68 cities will be comparable with information obtained in the spring of 1942. In addition, a sample of housekeeping families in each of four cities reported on their food consumption during 1 week in the winter, spring, and fall. This will provide a good basis for studying seasonal variations in food consumption and for adjusting sample data taken in one period of the year to arrive at calendar-year averages. Several of the preliminary reports have been released.[103]

The consumer-purchase type of measurement of consumption involves certain problems in its information as to nutritive values In all of the studies noted above, the nutritive values of the family diets were computed in terms of values of foods as they were purchased, so that losses in nutrients caused by preparation and household waste must be subtracted before the nutritive values can be compared with such yardsticks as the Recommended Dietary Allowances.[104] As already described, the information on such losses is inadequate and probably highly variable, so that nutritive values of food as ingested can be calculated only in very rough terms, at this time. This is particularly true because of the unthrifty habits of many families of throwing away stale bread or sour milk, for example, or leaving much waste on plates or allowing food to spoil.

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[99] Stiebeling, Hazel K., Phipard, Esther F., Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 507, 141 pp. 1939.

[100] Stiebeling, Hazel K., Monroe, Day, Coons, Callie M., Phipard, Esther F., and Clark, Faith, Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels. Five Regions. (Consumer Purchases Study - Farm Series) U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941; and Stiebeling, Hazel K., Monroe, Day, Phipard, Esther F., Adelson, Sadye F., and Clark, Faith, Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels. Five Regions. (Consumer Purchases Study - Urban and Village Series) U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 452, 268 pp., illus. 1941.

[101] United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Family Food Consumption in the United States, Spring 1942. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 550, 157 pp. 1944; and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Family Spending and Saving in Wartime. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 822, 218 pp., illus. 1945.

[102] United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wartime Food Purchases. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 838, 26 pp. 1945; Brady, Dorothy S., Expenditures and Savings of City Families in 1944. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. January 1946; Food Purchases by City Families in February 1945. U. S. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. February 1946.

[103] United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 1948 Preliminary Food Consumption Surveys. Preliminary Reports 1 - 4. Family Food Consumption in Birmingham, Alabama ... Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota ... San Francisco, California ... Buffalo, New York.

[104] See footnote 95, p. 101.

Other problems arising from the character of the information on nutritive values obtained from consumer-purchase data include seasonality. Until the 1948 study, only the 1934-36 study of wage earners and clerical workers[105] actually covered the different seasons of the year. Also the consumer-purchase studies characteristically seem to understate the quantity and value of food eaten away from home. This is probably one of the major differences between the purchase data and the disappearance data.

Many attempts have been made to compare the consumer-purchase data with disappearance data. Certain characteristics of the surveys of consumer-purchase data prevent really close comparisons. The samples of consumer purchases by various types of families in the several geographical areas and of the various income groups must be weighted by the population in such categories to get national averages, and information on the distribution of families into such categories is notably inadequate. As yet no good device or system has been developed for including with or adding to the food consumed in homes the food that is consumed in restaurants and other institutions and at refreshment counters. The data on family food consumption often exclude food, candy, soft drinks, and other refreshments eaten away from home. Another problem is reporting of foods as processed, many of which contain several ingredients. Furthermore, the consumption data vary considerably between studies in that some are in terms of consumption per family, others in terms of consumption by the consumer unit, and others per individual. No regional data on food consumption have yet been developed.

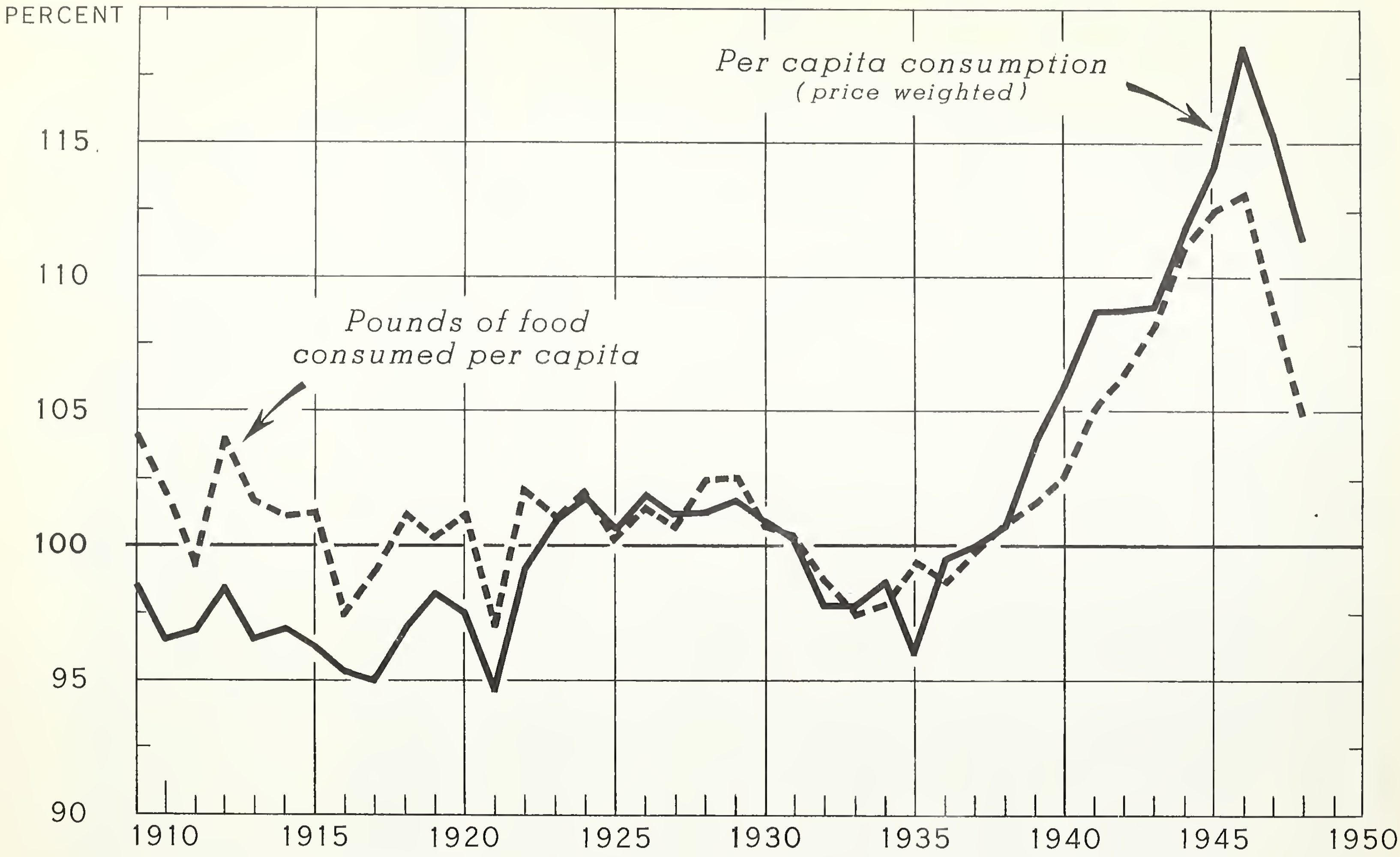
Finally, sampling errors were probably considerable in the earlier studies. Sampling techniques have been vastly improved and future consumer-purchase studies will benefit from this improvement.

To use the information on nutritive values to the utmost, studies of nutritional status are needed to provide guideposts or measuring sticks. Fortunately the techniques of such studies have been developed considerably during the last few years, but they cannot be considered satisfactory until they have been tested in surveys of wide scope.

105/ See footnote 99, p. 102.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1909-48

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



*AVERAGE FOR TOTAL POPULATION, 1909-40; AVERAGE FOR CIVILIAN POPULATION 1941-48.
DATA ON MILITARY CONSUMPTION 1917-19 ARE NOT AVAILABLE.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43786 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FIGURE 4

CHAPTER 3. CONSUMPTION OF INDIVIDUAL FOODS PER CAPITA: APPROXIMATE RETAIL WEIGHTS

Estimates of food consumption per capita which are regularly used and published by the Department of Agriculture are made at various levels of distribution, as discussed in the two preceding chapters. These have proved to be satisfactory for study of changes through time in the consumption of major foods. (See figure 4.) But they are not fully satisfactory for such purposes as nutritive analysis and comparisons with consumption in other countries. To meet these needs, information has been gathered from many sources as to the wastes and losses in the process of distribution from farms to retail stores. No information on the proportion of food supplies reaching consumers, through the various channels of distribution -- retail stores, door-to-door deliveries, as meals by restaurants and other institutions -- is currently available. Therefore, the data on consumption in primary distribution weights were converted to approximate retail weights in this study despite the fact that substantial quantities of food supplies do not move through retail food stores.

Although estimates are made regularly of only the per capita consumption of major foods, supplemental data on relatively minor commodities and detailed break-downs of the major groupings have been required for nutritive analysis as well as for comparison with information on food consumption in such countries as Canada and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, background data were not available for some major foods until recent years. Realizing that, for some purposes, informed guesses by commodity specialists are preferable to omissions, estimates of consumption per capita were made to carry the series for individual foods, even minor ones, back to 1909. These are given in detail in the following tables. Where the figures are outright guesses they are enclosed in parentheses. Otherwise, the data do have some statistical basis and the estimates which correspond to general categories and years indicated in the tables 7 to 22 of chapter 2 are derived from the primary distribution weights. These data for individual commodities should be used with great caution. Most of them are far less reliable than the official estimates of per capita consumption in terms of primary weight given in chapter 2. They are useful to indicate trends and approximate levels, particularly for groups of foods. For this reason these dates are published here despite the known inadequacies.

The conversion or waste factors used to derive each series from the primary distribution weight data are noted on the tables and are summarized in table 66, in appendix B. With only a few exceptions for the years of World War II the same factors have been applied for the whole 40-year period because no data have been found on which to base changing factors.

Some of the considerations involved in arriving at the estimates of civilian per capita consumption in terms of retail weights deserve special note. For purposes of nutritive analysis, the fat cuts of pork belong with the fats and oils rather than with the lean meats. Some trade data have indicated that about 28 percent of the carcass weight of pork is bacon and saltsides so this proportion has been used throughout. The calculation of edible weights of the various kinds of fish was described in chapter 1 as well as their differences from retail or market weights.

The most troublesome question in regard to the meat group is the estimation of the consumption of game, both birds and animals. Only one study has been found.[106] For the year 1942 it covered the total number and total dressed weight of game birds and mammals killed by sportsmen, hunters, trappers, and others, on both public and private lands. Statistics on the number of game birds and mammals killed in the national forests of the United States are available beginning with 1937. However, these data are only a part of the total number of game taken in each year; they do not include game obtained from national parks and other lands of the Federal Government, from State lands, and from private property. The consumption data for all other years in the series were estimated on the basis of information for 1942.

Three different methods of calculating over-all consumption of dairy products have been used for this publication. The first and the most obvious is the sum of the weights of the individual foods. This series is given in table 30 and was used in arriving at the total retail weight of all foods consumed per capita. It is often desirable, however, to measure the consumption of all dairy products on an equivalent basis. For this purpose the various dairy products have been evaluated in terms of their relationships to the fat content of fluid whole milk. This is frequently done on a fat-solids basis, the second measure of over-all consumption illustrated in table 8.[107]

A completely satisfactory basis for equating dairy products to fluid milk from a nutritive standpoint does not appear feasible. Where nutrient losses in the manufacturing process are small, calculations of milk-equivalent factors pose no special problem, but in the process of manufacture from milk several dairy products lose a portion of certain nutrients, and other items have ingredients added so that the proportions of the various nutrients are altered markedly from the original fresh whole milk. The factors given in table 26 have shortcomings but they are based primarily on consideration of the mineral and protein constituents. The per capita consumption of those products for which the factors are least satisfactory, as cottage cheese, is small so that the errors introduced are not significant. Total pounds of whole-milk equivalent were derived by applying these factors to the individual commodities given in the tables; then this total was divided by 2.15 pounds, the weight of 1 quart of milk, to obtain the milk-equivalent quarts on a nonfat solids basis given in table 30.

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[106] United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, The Case for Continued Hunting of Game Birds and Mammals for the Duration. March 5, 1943. Includes data supplied by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and State fish and game departments.

[107] See page 73.

Table 26.- Factors for converting pounds of dairy products (excluding butter) to pounds of fluid-milk equivalent

Dairy product	Pounds of fluid whole-milk equivalent to 1 pound of product 1/
Cheese, cottage	3.00
Cheese, other	6.88
Milk, condensed	2.38
Milk, evaporated	2.02
Dried milk, whole	7.64
Dried milk, skim	9.83
Condensed skim	3.00
Ice cream	1.20
Cream, 20 to 25 percent	.70
Cream, 35 percent	.67

1/ For example, this indicates that in terms of fluid whole-milk equivalent it takes 2.02 pounds of milk to equal 1 pound of evaporated milk.

The estimation of the milk and cream was puzzling. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated for some years the net milk used in ice cream, excluding condensed milk and butter. Some dried whole and dried skim milk have also been used, particularly in recent years. Fortunately, some unpublished trade data on the ingredients used in ice cream just before World War II were made available for this analysis and some information on the content of ice cream in terms of fat and nonfat solids was at hand.108/ On the basis of this information it appeared that about 11 percent of the net milk used in ice cream as reported by BAE was in the form of fluid whole milk (allowing for some fluid skim milk which was offset by reducing slightly the cream total) and 90 percent as cream. For the prewar period covered by the trade data, the cream was indicated to average about 34 percent butterfat. This figure was used for all years, except war years when War Food Order No. 8 restricted the use of milk solids in ice cream. For the years 1943 and 1944 the butterfat content of the cream was estimated at 30 percent and for 1945 at 32 percent. These are only rough approximations of the content of the ice cream, but they are useful for calculations of nutritive value.

For the fats and oils group, the primary distribution weights of individual products were used with the addition of the fat cuts of pork, as described above. However, it is recognized that this overlooks the problem of the prepared salad dressings and salad oils. Because these contain ingredients such as sugar and eggs which are counted in those categories,

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108/ Chatfield, Charlotte, and Adams, Georgian, Proximate Composition of Food Materials. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 549, 91 pp. 1940.

the fat and oil content of the other edible oil group was used for nutritive analysis and for the per capita consumption index described in chapter 2.

The estimates of consumption of individual fruits and vegetables are subject to considerable question, particularly the vegetables (see chapter 1). However, the levels and trends in the consumption of groups of these fruits and vegetables are probably fairly reliable. The retail weight of the consumption of all apples, including supplies from noncommercial production, was estimated on the basis of the relationship between total and commercial apple supplies in 1934-38, plus an adjustment for waste and loss from farm to retail. The estimates of town and city garden production are just rough approximations, but they do fill a known gap in the information regarding the consumption of fresh vegetables. The data on canned fruits and vegetables are in terms of processed weights, excluding the weight of the tins but including ingredients such as salt and sugar. These data as well as those for other processed fruits and vegetables are given in tables 11 - 14 and 16 - 17 so they are not repeated in the tables on retail weights, nor are the data for treenuts and peanuts, table 22.

Bakery products include fats, sugar, eggs, and other ingredients already counted elsewhere. Data on their consumption are much less satisfactory than are data on flour so the per capita consumption of wheat, rye, and corn flours, are given in table 36. Consumption of some minor commodities was also estimated on the basis of some production data and these are included in the table, except soya grits and flour for which data have been included in table 34.

For nutritive analysis, certain adjustments must be made in the data on the consumption of sugar, to avoid duplication. The information on nutrient content of processed fruits and vegetables and sweetened condensed milk includes the carbohydrate content of the sweetenings that are added in processing. This sugar represents a small part of the consumption as such. Little or no information is available on trade practices in the use of particular kinds of sugars and sirups. Accordingly, estimates of unidentified sweetening content of major items were made, based on data from the National Canners Association, Office of Price Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, and miscellaneous trade and census data. These represent the extent of duplication in all sugars and sirups but for convenience they have been deducted from the total of the corn, cane, and beet sugars that are consumed in each year, to arrive at the retail weight data given in table 37.

Coffee beans were converted to a roasted basis and cocoa beans to a chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa and chocolate. No change was necessary in the figures for tea. (Table 37.)

Alcoholic beverages have been excluded from this study of food consumption. Data on the consumption of alcoholic beverages are currently available from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but they include quantities used as industrial alcohol.

The approximate retail weights of the commodities included in tables 11-14, 16, 17, 22, and 27-37 are totaled in table 38 (including subtotals by food groups) and an index was constructed by setting the 1935-39 average equal to 100. This index is compared with the price weighted index of per capita consumption of food in figure 4.

Table 27.- Meats and game: Per capita consumption, retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Beef 2/	Veal 2/	Lamb and mutton 2/	Lean pork 2/	Edible offal	Game 3/	Fat pork (bacon and saltside) 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	58.1	6.6	6.0	43.2	11.0	3.0	18.6
1910	55.1	6.5	5.7	40.2	10.2	2.8	17.3
1911	53.6	6.4	6.5	44.5	10.7	2.6	19.2
1912	50.6	6.3	6.8	43.0	10.2	2.5	18.5
1913	49.6	5.6	6.4	43.1	10.0	2.4	18.6
1914	48.6	5.2	6.3	42.0	9.6	2.3	18.1
1915	44.2	5.3	5.3	43.0	10.0	2.2	18.5
1916	46.1	5.8	5.2	44.5	10.5	2.3	19.2
1917	50.7	6.5	3.9	38.0	10.2	2.5	16.4
1918	53.7	6.6	4.2	39.4	10.5	2.6	17.0
1919	48.2	7.1	5.0	41.2	10.9	2.5	17.8
1920	46.3	7.2	4.8	41.0	10.1	2.4	17.7
1921	43.5	6.8	5.4	41.8	9.7	2.3	18.0
1922	46.3	7.0	4.5	42.4	9.9	2.4	18.3
1923	46.8	7.4	4.7	47.9	10.6	2.4	20.6
1924	46.7	7.7	4.6	47.8	10.4	2.3	20.6
1925	46.7	7.7	4.6	43.1	10.1	2.1	18.6
1926	47.2	7.4	4.8	41.4	9.6	1.9	17.8
1927	42.7	6.6	4.7	43.7	9.4	1.8	18.8
1928	38.2	5.8	4.9	45.8	9.0	1.8	19.7
1929	38.9	5.7	5.0	45.0	8.9	1.6	19.4
1930	38.4	5.8	6.0	43.3	8.9	1.6	18.6
1931	38.2	6.0	6.3	44.1	9.1	1.6	19.0
1932	36.7	5.9	6.2	45.7	9.1	1.6	19.7
1933	40.4	6.5	6.0	45.7	9.2	1.6	19.7
1934	50.2	8.5	5.6	41.6	9.4	1.6	17.9
1935	41.8	7.7	6.4	31.3	8.0	1.6	13.5
1936	47.5	7.6	5.9	35.6	8.3	1.6	15.3
1937	43.3	7.8	5.9	36.0	8.7	1.6	15.5
1938	42.7	6.9	6.1	37.6	8.4	1.6	16.2
1939	43.0	6.8	5.9	41.8	8.7	1.6	18.0
1940	43.2	6.7	5.9	47.4	9.6	1.7	20.4
1941	47.8	6.9	6.1	44.1	10.0	1.9	19.0
1942	48.0	7.5	6.4	41.1	11.4	2.0	17.7
1943	41.8	7.5	5.7	51.0	12.3	2.0	22.0
1944	43.7	11.3	5.9	51.5	13.4	2.0	22.2
1945	46.6	10.7	6.5	43.1	12.5	2.0	18.6
1946	48.4	9.0	5.9	49.1	11.2	2.0	21.2
1947	54.6	9.7	4.8	45.4	11.1	2.0	19.5
1948	50.1	8.6	4.4	44.7	10.3	2.0	19.2

1/ Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ All meat consumed per capita, including processed, in terms of fresh retail cuts. Carcass weight (at wholesale) converted to retail equivalents using the following average factors: beef, 79 percent; veal, 91 percent; lamb and mutton, 89 percent; lean pork, 65 percent of carcass weight of pork; fat pork (bacon and saltside), 28 percent of carcass weight of pork.

3/ Approximations only.

Table 28.- Fish: Per capita consumption (edible weight), 1909-48 1/

Year	Fresh and frozen			Canned 5/						Cured 6/	Total all fish
	Fish 2/	Shell-fish 3/	Total 4/	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards & herring)	Tuna	Shell-fish	Other	Total		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909 7/	(3.4)	(.9)	4.5	(1.5)	(.6)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.7	3.9	10.9
1910	(3.6)	(.9)	4.3	(1.5)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.8	3.8	11.1
1911	(3.8)	(1.0)	4.8	(1.5)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.8	3.6	11.2
1912	(4.0)	(1.0)	5.0	(1.6)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.9	3.5	11.4
1913	(4.2)	(1.1)	5.3	(1.6)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.9	3.4	11.6
1914	(4.5)	(1.1)	5.6	(1.6)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.3)	3.0	3.3	11.9
1915	(4.6)	(1.2)	5.8	(1.3)	(.6)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)	2.4	3.2	11.4
1916	(4.8)	(1.2)	6.0	(1.2)	(.5)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)	2.2	3.0	11.2
1917	(5.0)	(1.2)	6.2	(1.1)	(.5)	(.2)	(.2)	(8/)	2.0	2.9	11.1
1918	(5.1)	(1.3)	6.4	(1.1)	(.5)	(.2)	(.2)	(8/)	2.0	2.8	11.2
1919	(5.1)	(1.3)	6.4	(1.5)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.8	2.7	11.9
1920	(5.0)	(1.3)	6.3	(1.7)	(.8)	(.2)	(.2)	(.3)	3.2	2.5	12.0
1921	(5.0)	(1.2)	6.2	(1.2)	(.5)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)	2.2	2.4	10.8
1922	(4.9)	(1.2)	6.1	(1.7)	(.8)	(.2)	(.2)	(.3)	3.2	2.3	11.6
1923	(4.8)	(1.2)	6.0	(1.6)	(.7)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	2.9	2.2	11.1
1924	(4.9)	(1.2)	6.1	(1.8)	(.8)	(.2)	(.2)	(.3)	3.3	2.0	11.4
1925	(5.0)	(1.3)	6.3	(1.7)	(.8)	(.2)	(.2)	(.3)	3.2	1.9	11.4
1926	(5.3)	(1.3)	6.6	(1.8)	(.8)	(.2)	(.2)	(.4)	3.4	1.8	11.8
1927	(5.6)	(1.4)	7.0	(2.1)	(.9)	(.3)	(.2)	(.3)	3.8	1.7	12.5
1928	(5.7)	(1.4)	7.1	(2.1)	(.9)	(.3)	(.2)	(.4)	3.9	1.5	12.5
1929	(5.5)	(1.4)	6.9	(2.1)	(.9)	(.3)	(.2)	(.4)	3.9	1.4	12.2
1930	4.6	1.3	5.9	2.0	.7	.3	.2	.1	3.3	1.3	10.5
1931	3.6	1.4	5.0	2.1	.5	.2	.2	.2	3.2	1.0	9.2
1932	3.4	1.0	4.4	2.2	.5	.2	.2	.3	3.4	1.1	8.9
1933	3.2	1.0	4.2	2.2	.8	.4	.2	.3	3.9	.9	9.0
1934	3.3	1.1	4.4	2.3	.8	.4	.2	.5	4.2	.9	9.5
1935	4.0	1.2	5.2	2.2	1.0	.5	.2	.8	4.7	1.1	11.0
1936	4.0	1.2	5.2	3.4	1.1	.5	.2	.6	5.8	1.0	12.0
1937	4.1	1.5	5.6	1.9	1.0	.6	.3	.4	4.2	.9	10.7
1938	4.0	1.3	5.3	2.9	.7	.5	.2	.5	4.8	1.0	11.1
1939	4.0	1.4	5.4	2.1	1.2	.7	.2	.4	4.6	.9	10.9
1940	4.3	1.4	5.7	1.9	.7	.7	.2	.7	4.2	.9	10.8
1941	4.8	1.5	6.3	9/(2.8)	10/(.7)	.5	.2	.5	4.7	.8	11.8
1942	4.1	1.2	5.3	9/(1.6)	8/	.4	.2	-	2.2	.8	8.3
1943	4.3	1.3	5.6	.8	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.9	.7	8.2
1944	4.2	1.4	5.6	.7	.9	.5	.1	.4	2.6	.7	8.9
1945	5.6	1.5	7.1	.8	.8	.7	.1	.2	2.6	.9	10.6
1946	4.8	1.4	6.2	1.1	1.2	.7	.2	.6	3.8	1.0	11.0
1947	4.8	1.4	6.2	1.5	.6	.8	.1	.8	3.8	.8	10.8
1948	(5.0)	(1.5)	(6.5)	(1.4)	(.6)	(.8)	(.1)	(.8)	(3.7)	(.8)	(11.0)

1/ Civilian only 1942-48. Data for 1948 are only approximations.

2/ 1909-29 estimated as 80 percent of total fresh and frozen fish.

3/ Estimated 1909-29 as 20 percent of total fresh and frozen fish.

4/ Fresh and frozen fish consumption in the period 1909-29 are based on a straight line projection, adjusted.

5/ Canned fish consumption estimates 1910-20 based on straight line projection, adjusted for heavy export and military takings of canned fish from 1915-18; beginning in 1921 based on production reports, packer stocks and foreign trade statistics for individual years.

6/ Cured fish estimates 1909-29 based on straight line projection, unadjusted.

7/ Data for 1909 assumed to be same as 1908 which were estimated on basis of the 1908 Census and Department of Commerce foreign trade data.

8/ Less than .05 pounds.

9/ May be too large; no data available on military takings, which had become significant by 1942.

10/Assumed to be same as in 1940.

Table 29.- Poultry and eggs: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Chicken, dressed wt. 2/	Turkey, dressed wt. 2/	Eggs 3/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	19.4	4/(1.2)	35.1
1910	20.4	(1.2)	36.8
1911	20.7	(1.3)	39.6
1912	19.7	(1.3)	37.4
1913	19.2	(1.3)	36.5
1914	19.1	(1.3)	35.5
1915	19.1	(1.4)	37.7
1916	18.3	(1.4)	36.0
1917	17.5	(1.4)	33.9
1918	17.6	(1.4)	34.1
1919	18.8	(1.5)	36.5
1920	18.1	(1.5)	36.0
1921	17.7	(1.5)	36.0
1922	18.7	(1.5)	37.9
1923	19.3	(1.6)	39.3
1924	19.1	(1.6)	39.0
1925	19.7	(1.6)	38.3
1926	19.6	(1.6)	40.7
1927	20.9	(1.7)	41.2
1928	20.0	4/(1.7)	40.7
1929	19.7	1.7	40.3
1930	21.5	1.8	39.9
1931	19.4	1.7	40.2
1932	19.7	2.1	37.7
1933	20.3	2.4	35.8
1934	18.8	2.2	34.8
1935	18.1	2.1	33.8
1936	18.1	2.7	34.8
1937	18.0	2.7	37.1
1938	16.8	2.7	37.3
1939	18.7	3.0	37.7
1940	18.7	3.5	38.4
1941	20.5	3.5	37.7
1942	23.4	3.7	37.9
1943	30.5	3.3	41.5
1944	26.8	3.3	42.0
1945	28.8	4.3	47.6
1946	25.4	4.5	44.9
1947	23.6	4.5	46.0
1948	23.0	3.7	46.8

1/ Civilian only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Most retail sales of poultry are on a dressed-weight basis, although a small amount is sold eviscerated. Factor for obtaining eviscerated weight from dressed weight for chickens is 73 percent; turkeys, 83 percent.

3/ Loss to retail 3 percent 1909-41, 4 percent loss 1942-46, 3 percent again beginning 1947.

4/ Based on straight line projection 1909-28, with rough estimate for 1909.

Table 30.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total milk equivalent 2/	Total weight of individual products	Fluid milk and cream 3/: Fresh whole milk	Fluid milk and cream 3/: Cream 4/	Ice cream 5/: Milk used	Ice cream 5/: Cream used 6/	Condensed whole milk: Sweetened	Condensed whole milk: Unsweetened	Evaporated whole milk	Cheese 7/: American	Cheese 7/: Other	Cottage cheese	Skim milk consumed as such	Cultured buttermilk 8/	Skim milk in chocolate drinks	Natural buttermilk	Dry whole milk	Dry skim milk (nonfat dry milk solids)	Whey	Evaporated and condensed skim milk	Malted milk	Sherbet	Frozen custard and malted	Ice milk	Dry buttermilk
	Qt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	194	388	274	10.9	.3	.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.3	.6	23.6	5.1	--	63.5	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--
1910	185	367	252	10.1	.4	.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.9	1.4	.6	23.6	5.1	--	63.6	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--
1911	180	355	241	9.6	.5	.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.7	1.4	.6	23.3	5.2	--	62.8	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--
1912	200	398	283	11.3	.6	.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.4	.7	23.1	5.2	--	62.2	--	--	--	.8	.1	--	--	--	--
1913	197	388	273	10.9	.6	.6	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.5	.7	22.7	5.2	--	61.2	--	--	--	.9	.1	--	--	--	--
1914	190	372	257	10.3	.7	.7	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	1.5	.7	22.3	5.3	--	60.1	--	--	--	1.0	.1	--	--	--	--
1915	189	369	254	10.2	.9	.8	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	1.5	.7	22.2	6.0	--	59.1	--	--	--	1.2	.1	--	--	--	--
1916	187	366	252	10.1	1.0	1.0	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.7	1.3	.7	21.9	6.0	--	58.4	--	--	--	1.3	.1	--	--	--	--
1917	191	376	262	10.5	1.2	1.1	3.9	1.7	3.8	2.7	1.2	.6	21.7	6.1	--	57.9	--	--	--	1.5	.1	--	--	--	--
1918	204	404	288	11.5	1.3	1.3	4.2	1.2	4.8	2.8	1.0	.6	21.6	7.0	--	56.9	--	--	--	1.8	.2	--	--	--	--
1919	194	380	267	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.8	.7	6.3	3.0	1.2	.6	20.7	7.1	--	54.6	.1	--	--	2.1	.2	--	--	--	--
1920	193	389	278	11.1	1.5	1.5	.7	.7	7.1	2.9	1.2	.6	20.6	6.9	--	54.3	.1	.2	--	1.5	.2	--	--	--	--
1921	199	388	276	11.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	.7	7.7	2.8	1.3	.4	20.4	6.9	.7	53.7	--	.2	--	1.3	.1	--	--	--	--
1922	197	385	273	10.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	.6	8.2	2.9	1.4	.5	20.1	7.0	.7	53.0	--	.2	--	1.4	.1	--	--	--	--
1923	194	373	262	10.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	.8	8.9	2.9	1.4	.6	19.5	7.1	.7	51.4	.1	.4	--	1.7	.1	--	--	--	--
1924	198	381	270	10.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	.7	9.5	3.1	1.4	.8	19.0	7.2	.7	50.1	.1	.4	--	1.7	.1	--	--	--	--
1925	198	381	270	10.8	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.0	9.1	3.2	1.4	.9	18.8	7.2	.7	49.5	.1	.4	--	1.8	.1	--	--	--	--
1926	199	381	270	10.8	2.4	2.3	1.5	.7	9.5	3.2	1.4	1.0	18.5	8.0	.7	47.9	.1	.5	--	2.3	.2	--	--	--	--
1927	199	380	270	10.8	2.5	2.4	1.4	.8	9.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	18.1	8.1	1.5	46.7	.1	.7	--	2.3	.2	--	--	--	--
1928	201	382	271	10.8	2.5	2.4	1.2	.7	10.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	17.9	8.1	1.5	46.2	.1	.8	--	2.6	.2	--	--	--	--
1929	206	387	274	10.9	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.2	11.1	3.1	1.5	1.2	17.8	8.2	1.5	45.9	.1	1.1	--	2.9	.2	--	--	--	--
1930	206	385	273	10.9	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	11.2	3.1	1.5	1.2	17.6	8.2	1.5	45.4	.1	1.3	--	2.6	.2	--	--	--	--
1931	204	382	270	10.8	2.2	2.1	1.0	.9	11.4	3.0	1.4	1.2	17.6	9.0	2.2	44.8	.1	1.4	--	2.3	.1	--	--	--	--
1932	205	385	274	10.9	1.6	1.5	.8	.8	12.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	17.8	8.9	2.2	45.2	.1	1.4	--	2.1	.1	.1	--	--	--
1933	206	385	272	10.9	1.5	1.5	.7	.7	12.3	3.1	1.4	1.3	18.2	8.9	3.0	46.3	.1	1.4	--	1.9	.1	.1	--	--	--
1934	203	375	260	10.4	1.8	1.7	.8	.7	13.4	3.3	1.5	1.2	18.1	8.9	3.7	45.9	.1	1.5	--	2.1	.1	.2	--	--	--
1935	207	380	262	10.5	2.0	1.9	.7	.8	14.6	3.6	1.6	1.3	17.9	8.9	4.5	45.5	.1	1.6	--	2.3	.1	.2	--	--	--
1936	211	385	266	10.6	2.5	2.3	.8	1.0	14.0	3.7	1.6	1.4	17.6	9.0	4.5	44.6	.1	1.8	--	2.7	.1	.3	--	--	--
1937	214	386	266	10.6	2.8	2.7	.7	1.0	14.9	3.9	1.6	1.5	17.3	9.0	5.3	43.8	.1	1.9	.1	2.9	.1	.3	--	--	--
1938	216	386	265	10.6	2.8	2.6	.6	1.0	15.5	4.2	1.6	1.6	17.0	9.8	6.0	42.4	.1	2.1	.1	3.0	.1	.3	--	--	--
1939	219	391	267	10.7	3.0	2.8	.7	.8	16.2	4.2	1.7	1.9	16.9	9.9	6.8	41.9	.1	2.2	.1	2.9	.1	.7	—	—	.1
1940	221	391	267	10.7	3.1	2.9	.8	1.0	17.4	4.3	1.7	1.9	16.6	9.9	6.9	40.6	.1	2.2	.1	3.1	.1	.4	.1	.4	.1
1941	227	401	274	11.0	3.7	3.5	.8	.9	16.8	4.3	1.6	2.1	16.6	10.8	7.0	40.3	.2	2.5	.1	3.8	.1	.4	.2	.5	.2
1942	237	419	290	11.6	4.3	4.1	1.0	.9	16.4	4.7	1.7	2.2	16.2	11.1	7.1	39.3	.2	2.5	.1	4.1	.2	.4	.2	.5	.2
1943	247	448	4/319	4/13.1	3.1	6/3.4	.9	.8	17.1	3.0	1.9	2.4	15.5	12.6	8.4	36.2	.4	2.1	.1	4.6	.4	2.4	.2	.3	.2
1944	248	458	4/333	4/13.6	3.2	6/3.4	1.0	.9	13.7	3.0	1.8	2.5	15.0	13.0	8.6	34.9	.3	1.5	.2	5.3	.3	2.5	.2	.3	.2
1945	264	471	337	13.5	3.5	6/3.6	1.0	1.0	16.2	4.7	1.9	3.1	14.9	13.1	8.8	34.4	.4	2.0	.2	6.9	.3	3.3	.2	.4	.2
1946	270	469	330	15.2	6.2	5.9	.8	.7	17.0	4.4	2.2	3.1	14.6	12.2	8.2	34.0	.5	3.2	.2	9.3	.3	.6	.2	.5	.1
1947	257	444	310	12.4	5.5	5.3	1.7	.5	18.2	5.0	1.9	2.9	14.5	12.0	8.0	33.9	.5	2.9	.2	6.6	.2	.5	.3	.5	.2
1948	249	431	302	12.1	4.9	4.7	.5	1.4	18.7	5.0	1.8	2.8	14.2	12.1	8.1	33.1	.3	3.1	.2	4.8	.2	.5	.2	.5	.2

1/ Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary. See text for sources and methods used.

2/ Computed with factors based primarily on mineral and protein constituents, as given in table 26. Factors used for other items were unpublished approximations by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. One quart of fluid milk weighs 2.15 pounds.

3/ Loss to retail assumed to be 2.5 percent.

4/ Cream estimated as 20 percent of total "fluid milk and cream" consumption 1909-42 and 1945-48, 17 percent assumed in 1943 and 1944. Fat content 25 percent 1909-42 and 1945-48 20 percent in 1943 and 1944.

5/ 89 percent of total net milk used estimated to be in form of cream, 11 percent milk. Includes milk used in ice cream mix beginning 1945. For actual weight of ice cream see table 8.

6/ 34 percent fat content 1909-42 and 1946-48; 30 percent in 1943 and 1944 and 32 percent in 1945.

7/ Whole and part whole milk cheeses

8/ Produced from skim milk.

Table 31.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption, retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Butter (actual weight)	Lard	Margarine (actual weight)	Bacon and salt side 2/	Shortening	Other edible oils 3/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	17.6	12.3	1.2	18.6	(8.0)	(1.5)
1910	18.2	12.4	1.5	17.3	(8.0)	(1.5)
1911	18.5	12.0	1.1	19.2	(8.0)	(1.5)
1912	16.4	11.1	1.4	18.5	8.3	(1.2)
1913	16.3	10.6	1.5	18.6	9.5	(1.9)
1914	16.8	10.5	1.4	13.1	10.7	(3.8)
1915	17.1	11.4	1.4	18.5	9.9	(3.1)
1916	17.1	11.5	1.8	19.2	9.4	(2.0)
1917	15.6	10.0	2.7	16.4	10.7	(.9)
1918	13.7	11.7	3.3	17.0	10.4	(3.7)
1919	15.1	10.6	3.3	17.8	11.6	(2.4)
1920	14.7	11.9	3.4	17.7	7.5	(1.8)
1921	16.1	10.7	2.0	18.0	7.9	(2.7)
1922	17.0	13.2	1.7	18.3	6.6	4.8
1923	17.7	14.2	2.0	20.6	6.5	4.9
1924	17.8	14.1	2.0	20.6	7.0	3.9
1925	17.9	12.2	2.0	18.6	9.6	4.9
1926	18.4	12.1	2.0	17.8	9.4	5.2
1927	18.0	12.6	2.3	18.8	9.6	4.0
1928	17.4	13.1	2.6	19.7	9.3	4.7
1929	17.2	12.7	2.9	19.4	9.8	5.4
1930	17.2	12.6	2.6	18.6	9.7	6.0
1931	18.0	13.5	1.8	19.0	9.3	4.8
1932	18.1	14.3	1.6	19.7	7.5	4.5
1933	17.8	13.9	1.9	19.7	7.5	5.2
1934	18.2	12.9	2.1	17.9	9.4	5.2
1935	17.1	9.5	3.0	13.5	12.0	5.4
1936	16.4	11.2	3.0	15.3	12.3	5.7
1937	16.4	10.5	3.1	15.5	12.3	6.3
1938	16.4	11.0	2.9	16.2	11.5	6.8
1939	17.3	12.6	2.3	18.0	10.6	7.2
1940	16.9	14.3	2.4	20.4	8.9	7.5
1941	16.0	13.7	2.7	19.0	10.3	8.3
1942	15.8	12.8	2.7	27.7	9.3	7.6
1943	11.8	13.0	3.9	22.0	9.5	6.5
1944	11.9	12.3	3.8	22.2	8.9	6.7
1945	10.9	11.6	4.0	18.6	9.1	6.1
1946	10.5	11.8	3.8	21.2	10.1	6.2
1947	11.2	12.7	5.0	19.5	9.3	6.9
1948	10.0	12.7	6.1	19.2	9.6	7.0

1/ Civilian only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Estimated as 28 percent of carcass weight of pork.

3/ Cooking and salad oils in salad dressing, mayonnaise, in baking products, and in minor uses such as fish canning.

Table 32.- Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Apples 2/	Fresh citrus fruit 3/						Other fresh fruit													All fresh fruit
		Oranges	Tangerines	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total fresh citrus	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Total other fruits	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	55.5	11.9	—	2.5	—	.9	15.3	.2	—	19.3	2.2	.7	4/	7.1	13.2	4.0	(.7)	2.7	3.6	53.7	124.5
1910	53.0	12.9	—	2.9	—	1.0	16.8	.2	—	19.1	2.1	.6	4/	4.7	16.3	4.7	(.7)	2.4	3.6	54.4	124.2
1911	65.6	14.5	—	3.1	—	1.0	18.6	.2	—	21.3	3.1	.5	4/	6.9	11.9	5.0	.7	3.3	3.4	56.3	140.5
1912	66.6	13.5	—	2.8	—	1.0	17.3	.2	—	19.3	3.2	.5	4/	6.0	18.0	5.3	.7	3.2	3.3	59.7	143.6
1913	52.9	11.3	—	2.7	—	1.7	15.7	.2	—	20.8	1.9	.5	4/	4.4	13.3	4.4	.8	2.4	3.1	51.8	120.4
1914	64.1	17.7	—	3.0	—	2.0	22.7	.2	—	20.5	3.2	.7	4/	6.8	17.3	5.0	.8	3.4	3.0	60.9	147.7
1915	61.6	16.6	—	3.0	—	2.1	21.7	.2	—	16.6	2.6	.5	4/	5.7	21.0	4.8	.7	3.4	2.8	58.3	141.6
1916	57.1	15.6	—	3.0	—	2.1	20.7	.2	—	15.0	2.3	.6	4/	4.9	11.4	4.5	.5	3.0	2.8	45.2	123.0
1917	50.1	16.2	—	2.4	—	2.2	20.8	.2	—	14.7	1.9	.3	4/	6.7	13.8	5.1	.5	2.6	2.7	48.5	119.4
1918	50.9	9.9	—	2.8	—	2.8	15.5	.2	—	14.1	1.9	.4	4/	4.7	11.6	4.9	.5	2.8	2.5	43.6	110.0
1919	40.4	16.1	—	3.0	—	3.0	22.1	.2	—	16.1	1.5	.6	4/	7.3	14.4	5.0	.3	2.0	2.8	50.2	112.7
1920	56.2	15.7	.4	3.6	—	4.8	24.5	.2	—	16.9	2.4	.4	4/	7.1	12.4	6.0	.5	1.9	2.8	50.6	131.3
1921	32.2	19.6	.5	3.7	—	4.9	28.7	.2	—	18.3	1.1	.4	4/	5.8	8.5	4.0	.5	2.1	3.2	44.1	105.0
1922	51.3	14.3	.4	3.5	—	5.0	23.2	.2	—	18.8	2.3	.5	4/	7.9	16.0	6.4	.6	2.2	4.1	59.0	133.5
1923	48.9	20.8	.5	3.4	—	6.0	30.7	.3	—	18.0	2.1	.6	4/	8.0	11.7	5.5	.8	3.2	4.1	54.3	133.9
1924	48.3	21.8	.4	3.6	—	6.2	32.0	.2	.1	19.0	1.7	.5	4/	8.0	14.6	5.8	.8	1.9	4.4	57.0	137.3
1925	41.4	16.5	.6	3.8	—	6.3	27.2	.2	4/	22.0	1.6	.5	4/	7.5	11.2	5.4	1.0	2.1	3.3	54.8	123.4
1926	55.7	19.6	.5	4.1	—	5.5	29.7	.2	.1	22.0	2.3	.6	4/	8.6	15.9	6.9	1.0	3.1	4.0	64.7	150.1
1927	33.5	20.8	.6	2.9	—	6.0	30.3	.3	4/	23.5	1.3	.4	.1	8.1	9.4	4.9	.8	2.5	4.3	55.6	119.4
1928	43.7	18.5	.5	3.5	—	5.2	27.7	.3	.1	24.5	1.5	.4	4/	9.8	14.6	6.0	.7	2.9	4.0	64.8	136.2
1929	35.5	25.9	1.0	3.3	—	7.3	37.5	.4	.1	24.5	1.2	.4	.1	8.1	11.5	5.1	.8	2.2	4.1	58.5	131.5
1930	37.6	18.8	.5	3.9	—	6.3	29.5	.4	.1	23.4	1.1	.4	.1	7.8	9.1	6.0	.8	3.4	2.9	55.5	122.6
1931	46.3	26.0	1.5	3.3	—	8.9	39.7	.5	.1	20.6	1.4	.5	.1	7.6	19.0	6.5	.9	2.4	3.6	63.2	149.2
1932	35.0	23.3	1.3	3.0	—	7.0	34.6	.5	.1	18.1	1.5	.4	.1	6.9	8.3	4.8	.8	2.5	4.1	48.1	117.7
1933	35.8	25.1	1.3	3.2	—	7.5	37.1	.3	.1	14.4	1.4	.5	.1	6.2	8.8	4.6	.5	2.0	4.0	42.9	115.8
1934	2/ 31.1	25.5	1.3	3.4	—	7.3	37.5	.4	.2	17.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.6	10.1	6.1	.5	2.6	3.4	48.7	117.3
1935	40.5	29.0	1.3	3.9	.1	7.9	42.2	.4	.2	19.8	1.1	.3	.1	6.6	12.8	5.5	.5	2.2	3.6	53.1	135.8
1936	34.0	28.4	1.4	4.1	.1	9.6	43.6	.4	.2	20.8	.9	.3	.1	5.6	9.7	5.4	.7	2.4	2.8	49.3	126.9
1937	41.3	25.1	1.9	3.2	.1	11.6	41.9	.5	.2	23.6	.9	.4	.1	6.6	12.6	5.9	.8	2.4	3.3	57.3	140.5
1938	34.7	31.6	1.5	4.1	.1	9.0	46.3	.5	.3	20.9	1.0	.3	.1	5.0	11.6	5.7	.8	2.4	2.8	51.4	132.4
1939	37.8	38.9	2.1	3.9	.1	12.9	47.9	.5	.2	20.0	1.0	.4	.1	5.3	13.6	5.8	.8	2.6	3.5	53.8	149.5
1940	36.6	37.2	1.5	4.3	.1	10.4	53.5	.4	.3	18.2	.9	.3	.1	5.7	11.7	6.3	.7	2.4	3.6	50.6	140.7
1941	39.1	36.8	1.6	4.5	.1	11.5	54.5	.4	.4	17.8	1.0	.3	.1	5.6	16.5	5.7	.7	2.4	3.3	54.2	147.8
1942	34.6	37.6	1.3	4.0	.1	11.4	54.4	.5	.3	9.4	1.0	.3	.1	5.5	12.9	6.0	.3	2.5	3.5	42.3	131.3
1943	30.8	37.5	2.6	4.8	.1	11.8	56.8	.5	.4	8.6	.8	.3	.1	5.1	7.4	4.9	.4	2.5	1.9	32.9	120.5
1944	31.5	45.0	2.3	4.7	.1	12.4	64.5	.8	.3	11.0	1.1	.2	.1	4.6	15.9	6.5	.5	3.2	1.2	45.4	141.4
1945	28.4	42.6	2.5	4.8	.2	12.7	62.8	.6	.3	14.3	1.0	.2	.1	5.1	16.9	6.8	.8	2.7	1.4	50.2	141.4
1946	28.8	35.6	2.3	4.5	.1	13.2	55.7	.6	.3	17.7	1.0	.2	4/	5.4	15.8	6.4	1.0	3.1	1.7	53.2	137.7
1947	31.2	39.2	1.7	4.6	.1	13.1	58.7	.5	.3	19.2	.8	.2	4/	6.0	14.8	5.7	.8	2.5	2.0	52.8	142.7
1948	31.2	33.6	1.5	4.2	.1	11.6	51.0	.6	.3	18.6	.9	.3	4/	5.8	12.5	5.6	.7	2.3	2.0	49.6	131.8

1/ Civilian consumption only 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary. Conversion factors from farm to retail weight as follows (multiply by each factor): apples .90 1909-33 and 1.24 1934-48 (1.24 adjusts data to retail weight including noncommercial), oranges .95, tangerines .91, limes .95, grapefruit .95, apricots .91, avocados .91, bananas .92, cherries .91, cranberries .96, figs 1.00, grapes .90, peaches .89, pears .90, pineapples .85, plums and prunes .89, lemons .95, and strawberries .89.

2/ Includes apples from commercial and noncommercial areas sold or used in farm household; beginning 1934 consumption of apples from commercial areas was inflated to include noncommercial by use of a constant factor based on relationship of per capita consumption in the five years in which both series were available.

3/ Beginning 1941, citrus fruit data for year beginning October or November prior to year indicated; based on July 1 population.

4/ Less than .05 pounds.

Table 33.- Fresh vegetables: Per capita consumption, retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Leafy, green and yellow vegetables														Other fresh vegetables											Melons 2/			Total fresh vegetables
	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total	Tomatoes	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Onions	Shallots	Minor	Total	Cantaloupes	Watermelons	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(68.3)	(19.5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(58.1)	--	--	(23.7)	(169.6)
1910	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(65.5)	(18.7)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(55.8)	--	--	(22.8)	(162.8)
1911	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(61.4)	(17.5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(52.3)	--	--	(21.4)	(152.6)
1912	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(66.6)	(19.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(56.6)	--	--	(23.2)	(165.4)
1913	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(63.2)	(18.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(53.7)	--	--	(22.0)	(156.9)
1914	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(63.2)	(18.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(53.7)	—	—	(22.0)	(156.9)
1915	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(65.9)	(18.8)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(56.1)	--	--	(22.9)	(163.7)
1916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(63.8)	(18.2)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(54.4)	--	--	(22.2)	(158.6)
1917	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(63.2)	(18.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(53.7)	--	--	(22.0)	(156.9)
1918	--	.8	(.6)	7.3	29.8	(6.7)	(.3)	5.7	2.8	(1.7)	3.6	5.4	64.7	18.3	(3.7)	1.3	4.2	(14.3)	2.7	(.3)	--	20.3	--	7.2	54.0	7.5	14.9	22.4	159.4
1919	--	.7	(.6)	7.5	27.4	(7.0)	(.3)	6.4	2.8	(1.7)	3.7	6.3	64.4	19.4	(3.8)	1.3	4.2	(15.0)	3.1	(.4)	--	17.6	--	8.2	53.6	8.7	17.6	26.3	163.7
1920	--	.7	(.6)	7.7	38.2	(6.7)	(.3)	7.9	2.6	(1.7)	3.8	7.3	77.5	20.3	(3.7)	1.5	4.6	(14.6)	2.8	(.3)	--	20.5	--	9.5	57.5	8.7	20.9	29.6	184.9
1921	--	.7	(.6)	7.0	26.2	(6.7)	(.3)	7.5	2.7	1.7	3.6	6.3	63.3	18.6	(3.6)	1.4	4.7	(13.9)	2.9	.4	--	16.6	--	8.2	51.7	8.9	21.2	30.1	163.7
1922	--	.6	(.6)	6.9	32.0	(6.6)	(.3)	8.7	2.9	1.7	3.5	7.3	71.1	20.3	(3.6)	1.5	4.8	(13.4)	3.4	.3	--	17.6	--	9.5	54.1	9.4	23.2	32.6	178.1
1923	--	.7	(.5)	6.7	27.0	5.9	(.3)	9.0	3.2	1.7	3.2	7.3	65.5	19.3	3.4	1.5	5.3	(12.7)	3.0	.3	--	17.1	--	9.7	53.0	8.5	14.8	23.3	161.1
1924	--	.7	.5	6.2	31.8	6.6	(.3)	10.0	3.0	1.9	3.2	8.5	72.7	19.6	3.6	1.5	5.9	12.0	3.6	.3	--	17.0	--	11.1	55.0	9.4	18.0	27.4	174.7
1925	--	.7	.5	5.8	29.1	6.2	(.3)	10.1	2.8	1.7	3.2	8.8	69.2	19.4	3.0	1.5	6.1	11.5	3.6	.3	--	16.4	--	11.5	53.9	9.9	18.0	27.9	170.4
1926	--	.9	.5	5.8	30.5	6.4	(.3)	10.5	3.1	1.7	3.0	8.1	70.8	16.7	3.0	2.3	5.8	11.7	3.5	.3	--	16.9	--	10.7	54.2	9.6	20.0	29.6	171.3
1927	--	1.0	.6	6.3	33.1	7.2	(.3)	12.1	4.3	1.7	2.9	8.3	77.8	19.5	3.7	1.9	6.4	11.9	3.7	.3	--	18.1	--	11.0	57.0	10.1	17.1	27.2	181.5
1928	--	1.1	.5	6.1	28.0	6.6	.2	12.4	3.9	1.7	3.2	8.3	72.0	17.8	3.5	2.0	7.3	12.0	3.5	.3	--	16.9	--	10.9	56.4	10.2	18.3	28.5	174.7
1929	--	1.0	.6	6.6	29.9	8.6	.2	13.6	3.9	1.7	3.6	8.6	78.3	19.4	3.6	2.4	8.3	10.8	3.3	.3	--	18.0	--	11.4	58.1	10.5	21.1	31.6	187.4
1930	--	1.3	.6	6.5	26.4	8.9	.2	13.1	3.9	1.9	3.1	8.4	74.3	17.9	4.0	2.2	8.9	10.2	3.2	.3	--	18.2	--	11.0	58.0	9.9	20.5	30.4	180.6
1931	--	1.3	.6	7.2	29.5	9.2	.2	13.0	4.0	2.3	3.7	8.8	79.8	18.4	4.3	2.5	8.0	11.4	3.5	.3	--	15.6	--	11.5	57.1	11.0	22.0	33.0	188.3
1932	--	1.5	.7	7.6	30.6	9.4	.3	12.1	4.3	2.0	3.6	9.1	81.2	20.6	4.0	2.6	8.3	13.0	2.9	.3	--	18.0	--	11.9	61.0	10.0	19.7	29.7	192.5
1933	--	1.4	.6	7.8	26.5	8.8	.3	11.7	4.2	2.1	3.2	8.4	75.0	18.4	4.1	2.5	8.1	12.8	2.8	.3	--	17.8	--	11.0	59.4	8.8	19.0	27.8	180.6
1934	--	1.5	.6	7.9	32.1	9.3	.2	12.2	4.0	1.8	3.0	8.4	81.0	18.3	4.3	2.4	8.3	12.4	2.9	.3	--	15.6	--	11.1	57.3	8.8	19.5	28.3	184.9
1935	--	1.4	.7	8.3	31.0	9.6	.2	12.9	4.8	2.1	3.4	9.7	84.1	20.8	4.2	2.4	7.3	13.1	3.6	.3	--	13.1	--	12.7	61.7	9.2	20.1	29.3	195.9
1936	--	1.5	.8	6.9	27.7	9.2	.2	13.1	4.0	2.2	3.4	8.6	77.6	19.5	3.7	2.6	8.3	12.4	3.0	.4	--	19.7	--	11.2	61.3	8.5	18.8	27.3	185.7
1937	--	1.4	.7	7.6	29.2	10.3	.2	13.6	4.4	2.5	3.6	9.6	83.1	21.5	3.7	2.9	8.7	13.4	3.2	.3	--	19.5	--	12.6	64.3	9.8	20.6	30.4	199.3
1938	--	1.4	.8	8.8	36.6	10.8	.3	12.6	4.8	2.3	3.4	9.9	91.7	21.9	3.9	2.8	9.3	13.0	3.6	.4	--	19.2	--	13.0	65.2	8.6	22.1	30.7	209.5
1939	.3	1.5	1.0	8.5	31.7	10.8	.3	14.1	4.8	2.3	3.6	9.2	88.1	22.4	3.8	3.0	9.5	11.7	3.5	.4	.2	21.0	.1	12.2	65.4	8.8	21.4	30.2	206.1
1940	.3	1.5	1.0	8.5	31.8	10.7	.2	13.0	4.7	2.3	3.2	9.3	86.5	21.3	3.9	3.3	9.4	12.2	3.4	.3	.1	18.4	.1	12.2	63.3	8.4	24.0	32.4	203.5
1941	.2	1.6	1.0	8.1	29.5	10.9	.3	14.1	4.8	2.3	2.8	9.9	85.5	22.7	3.7	2.8	10.1	14.1	3.5	.4	.2	20.0	.1	13.1	68.0	8.6	20.4	29.0	205.2
1942	.3	1.5	1.1	9.4	34.9	11.6	.2	14.3	4.8	2.0	3.4	11.1	94.6	23.2	4.2	3.0	9.5	13.7	3.5	.4	.2	21.7	.1	14.5	70.8	7.6	20.9	28.5	217.1
1943	.2	1.5	.8	9.6	29.5	12.4	.2	14.7	4.4	1.7	2.8	9.9	87.7	23.4	3.9	2.4	8.8	12.5	2.9	.4	.1	18.3	.1	13.1	62.5	7.7	20.5	28.2	201.8
1944	.2	1.5	.8	8.5	32.2	11.7	.2	16.8	4.3	2.0	2.7	10.5	91.4	23.7	4.1	2.9	9.5	12.0	3.1	.4	.2	20.7	.1	13.9	66.9	8.8	24.6	33.4	215.4
1945	.2	1.4	1.0	9.1	37.0	13.4	.2	16.9	4.6	2.3	2.8	10.7	99.6	24.5	4.1	3.5	9.7	13.2	3.8	.5	.2	21.0	.1	14.1	70.2	9.0	23.1	32.1	226.4
1946	.2	1.5	1.1	9.5	36.0	11.5	.2	17.6	4.2	2.4	2.8	11.3	98.3	23.8	4.1	3.4	10.8	12.5	4.0	.5	.2	22.9	.1	14.8	73.3	10.2	24.2	34.4	229.8
1947	.2	1.4	1.1	8.9	30.8	10.6	.2	17.7	3.8	2.1	2.8	10.5	90.1	23.6	4.0	3.2	9.5	11.7	3.6	.3	.2	20.4	.1	13.7	66.7	8.8	23.6	32.4	212.8
1948	.2	1.3	1.0	8.9	31.0	12.0	.2	17.3	3.8	2.3	3.4	8.9	90.3	23.0	3.9	3.4	10.4	12.7	3.9	.4	.2	21.5	.1	11.6	68.1	8.7	22.7	31.4	212.8

1/ Data in parentheses are approximations. Excludes quantities from town and city gardens: includes farm and market garden, and commercial production. Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from farm weight were as follows (multiply by factor): artichokes .90, asparagus .91, lima beans .92, snap beans .89, cabbage .85, carrots .90, kale .81, lettuce and escarole .81, green peas .95, peppers .87, spinach .81, tomatoes .75, beets .90, cauliflower .86, celery .86, corn .86, cucumbers .86, eggplant .87, garlic .81, onions .86, shallots .90, cantaloupes .85, watermelons .87, all fresh vegetables .848. Minor vegetables were computed as a residual and estimated to be 43.2 percent "leafy green and yellow" and 56.8 percent "other vegetables" on the basis of carlot shipment data. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Included with fruits for computations of nutritive values.

Table 34.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 3/	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas 4/	Soya grits and flour 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	179.5	22.4	6.7	(.5)	--
1910	181.4	22.4	6.5	(.5)	--
1911	145.1	20.2	6.2	(.5)	--
1912	167.4	20.7	6.7	(.5)	--
1913	171.1	20.1	6.1	(.5)	--
1914	149.7	19.0	6.3	(.5)	--
1915	168.3	21.4	5.8	(.5)	--
1916	130.2	20.9	5.0	(.5)	--
1917	141.4	23.8	7.4	(.5)	--
1918	159.0	22.3	7.3	(.5)	--
1919	140.4	25.5	5.4	(.5)	--
1920	134.8	24.8	5.6	(.5)	--
1921	142.3	23.1	4.7	(.5)	--
1922	142.3	24.9	5.1	(.5)	--
1923	157.2	21.2	5.8	(.5)	--
1924	146.0	15.0	7.7	(.5)	--
1925	141.4	15.2	7.2	(.5)	--
1926	120.0	18.1	7.5	(.5)	--
1927	132.1	21.3	8.7	(.5)	--
1928	143.2	17.6	8.5	.4	--
1929	143.2	19.1	7.8	.5	--
1930	125.6	15.7	9.5	.5	--
1931	130.2	17.6	8.8	.6	--
1932	129.3	23.7	7.4	.6	--
1933	127.4	20.6	7.0	.9	--
1934	128.3	20.9	9.0	.8	--
1935	133.9	21.9	8.4	.6	(.2)
1936	122.8	16.9	8.9	.6	(.2)
1937	117.2	18.4	7.8	.6	(.2)
1938	122.8	18.2	9.6	.6	(.2)
1939	112.5	16.8	9.2	.3	(.2)
1940	120.9	13.9	8.3	.4	(.2)
1941	120.0	15.7	8.6	.4	(.2)
1942	119.0	17.5	11.1	1.0	(.6)
1943	121.8	18.3	8.9	1.3	(1.0)
1944	119.0	16.9	7.7	.6	(.8)
1945	117.2	16.2	7.7	1.3	(.7)
1946	118.1	15.3	8.7	.5	(.7)
1947	114.4	13.6	8.5	.8	(.7)
1948	100.4	12.0	7.7	(.7)	(.7)

1/ Derived from table 18, except soya grits and flour. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary. Calendar year basis except for dry field peas for which year begins in September of year indicated. Excludes produce of town and city gardens. Data in parentheses are merely approximations.

2/ Retail weight estimated at 93 percent of primary distribution or farm weight.

3/ Retail weight estimated at 86 percent of primary distribution or farm weight.

4/ Cleaned basis. Same as primary distribution data.

5/ Approximations only.

Table 35.- Vegetables from nonfarm - home gardens: Per capita consumption, rough approximations only, 1909-48 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Tomatoes	Other vegetables 2/	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Melons
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1910	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1911	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1912	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1913	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1914	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1915	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1916	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1917	7.7	2.2	4.9	2.4	.5	2.4
1918	12.2	3.7	7.9	2.8	.6	3.2
1919	6.1	1.8	3.9	2.6	.5	2.8
1920	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1921	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1922	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1923	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1924	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1925	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1926	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1927	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1928	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1929	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1930	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1931	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1932	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1933	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1934	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1935	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1936	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1937	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1938	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1939	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1940	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1941	4.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	.5	2.0
1942	10.0	3.0	6.6	2.8	.6	2.0
1943	15.3	4.6	9.9	3.5	.7	4.0
1944	15.3	4.5	9.6	3.2	.6	4.0
1945	15.3	4.5	9.6	3.2	.6	4.0
1946	11.0	2.3	6.6	2.6	.5	3.0
1947	7.0	3.0	4.5	2.1	.5	2.2
1948	7.0	3.0	4.5	2.1	.5	2.2

1/ No reliable statistical data on which to base these approximations were available.

2/ Includes beets, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, and all minor vegetables. Excludes melons and potatoes.

Table 36.- Flour and other grain products: Per capita consumption, 1909-48 1/

Year	Wheat flour 2/	Semolina and products 3/	Rye flour	Buckwheat flour 4/	Wheat cereal	Corn flour and meal 5/	Corn cereal	Oatmeal	Barley products 6/	Rice 7/	Corn starch	Hominy and grits
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	203	4.1	4.7	2.6	3.0	52.5	1.3	3.2	3.6	7.1	1.0	4.5
1910	202	4.1	4.9	2.5	3.0	50.7	1.3	3.3	3.5	8.2	1.0	4.5
1911	198	4.1	4.9	2.2	3.0	49.2	1.3	3.1	3.4	6.2	1.0	4.5
1912	198	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.0	47.4	1.3	3.3	3.3	5.9	1.0	4.4
1913	200	4.1	5.0	1.5	3.0	45.5	1.3	3.1	3.2	6.6	1.0	4.4
1914	203	4.2	5.1	1.8	3.1	44.6	1.3	3.4	3.1	6.9	1.0	4.4
1915	194	4.2	4.6	1.7	3.1	43.9	1.4	3.6	3.2	5.3	1.0	4.0
1916	199	4.3	5.2	1.4	3.1	44.8	1.4	3.6	3.2	5.7	1.0	3.7
1917	192	4.3	6.8	1.8	3.2	46.1	1.4	4.6	3.4	7.9	1.0	3.3
1918	159	4.3	7.6	1.8	3.2	49.3	1.5	5.2	3.8	8.9	1.0	3.0
1919	190	4.4	6.8	1.5	3.2	35.2	1.5	5.4	3.6	6.7	1.6	2.7
1920	180	4.5	4.5	1.3	3.3	35.0	1.5	5.6	3.1	5.2	1.6	2.6
1921	171	4.4	3.7	1.2	3.4	34.1	1.6	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.7	2.5
1922	175	4.2	3.7	1.1	3.5	36.1	1.6	5.7	2.8	4.4	1.9	2.4
1923	170	4.0	3.6	1.0	3.5	35.6	1.7	5.4	2.9	5.2	1.5	2.3
1924	169	3.8	3.5	.9	3.6	32.2	1.8	5.5	3.4	5.2	1.7	2.2
1925	168	3.7	3.6	.9	3.6	29.2	1.8	4.4	3.9	5.3	1.5	2.1
1926	170	3.9	3.6	1.0	3.6	28.7	2.1	5.2	4.1	5.2	1.6	2.0
1927	168	4.0	3.5	1.0	3.6	28.6	2.4	6.5	4.3	5.6	1.5	1.9
1928	171	4.7	3.4	1.0	3.5	29.7	2.7	5.7	5.1	6.1	1.6	1.8
1929	166	4.8	3.4	.9	3.5	30.3	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.8	1.7	1.7
1930	164	4.7	3.2	.7	3.5	28.1	3.0	6.0	5.4	5.3	1.4	1.7
1931	158	4.5	3.5	.6	3.5	26.4	3.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	1.3	1.6
1932	151	4.4	3.0	.5	3.5	26.3	2.7	5.7	4.2	5.3	1.1	1.5
1933	147	4.4	2.6	.6	3.5	25.6	2.5	4.9	2.8	6.0	1.4	1.5
1934	148	4.1	2.5	.6	3.5	25.2	1.9	4.5	2.2	4.7	1.4	1.4
1935	145	4.4	2.5	.6	3.6	24.5	1.4	4.0	1.5	5.6	1.2	1.3
1936	152	4.3	2.3	.4	3.5	24.0	1.5	3.9	1.5	5.2	1.4	1.3
1937	148	4.0	2.1	.5	3.6	22.7	1.6	3.8	1.4	5.9	1.3	1.2
1938	148	4.5	2.1	.5	3.7	22.0	1.7	3.8	1.3	5.9	1.3	1.5
1939	146	4.9	2.2	.4	3.9	21.5	1.9	3.8	1.1	5.6	1.4	1.6
1940	142	5.0	2.4	.4	3.8	21.7	1.9	4.0	1.1	5.9	1.3	1.7
1941	145	5.3	2.2	.3	3.8	20.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	5.8	1.5	1.9
1942	148	6.4	2.5	.4	3.8	19.8	2.5	4.8	1.5	5.3	1.7	2.0
1943	157	6.4	3.1	.5	3.8	20.6	2.5	4.1	1.8	5.6	1.8	2.1
1944	148	6.5	2.6	.5	3.7	19.5	2.5	3.2	1.4	5.4	1.4	2.2
1945	150	7.5	2.6	.3	3.7	18.0	2.2	3.6	1.5	4.9	1.9	2.3
1946	148	6.1	1.9	.4	3.5	15.9	2.0	3.7	2.0	4.0	1.8	2.4
1947	129	6.5	1.7	.5	3.5	14.6	1.7	3.5	1.9	5.8	1.9	2.4
1948	129	6.6	1.6	.5	3.5	14.5	1.7	3.4	1.5	4.9	1.7	2.4

1/ Civilian only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Excludes semolina flour; includes white and wholewheat flour.

3/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as marcaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.

4/ Estimate based on quantity sold off farms minus estimate of that sold for feed plus quantity used as food on farms.

5/ In recent years approximately 50 percent of corn meal was degermed. Flour constituted around 3 to 5 percent of total quantity shown.

6/ Barley consumed in food products expressed in terms of malt equivalent. Includes barley used as pearl barley, flour, and malt extract.

7/ Milled.

Table 37.- Sugars, sirups, and beverages:
Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight, 1909-48 1/

Year	Sugar refined 2/	Cane sirup	Sorgo sirup	Edible cane molasses	Maple sugar and sirup (sirup equivalent)	Refiners sirup	Honey	Corn sirup	Coffee roasted 4/	Tea	Chocolate 5/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	72.4	(2.5)	(2.0)	(.1)	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	4.8	(7.6)	1.1	1.0
1910	74.0	2.6	2.0	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	5.3	7.6	1.0	.9
1911	75.7	2.9	2.1	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	5.1	7.0	1.1	1.0
1912	74.2	3.0	1.9	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	5.2	9.0	1.0	1.1
1913	79.5	3.0	1.8	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	5.2	7.5	.9	1.1
1914	79.0	3.0	1.5	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	4.9	7.6	1.0	1.2
1915	75.5	2.7	1.6	.1	(.5)	(.2)	(1.2)	5.6	8.8	1.0	1.4
1916	74.6	2.8	1.7	.1	.4	(.2)	(1.2)	6.2	9.6	1.0	1.7
1917	75.7	3.0	1.5	.1	.5	(.2)	(1.2)	6.0	10.1	1.2	2.7
1918	71.7	3.1	4.1	.2	.6	(.2)	(1.2)	7.5	9.8	1.2	2.4
1919	83.7	3.6	3.6	.1	.5	3/	1.0	11.3	9.8	.6	2.6
1920	83.4	2.4	3.3	.1	.5	3/	1.1	10.1	9.7	.8	2.1
1921	85.8	2.4	3.5	.1	.3	3/	1.2	6.8	10.0	.7	2.0
1922	103.3	2.4	3.0	.1	.4	(.2)	1.3	7.5	9.8	.9	2.2
1923	91.4	2.3	1.9	.1	.4	3/	1.4	7.4	10.6	.9	2.6
1924	100.8	1.9	1.5	.1	.4	(.1)	1.4	8.7	10.2	.8	2.4
1925	104.7	1.7	1.2	3/	.4	.4	1.5	7.7	8.8	.9	2.3
1926	105.6	1.5	1.0	3/	.4	(.4)	1.6	8.0	10.3	.8	2.7
1927	105.0	1.6	1.4	3/	.4	.3	1.6	7.6	10.2	.7	2.4
1928	106.9	1.6	1.2	3/	.4	(.3)	1.7	7.9	10.0	.7	2.1
1929	99.5	1.7	1.0	.1	.4	.1	1.7	7.8	10.2	.7	2.9
1930	111.7	1.8	.8	.3	.5	(.2)	1.3	7.4	10.4	.7	2.2
1931	102.6	1.5	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.3	6.6	10.8	.7	2.5
1932	96.7	1.4	1.9	1.3	.3	(.3)	1.3	5.8	10.4	.7	2.4
1933	95.9	1.6	1.9	1.2	.2	.3	1.2	7.3	10.7	.8	2.5
1934	94.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	.3	(.2)	1.2	7.3	10.3	.6	2.6
1935	95.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	.4	.2	1.2	6.8	11.2	.6	3.5
1936	96.5	2.2	1.4	2.1	.3	(.2)	1.4	8.4	11.5	.6	3.7
1937	95.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	1.2	7.5	11.1	.7	2.9
1938	93.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	.3	(.2)	1.5	7.6	12.4	.7	2.6
1939	96.9	1.8	1.0	1.3	.3	.1	1.4	7.9	12.4	.7	3.5
1940	93.6	1.9	.9	1.2	.3	(.1)	1.5	7.8	12.9	.7	3.6
1941	103.1	1.1	.9	.7	.2	(.2)	1.7	8.5	13.3	.8	3.5
1942	86.3	1.6	.9	1.1	.4	(.5)	1.5	13.8	11.3	.5	2.8
1943	80.9	1.5	1.2	.8	.3	1.0	1.7	11.8	10.8	.5	2.1
1944	89.2	1.7	1.0	1.7	.3	1.2	1.6	11.6	13.2	.5	2.7
1945	73.3	1.6	1.0	.6	.1	1.8	1.8	11.9	13.7	.5	2.9
1946	73.3	2.3	.8	1.2	.2	1.2	1.8	11.8	16.7	.5	3.1
1947	90.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	.2	(.8)	1.4	12.8	14.5	.6	3.1
1948	93.5	1.6	.8	.2	.2	.3	1.3	8.2	15.9	.5	2.7

1/ Consumption of sugars and sirups other than cane and beet sugar is derived from production and foreign trade data; minor military takings in 1941-48 have not been subtracted from total supply, so per capita estimates are based on total population. Civilian consumption only for cane and beet sugar, coffee, tea, and chocolate, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Total cane, beet, and corn sugar, excluding quantities used in production of frozen fruit, canned fruit, canned fruit juices, canned vegetables, salad dressings, unskimmed sweetened condensed milk, and tobacco products.

3/ Less than .05 pounds.

4/ Equivalent to 84 percent of green beans.

5/ Chocolate liquor (54 percent fat content) used in products, equivalent to 73.7 percent of cocoa beans.

Table 38. - Approximate consumption of food per capita, retail-weight equivalent, by major food groups; total in pounds and in comparison with 1935-39 average 1/

Year	Dairy products excluding butter 2/	Eggs 3/	Meats, poultry, and fish 4/	Fats and oils including fats and butter 5/	Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya products 6/	Potatoes and sweet-potatoes 7/	Citrus fruit and tomatoes 7/	Leafy green and yellow vegetables 7/	Other vegetables and fruit 7/	Grain products	Sugars and sirups 8/	Coffee, tea and cocoa 9/	Total: Retail weight equivalent	Total: Index 1935-39=100 10/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1909	388	35	161	59	11	204	44	76	209	291	84	10	1,572	104
1910	367	37	154	58	10	206	44	73	204	289	86	10	1,538	102
1911	355	40	159	60	10	168	44	69	216	281	88	9	1,499	99
1912	398	37	153	57	10	191	46	75	228	279	86	11	1,571	104
1913	388	36	150	58	10	194	45	72	201	279	92	10	1,535	101
1914	372	36	148	61	10	171	52	72	222	282	90	10	1,526	101
1915	369	38	143	61	10	192	51	75	222	270	87	11	1,529	101
1916	366	36	147	61	8	154	48	73	203	276	87	12	1,471	97
1917	376	34	143	57	11	168	50	76	202	276	88	14	1,495	99
1918	404	34	148	60	12	185	48	83	202	249	89	13	1,527	101
1919	380	36	148	61	10	169	52	76	202	263	104	13	1,514	100
1920	389	36	145	58	12	162	53	88	224	248	101	13	1,529	101
1921	388	36	141	58	10	168	55	73	185	236	100	13	1,463	97
1922	385	38	146	62	10	170	51	81	225	242	118	13	1,541	102
1923	373	39	153	66	11	181	60	77	209	237	105	14	1,525	101
1924	381	39	153	65	13	164	63	84	218	233	115	13	1,541	102
1925	381	38	148	65	13	160	59	81	210	228	118	12	1,513	100
1926	381	41	147	65	13	141	59	83	238	231	118	14	1,531	101
1927	380	41	145	65	15	156	60	89	207	231	118	13	1,520	100
1928	382	41	141	67	14	164	56	84	228	236	120	13	1,546	102
1929	387	40	140	67	14	165	68	92	218	231	112	14	1,548	102
1930	385	40	139	67	16	144	60	88	216	227	124	13	1,519	100
1931	382	40	137	66	14	150	70	92	231	220	114	14	1,530	101
1932	385	38	137	66	14	156	67	92	204	209	109	14	1,491	99
1933	385	36	142	66	14	151	67	86	197	203	110	14	1,471	97
1934	375	35	149	66	15	152	70	93	198	200	110	14	1,477	98
1935	380	34	129	60	14	158	82	96	222	201	110	15	1,501	99
1936	385	35	141	64	16	142	79	91	213	196	112	16	1,490	99
1937	386	37	136	64	15	138	80	98	233	196	109	15	1,507	100
1938	386	37	135	65	17	144	85	107	225	196	108	16	1,521	101
1939	391	38	142	68	16	132	98	104	233	194	111	17	1,544	102
1940	391	38	149	70	15	138	94	104	233	191	107	17	1,547	102
1941	401	38	154	70	16	139	99	104	238	194	116	18	1,587	105
1942	419	38	153	66	19	140	101	119	230	199	106	15	1,605	106
1943	448	42	164	67	18	145	104	116	208	209	99	13	1.633	108
1944	458	42	168	66	16	140	115	121	226	197	108	16	1,673	111
1945	471	48	166	60	17	138	118	133	239	198	92	17	1,697	112
1946	469	45	168	64	19	138	114	128	255	192	93	20	1,705	113
1947	444	46	168	64	17	131	113	114	240	172	110	18	1,637	108
1948	431	47	158	65	16	115	105	114	234	171	106	19	1,581	105

1/ See text for description of methods used and indication of limitations of data. Civilian consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Sum of approximate retail weights of individual products.

3/ Allows for breakage from farm to retail.

4/ Excludes bacon and other fat pork cuts. Includes edible offal, game and small quantity of noncommercial fish.

5/ Includes butter. Actual weight except for "other edible fats and oils."

6/ Nuts on a shelled basis.

7/ Including fresh and processed items and produce of town and city gardens.

8/ Excluding use in condensed milk, processed fruits and vegetables.

9/ **Includes coffee on roasted basis, and chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa and chocolate products.**

10/ **Average for 1935-39 is approximately 1,513 pounds.**

CHAPTER 4. ESTIMATING THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA FOOD SUPPLY 109/

The chief purpose of estimating the nutritive value of the U. S. per capita food supply is to ascertain trends in the supplies of various nutrients. These trends reflect changes in the quantities of various food sources of nutrients. In a few instances trends in content of specified nutrients are directly related to consumption of certain foods. For example, the quantity of calcium available in the per capita food supply year by year follows closely the supply of milk. Also, the quantities of carotene (precursor of vitamin A) and ascorbic acid are closely related to the supply of fruits and vegetables. Most other nutrients are more widely distributed in foods so trends in the supply of these nutrients are the net result of changes in consumption of many foods.

There is great interest in comparing figures on the nutritive value of the food supply with estimates of nutritional needs. The Recommended Dietary Allowances of the National Research Council[110/] reduced to per capita basis by population weights are generally used as a yardstick. Such comparisons, however, need careful interpretation. For example, the data indicate that enough nutrients were available in recent years to furnish each individual in the United States with an adequate diet if the food had been distributed according to needs. But averages do not show distribution, and so do not give a measure of the adequacy of the food supply. Surveys have shown that food is unequally distributed among income groups, by regions, and by season. Therefore, although food supplies appear to be adequate, on the average, it cannot be concluded that all people, at all income levels, in all sections of the country, and throughout all months of the year, do have adequate diets.

Estimates of the nutrient content of the food supply tend to be high. These apparent margins over per capita dietary allowances need to be understood. The excess of calories over estimated per capita needs may be partly due to waste between the retail level of distribution and actual food intake or ingestion. The estimates of supply include food going to restaurants and institutions as well as to family kitchens. It is a generally accepted fact that waste is large in restaurants, in public eating places, and in some types of institutions. It may also be considerable in family households in the upper income group.

Another factor to be considered relates to the data on food composition used in calculating the nutritive content of the food supply. The values used apply to foods, "as purchased" which allow for such refuse as bones, rinds, and peelings, that are usually discarded when food is being prepared. They neglect the losses that occur in home storage or in preparation for eating. Such losses, especially for ascorbic acid and some of the B-vitamins, may be very high. On the other hand the Recommended Dietary Allowances refer to quantities of nutrients to be ingested.

109/ Prepared by Berta Friend and Rosalind C. Lifquist, food economists of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, in consultation with Esther F. Phipard and Bernice K. Watt.

110/ See footnote 95, p. 101.

No deductions are made in the estimates of the food supply for food fed to pets "off the table" nor for fat which is discarded because it can no longer be used for deep-fat frying. These are a few examples of factors that may be partly responsible for what appears to be an excess of nutrients in the food supply over estimated per capita needs.

These same factors, and especially waste, should be kept in mind when estimates of the nutritive value of the United States food supply are compared with those of other countries. During the years immediately following World War II, in many countries the people consumed practically all the food that was available. Estimates of supply were much closer to the quantities of foods ingested than was true for the United States.

There is considerable possibility of error in the basic food supply estimates, as described in previous sections. Particularly is this true of those instances in which it is difficult to arrive at the distribution of an agricultural product as between human and animal consumption and use for industrial purposes. These errors may be small when translated into terms of per capita quantities but there is no way of knowing whether they cumulate or balance each other.

The foregoing discussion indicates some of the reasons why apparent margins of supply over need should be generous if the food supply is to be adequate.

GENERAL PROCEDURE USED IN COMPUTING THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE PER CAPITA FOOD SUPPLY

Unless otherwise indicated the general method used to calculate the nutritive value of the per capita food supply -- in this study -- was to multiply the pounds of each separate food by its nutritive value per pound "as purchased". The resulting values for each nutrient were added to obtain a yearly total. These totals were divided by 365 to arrive at the nutritive value per capita per day. The results of the most recent evaluation of the nutritive value of the estimated food supply for the last 40 years are given in table 30, and in index terms in table 40.

Except for food-energy value, the data on food consumption used in computing the nutritive value of the food supply were the same as those given in Tables of Food Composition in Terms of Eleven Nutrients, table 2.111/ For a few foods that are not included in that publication, nutritive values were obtained from unpublished data. All of these values are for food "as purchased" or as available at the retail level.

Food-energy value was calculated in this study by a more detailed method than the one generally used in this country, or the one that was used with the data in the publication, The Nutritive Value of the Per Capita

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111/ United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Tables of Food Composition in Terms of Eleven Nutrients. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 572, 30 pp. 1945.

Table 39.- Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day, 1909-48 1/

Year	Food energy 2/	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Cal.	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Milligrams	Int'l units	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams
1909	3,480	101	125	488	.85	15.0	7,600	1.78	1.88	17.8	105
1910	3,450	99	123	484	.82	14.8	7,400	1.70	1.82	17.4	105
1911	3,410	98	124	475	.80	14.4	7,200	1.70	1.80	17.0	97
1912	3,420	99	123	481	.87	14.8	7,400	1.76	1.88	17.2	104
1913	3,430	99	123	482	.85	14.4	7,200	1.70	1.84	16.6	100
1914	3,450	98	126	483	.83	14.4	7,100	1.70	1.79	16.4	100
1915	3,390	96	125	473	.83	14.2	7,400	1.68	1.81	16.5	105
1916	3,370	94	126	467	.82	14.2	7,200	1.66	1.77	16.0	95
1917	3,360	97	120	475	.84	14.5	7,600	1.63	1.81	16.4	100
1918	3,330	97	130	451	.88	15.1	7,700	1.68	1.92	16.9	105
1919	3,430	96	128	478	.86	15.1	7,900	1.64	1.86	16.7	100
1920	3,340	95	124	463	.87	14.5	7,800	1.64	1.84	16.3	107
1921	3,240	91	124	445	.85	13.8	7,500	1.59	1.81	15.7	100
1922	3,440	93	128	480	.86	14.3	7,900	1.63	1.85	16.3	105
1923	3,420	94	135	460	.85	14.4	7,600	1.74	1.85	16.5	107
1924	3,450	96	135	468	.87	14.6	7,200	1.71	1.87	16.4	109
1925	3,420	93	134	465	.86	14.1	7,200	1.63	1.84	16.2	103
1926	3,440	95	133	470	.87	14.0	7,500	1.60	1.85	16.1	103
1927	3,440	95	134	470	.88	14.4	7,800	1.66	1.86	16.2	108
1928	3,490	94	135	479	.88	14.4	7,400	1.70	1.87	16.3	106
1929	3,450	94	136	468	.90	14.2	7,900	1.69	1.89	16.1	113
1930	3,460	92	135	473	.89	14.1	7,500	1.66	1.88	15.8	100
1931	3,370	91	134	457	.89	14.1	7,900	1.66	1.88	15.8	110
1932	3,280	89	134	436	.89	13.5	8,300	1.65	1.87	15.7	111
1933	3,250	89	133	428	.89	13.6	7,800	1.62	1.85	15.7	106
1934	3,250	90	132	425	.89	13.9	7,900	1.58	1.84	15.9	109
1935	3,160	87	124	430	.90	13.7	8,200	1.49	1.83	15.1	114
1936	3,260	91	130	433	.91	14.3	7,600	1.52	1.86	15.6	110
1937	3,220	88	132	424	.92	13.8	8,200	1.54	1.89	15.5	111
1938	3,240	90	133	429	.94	14.0	8,300	1.56	1.91	15.6	117
1939	3,300	91	138	430	.95	14.3	8,300	1.63	1.93	15.8	120
1935-1939 av.	3,240	89	131	429	.92	14.0	8,100	1.55	1.88	15.5	114
1940	3,320	92	143	424	.95	14.3	8,100	1.70	1.96	16.2	120
1941	3,400	94	144	439	.98	14.8	8,300	1.78	2.00	17.1	122
1942	3,350	96	139	433	1.02	16.1	9,000	1.97	2.10	17.5	128
1943	3,400	100	142	434	1.05	17.1	9,200	2.24	2.25	19.6	125
1944	3,400	99	143	432	1.05	18.4	9,300	2.26	2.50	21.3	134
1945	3,330	103	140	422	1.11	18.8	9,800	2.24	2.58	21.8	139
1946	3,380	105	146	417	1.14	19.1	9,500	2.35	2.61	21.9	137
1947	3,350	98	144	420	1.08	18.1	8,800	2.13	2.46	20.7	130
1948	3,240	96	141	404	1.04	17.0	8,700	2.05	2.35	19.5	123

1/ Quantities of nutrients computed by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of town and city gardens, prepared by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deduction has been made in the nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in the home or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Civilian per capita only, 1941-48.

2/ Food energy was calculated using calorie values based on unpublished data on file in BHNHE. These follow the recommendations made in 1947 by the special Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization on Calorie Conversion Factors and Food Composition Tables.

3/ Data for 1941-48 for iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin include estimates of the quantities of these nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour and bread. See page 129.

Table 40.- Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day, 1909-48 1/

(Index numbers: 1935-39 = 100)

Year	Energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
1909	107	113	95	114	92	107	94	115	100	115	92
1910	106	111	94	113	89	106	91	110	97	112	92
1911	105	110	95	111	87	103	89	110	96	110	85
1912	106	111	94	112	95	106	91	114	100	111	91
1913	106	111	94	112	92	103	89	110	98	107	88
1914	106	110	96	113	90	103	88	110	95	106	88
1915	105	108	95	110	90	101	91	108	96	106	92
1916	104	106	96	109	89	101	89	107	94	103	83
1917	104	109	92	111	91	104	94	105	96	106	88
1918	103	109	99	105	96	108	95	108	102	109	92
1919	106	108	98	111	93	103	98	106	99	108	88
1920	103	107	95	108	95	104	96	106	98	105	94
1921	100	102	95	104	92	99	93	103	96	101	88
1922	106	104	98	112	93	102	98	105	98	105	92
1923	106	106	103	107	92	103	94	112	98	106	94
1924	106	108	103	109	95	104	89	110	99	106	96
1925	106	104	102	108	93	101	89	105	98	105	90
1926	106	107	102	110	95	100	93	103	98	104	90
1927	106	107	102	110	96	103	96	107	99	105	95
1928	108	106	103	112	96	103	91	110	99	105	93
1929	106	106	104	109	98	101	98	109	101	104	99
1930	107	103	103	110	97	101	93	107	100	102	88
1931	104	102	102	107	97	101	98	107	100	102	96
1932	101	100	102	102	97	96	102	106	99	101	97
1933	100	100	102	100	97	97	96	105	98	101	93
1934	100	101	101	99	97	99	98	102	98	103	96
1935	98	98	95	100	98	98	101	96	97	97	100
1936	101	102	99	101	99	102	94	98	99	101	96
1937	99	99	101	99	100	99	101	99	101	100	97
1938	100	101	102	100	102	100	102	101	102	101	103
1939	102	102	105	100	103	102	102	105	103	102	105
1940	102	103	109	99	103	102	100	110	104	105	105
1941	105	106	110	102	107	106	102	115	106	110	107
1942	103	108	106	101	111	115	111	127	112	113	112
1943	105	112	108	101	114	122	114	145	120	126	110
1944	105	111	109	101	114	131	115	146	133	137	118
1945	103	116	107	98	121	134	121	145	137	141	122
1946	104	118	111	97	124	136	117	152	139	141	120
1947	103	110	110	98	117	129	109	137	131	134	114
1948	100	108	108	94	113	121	107	132	125	126	108

1/ Based on data in table 39.

Food Supply, 1909-45.[112]

ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN DATA

Current estimates of consumption cover approximately 175 foods. For the earlier years of the series, however, detailed data were not available for this same number of separate items; they were given rather as totals for certain groups of foods. In estimating the nutritive value of food groups it was necessary to make certain assumptions about the distribution of foods within the groups. Because even foods that are often classified together may vary greatly in the proportion of the same nutrients they contain, it was necessary to have estimates for individual foods so far as possible. For example, the vitamin A value of spinach and kale is probably 10 to 12 times greater than that of peas or snap beans, which are also included in the leafy, green, and yellow vegetable group. Were the nutritive value of spinach used to represent this whole group, the vitamin A value would be overestimated. Adjustments that were made are described on the following pages. In most cases these adjustments were applied to foods that made up only a small percentage of the total food.

In any future analyses of the series, most of the adjustments described for the years before 1939 will undoubtedly be continued. Improved reporting of food supplies may make it possible to dispense with some of the adjustments used with later data.

Dairy Products (Excluding Butter)

Estimates of the consumption of dairy products were available in terms of quantities of individual foods -- as evaporated milk, Cheddar cheese, and cream. The nutrients were calculated by applying the appropriate set of nutritive values to the quantity of each individual food.

As it is often desirable to consider the dietary contribution and consumption of dairy products as a whole, factors were worked out for converting quantities of the several dairy products (except butter) to quantities of fluid whole milk to which they are nutritionally equivalent. The factors developed for this purpose and their use in connection with this series are given in detail in table 26.

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[112] See footnote 3, p. 1. In the earlier study the general factors, 4, 9, 4 calories per gram of protein, fat, and carbohydrate, were used in computing calories of food energy. These factors were derived by Atwater some 50 years ago. He had weighted specific factors for individual food groups, which had been determined experimentally, in accordance with the quantity of the different kinds of food used in the nation's diet at that time.

Following the recommendations made in 1947 by the Special Committee of FAO on Calorie Conversion Factors and Food Composition Tables, more specific calorie factors have now been derived and were used in this report instead of the general factors for calculating the energy value of foods. The calorie values of the foods used in these computations were made available from unpublished data on file in Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and are subject to some modification as additional research permits improving the specific calorie factors.

Meat, Poultry, and Fish

Meat supplies from different kinds of meat animals were estimated in terms of pounds of carcass trimmed for retail distribution. In addition, data were estimated for weight of available edible offal. One of the problems of estimating nutritive value of the carcass meat is that the proportions of lean and fat per pound of carcass weight, especially for pork, are known to vary widely from year to year and even from season to season. This variation depends upon many factors, one of the more important being the feed supply, meat-price relationship. As it was impossible to make reliable estimates of these fluctuations, a selection was made among the cuts of meat for which data on nutritive value were available, choosing the ones that seemed most representative of the average trimmed carcass. The composition data used were those appearing in table 2, of United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 572[113] for the items described as follows:

Beef: Carcass trimmed to retail basis
Lamb: Shoulder roast (wholesale three-rib shoulder)
Pork: Miscellaneous lean cuts
Veal: Medium carcass; side, excluding kidney fat

Edible offal include such items as liver, tripe, and tongue. The nutritive values per pound of offal from different meat animals (beef, pork, lamb, and veal) were weighted by the percentage of each kind of animal found in the estimates of the 1945 meat supply. The resulting average value for total offal was used for the entire series.

Since no information was available on the quantity of meat used in commercially prepared "pet food", no adjustment for this was made in the meat supply estimates.

Bacon and salt pork are included with fats and oils and not as a part of the meat group. From a nutritive viewpoint, these fat-meat cuts are important chiefly as a source of food energy and so are more closely related to fats than to protein foods.

Fats and Oils

Two points that had to be considered separately in computing the nutrients contributed by the fats-and-oils group were the values to be assigned to fat cuts of meat and the degree of fortification of margarine with vitamin A that took place during the different years.

Only estimates for "total fat cuts" were available. As data on food composition do not give a nutritive value for fat cuts as such, the total quantity had to be broken down into component parts -- bacon and salt pork. This was done on the basis of scattered data which indicated quantities approximating two parts of bacon to one part of salt pork. Using nutritive values of bacon and salt pork in the relation of two to one, a weighted value per pound was calculated. This weighted value was then applied to the pounds given for fat cuts.

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[113] See footnote 111, p. 122.

In the late 1930's, manufacturers began fortifying margarine with vitamin A at a level of about 9,000 units per pound. Since 1946, most margarine has been fortified with 15,000 International Units per pound. Hence it was necessary for each year to estimate the quantity of margarine that was fortified and the degree to which it was fortified. The following table shows the estimates made of the proportion fortified and the level to which the product was fortified.

Table 41. Estimated quantities of margarine fortified with vitamin A and level of fortification used in estimating the nutritive value of the national food supply

Year	Percent of total per capita estimates fortified	Level of fortification per pound
	Percent	International Units
1909-37	0	0
1938	65	9,000
1939	70	9,000
1940	75	9,000
1941	80	9,000
1942	85	9,000
1943	95	9,000
1944	100	9,000
1945	100	9,000
1946	10	9,000
	90	15,000
1947	5	9,000
	95	15,000
1948	1	9,000
	99	15,000

Vegetables and Fruits

Data on the quantities of individual vegetables and fruits available before 1918 were incomplete. Most of the early estimates were given only in terms of broad groups. Because foods within the same general group classification may vary greatly in their nutritive content, and because the earlier data sometimes included foods from more than one group, it was necessary to assume the proportions of individual vegetables and fruits for use in the calculation of nutritive values.

The only early data available for fresh vegetables and fruit were estimates of the total quantities of fresh "leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, melons, tomatoes, other (including onions), and miscellaneous vegetables." The following procedure was used to estimate quantities of the individual foods.

Using a 5-year average, 1918-22 (the earliest years for which a break-down was available for the foods within the leafy, green, and yellow vegetable group) the relative quantity of each vegetable was calculated. These percentages were used to represent the distribution of vegetables in the leafy, green, and yellow vegetable group for all years before 1918.

The same procedure was used for all the fresh vegetable groups indicated above, except for the miscellaneous group.

The miscellaneous group included many of the minor seasonal and regional vegetables, as beet greens, collards, swiss chard, Chinese cabbage, radishes, and parsnips. The only information on the supplies of these vegetables consisted of crude estimates based on carload reports for the major cities of the United States. Using these data, the vegetables were classified by food groups. Of the miscellaneous group 43 percent were found to be the leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, and 57 percent were other vegetables. The distribution of individual vegetables within each of these groups, was the basis for deriving weighted nutritive values per pound for "miscellaneous leafy, green, and yellow vegetables", and for "miscellaneous other vegetables". These weighted values were used for all years in the series for computing the nutritive value for these groups.

Canned foods posed some problems. Data on the quantities of vegetables canned before 1925 were limited. Estimates were given only for such vegetables as canned corn, green peas, tomatoes, and "other" (a residual figure). Again, in order to supply reasonably correct nutritive values, the total quantities of "other" canned vegetables had to be broken down into individual foods. This was done in the same way as for fresh leafy, green, and yellow vegetables.

Technological changes over a period of years could affect the nutritive value, especially the vitamin C content, of canned vegetables and fruit. But available information indicates that changes in canning methods since 1909 have not been great enough to affect the per capita supply of vitamin C. Therefore, the same nutritive values for canned vegetables were used for all the years up to the present time.

Again, although total quantities given for canned baby foods were small, some approximation had to be made of the major foods included in them. Because the largest percentage of these foods were leafy, green, and yellow, a weighted value was computed assuming a distribution of one-third spinach, one-third peas, and one-third carrots. The nutritive value for canned apples was used for "other fruit".

Estimates of frozen vegetables were not made until 1937. "Edible portion"[114] nutritive values were applied to these foods. Because quantities of vegetables (except corn) which are classified together as "other" frozen vegetables were so small, the nutritive value for corn was used to represent this group for all years.

Grain Products

The quantity and degree of refinement of grain products, and, in later years, the extent to which many of these products have been enriched, fortified, or restored, were important facts that had to be considered in calculating the nutritive value of this food group. Frequently it was necessary to make estimates for some of these items on quite meager information.

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[114] Composition data based on edible portion are for nutrients in food remaining after inedible waste, including peel, has been discarded.

Estimates were available for the total consumption of wheat flour, including both whole wheat and white flour. Because these flours vary in nutritive value, further estimates had to be made of the approximate quantities of each. Census data were available on the quantity of whole-wheat flour produced intermittently from 1929 to 1939 and in 1947. As little of this flour was exported, it was assumed that these figures represented civilian consumption. These were extrapolated from earlier years.

To ascertain the quantity of enriched white flour and the level to which it was enriched, a study was made of legislation and industrial practices. The quantity of white flour that was enriched was based on estimates that were obtained from persons closely allied with the milling and baking industries. The level of enrichment was obtained from the Federal Register[115] for the years for which minimum levels were promulgated by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

The percentage of total white flour (exclusive of semolina and durum) estimated to have been enriched each year since 1909, together with the level of enrichment that was assumed -- given below.

1909-40	No enrichment
1941	20 percent of the flour was estimated to have been enriched with iron, thiamine, and niacin, to minimum levels promulgated by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in 1941. (Federal Register, May 27, 1941).
1942	50 percent enriched, as in 1941.
1943	65 percent enriched; 75 percent of this enriched as in 1941-42; 25 per cent estimated enriched with iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, to the minimum levels promulgated by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in 1943. (Federal Register, July 3, 1943).
1944, 1945, 1947, and 1948	65 percent enriched with iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, to the minimum levels promulgated by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in 1943.
1946	65 percent enriched as in 1945; 17 1/2 percent not enriched; 17 1/2 percent not enriched, but milled from wheat at a higher extraction rate.

As only the minimum levels for enrichment were assumed, these nutrients may be underestimated. It is known that some millers and bakers enriched their products above these levels but the extent of this practice could not be ascertained.

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[115] United States National Archives, Federal Register Weekly. Washington, D. C.

To date, no estimates have been made of the quantity of self-rising flour that is used, as there are no data upon which approximations can be made. As this type of flour contains added calcium in the form of calcium phosphate, there may be some underestimation of the calcium content of the per capita food supply.

Very little information is available on the quantity and the level to which cereal products (other than white flour) were enriched, fortified, or restored. The nutritive value for farina was selected to represent all uncooked wheat cereal and that for shredded wheat to represent all ready-to-eat wheat cereal. These values were used in calculations for the years 1909 through 1938. There may have been some fortification during the latter part of this period but it was considered so small that no allowance was made. From 1939 through 1941 one-half of the farina was estimated to have been enriched; from 1942 on, all of the farina was estimated as enriched. For corn cereals before 1939, no enrichment was assumed. Between 1939 and 1941, 50 percent of the corn cereal was considered as fortified to the lower levels for restored corn cereals, as published in Miscellaneous Publication No. 572, page 4.[116/] From 1942 to the present, all corn cereals were calculated as restored to these levels. No estimates of supplies were given for the quantity of corn meal that was degerminated. In the light of the best available information, 50 percent was calculated as white whole grain and 50 percent as yellow degerminated. No deductions were made in the supply estimates for the quantity of corn products used in making alcohol. These quantities were considered to be so small that their effect would be negligible on the figures for per capita nutritive value.

Sugars and Sirups

All sugar used for human consumption, such as that used in bakery products, preserves, jellies, soft drinks and candy, was included in the group called sugars and sirups. However, the sugar used in the preparation of canned and frozen vegetables and fruits and in condensed milk was included in the nutritive values used for these respective foods. Because the estimates of sugar were shown in this way, the data on nutritive value given for this group do not represent the entire quantity available from total sugar in the food supply. And, conversely, the food energy reported for fruits and vegetables and for dairy products are slightly higher than if the sugar used in canned foods had been excluded from these groups.

Per capita estimates of yeast, mold inhibitors, baking powder, and vitamin preparations (other than those used in the enrichment of grain products), are not available. Therefore in this series no account was taken of the nutritive value that these would add to food-supply estimates. But they are important, and when such data are available it is believed that they should be included in the analyses of nutritive value.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD GROUPS TO THE TOTAL SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS

For purpose of comparison and study of trends in food supplies, information was developed for a few significant years on the percentages of total supplies of nutrients, per capita, derived from foods in the several groups for which total poundages were given in table 38. These percentages are given in table 42.

[116/] See footnote 111, p. 122.

Table 42.- Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups in selected periods

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
					Section a. Average 1909-14						
Dairy products, excluding butter	9.8	18.4	15.2	5.2	72.0	2.6	11.0	9.8	46.3	3.0	5.9
Eggs	1.9	5.2	3.9	1/	2.6	7.5	6.3	2.9	7.4	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	11.6	27.8	25.0	1/	2.4	28.4	8.5	31.6	19.8	48.3	2.0
Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter	16.3	2.0	50.1	1/	.7	1.4	9.7	4.5	1.1	2.3	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	6.6	1/	3.9	1.6	4.1	1/
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	5.1	3.9	1/	8.3	3.1	9.5	24.5	11.9	4.4	12.8	33.8
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	.4	.2	1/	.7	1.0	1.8	5.4	1.7	1.1	1.8	13.7
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.7	1.0	1/	.9	3.7	4.7	23.8	4.0	3.7	2.0	25.9
Other vegetables and fruit	3.5	2.0	.8	6.3	3.9	7.5	9.6	5.8	4.7	5.3	18.7
Grain products	37.2	36.7	3.4	55.4	7.6	23.8	1.2	23.9	9.4	20.4	0
Sugar and sirups	11.7	1/	0	21.7	1.1	5.9	0	1/	1/	1/	1/
Cocoa	.2	1/	1/	.2	0	.3	0	0	.5	1/	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Section b. Average 1925-29						
Dairy products, excluding butter	10.5	20.2	15.6	5.4	72.5	3.0	11.8	10.5	48.1	3.6	5.6
Eggs	2.1	6.2	3.7	1/	2.7	8.3	6.7	3.0	7.9	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	10.8	27.2	21.6	1/	2.3	27.0	7.5	32.6	18.4	47.5	1.7
Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter	18.4	2.1	52.5	1/	.7	1.4	9.7	4.8	1.1	2.5	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	2.2	4.3	2.4	1.8	2.4	8.4	1/	5.2	1.9	6.4	1/
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	4.2	3.2	1/	7.0	2.5	8.2	21.1	10.3	3.7	11.3	27.1
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	.6	1.1	1/	1.1	1.3	2.1	5.8	2.4	1.1	1.9	18.4
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.8	2.1	1/	1.1	4.1	5.8	26.2	5.1	4.1	2.6	27.1
Other vegetables and fruit	3.8	2.1	.7	6.9	4.4	8.7	10.5	6.3	5.0	5.8	20.1
Grain products	30.4	31.5	2.8	46.4	6.2	20.4	.7	19.8	7.7	17.8	0
Sugar and sirups	15.8	1/	0	30.0	.9	6.0	0	1/	1/	1/	1/
Cocoa	.4	1/	.7	.3	0	.7	0	0	1.0	.6	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Section c. Average 1935-39						
Dairy products, excluding butter	11.6	22.5	16.4	6.2	73.4	3.4	11.4	11.8	50.2	3.9	5.2
Eggs	2.0	5.6	3.5	1/	2.3	7.6	5.6	3.0	7.1	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	10.7	27.1	20.5	1/	2.1	26.3	6.3	30.5	17.0	47.4	.9
Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter	19.4	2.0	52.8	1/	.6	1.4	8.7	4.4	1.1	2.2	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	2.6	4.7	2.9	2.1	2.4	9.7	1/	6.2	2.1	7.2	1/
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	4.1	3.4	1/	7.1	2.2	7.7	19.6	9.9	3.3	10.4	22.7
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	.9	1.1	1/	1.6	1.8	3.0	6.4	3.4	1.4	2.6	24.3
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1.1	2.2	1/	1.4	4.4	6.7	31.8	6.3	4.8	3.1	28.4
Other vegetables and fruit	3.9	2.2	.8	7.3	4.4	8.8	9.7	6.7	5.2	6.1	18.5
Grain products	27.5	28.5	2.3	43.3	5.0	17.3	.5	17.8	6.2	15.9	0
Sugar and sirups	15.7	1/	0	30.6	1.4	7.0	0	1/	.5	.6	1/
Cocoa	.5	.7	.8	.4	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	.6	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than .05 percent.

Table 42.- Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups in selected periods

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrates	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
					Section d. Average 1942-45						
Dairy products, excluding butter	13.2	23.9	17.7	7.4	74.1	3.4	11.6	10.0	47.3	3.4	5.7
Eggs	2.2	6.0	3.7	1/	2.4	7.1	5.7	2.4	6.7	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	12.2	28.4	22.9	1/	2.0	25.2	8.0	27.2	17.2	44.3	1.5
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	18.6	2.0	49.2	1/	.4	1.1	6.5	3.8	.8	2.2	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	2.8	5.3	3.0	2.2	2.5	8.7	.1	5.3	2.0	7.2	1/
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.9	3.0	1/	7.0	1.9	5.8	16.3	7.0	2.5	8.1	19.8
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.2	1.0	1/	2.2	2.1	3.1	7.3	3.1	1.5	2.6	28.5
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1.2	2.3	1/	1.9	4.8	7.0	35.6	5.6	4.8	3.1	28.5
Other vegetables and fruit	3.7	2.0	.7	7.0	4.0	7.1	8.5	4.5	4.1	4.7	16.0
Grain products 2/	26.9	26.1	2.1	44.2	4.5	24.4	.4	31.1	12.0	23.4	0
Sugar and sirups	13.7	1/	0	27.8	1.3	6.5	0	1/	.4	.5	1/
Cocoa	.4	1/	.7	.3	0	.6	0	0	.7	.5	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Section e. In 1946						
Dairy products, excluding butter	14.5	24.8	19.9	8.2	75.2	3.7	12.9	9.8	46.4	3.2	5.8
Eggs	2.4	5.7	4.1	1/	2.4	6.8	5.9	2.6	6.5	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	12.7	28.4	22.6	1/	1.9	23.6	7.1	26.4	15.3	41.6	1.5
Fats, and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	18.2	1.9	46.5	1/	.4	1.0	6.1	3.8	.8	1.8	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	3.0	5.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	7.9	.1	5.1	1.9	7.3	1/
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.8	2.9	1/	7.0	1.7	5.2	14.6	6.4	2.3	7.3	18.2
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.3	1.0	1/	2.4	2.0	3.1	7.6	3.0	1.5	2.7	28.5
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1.2	2.9	1/	1.9	4.7	6.8	34.8	5.5	4.6	3.2	28.5
Other vegetables and fruit	4.1	2.9	.7	8.2	4.0	7.3	10.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	17.5
Grain products 2/	25.9	23.8	2.1	43.5	4.0	28.3	.3	32.7	15.3	26.9	0
Sugar and sirups	12.4	1/	0	25.9	1.3	5.8	0	1/	.4	.5	1/
Cocoa	.5	1/	.7	.5	0	.5	0	0	.8	.5	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Section f. In 1948						
Dairy products, excluding butter	13.8	25.0	18.4	7.7	76.0	3.5	12.9	10.2	47.1	3.6	5.7
Eggs	2.6	7.3	4.3	1/	2.7	8.2	6.7	2.9	7.2	1/	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	12.4	29.1	22.0	1/	2.0	25.3	7.1	27.3	15.7	43.9	1.6
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	19.3	2.1	49.0	1/	.4	1.2	7.6	3.9	.9	2.1	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour	2.7	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	7.6	.1	4.9	1.7	6.2	1/
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.3	2.1	1/	5.9	1.5	5.3	12.5	6.3	2.1	6.7	17.1
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.2	1.0	1/	2.5	2.1	2.9	7.2	3.4	1.3	2.6	30.1
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	1.2	2.1	1/	2.0	4.4	6.5	36.4	5.4	4.3	3.1	27.6
Other vegetables and fruit	3.9	2.1	.7	7.7	3.9	7.6	9.2	4.9	4.3	5.1	17.9
Grain products 2/	24.0	24.0	2.1	40.4	3.9	26.6	.3	30.8	14.5	26.2	0
Sugar and sirups	15.2	1/	0	31.4	.8	4.7	0	1/	1/	1/	1/
Cocoa	.4	1/	.7	.2	0	.6	0	0	.9	.5	0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ These percentages were derived from nutrient data which included the quantities of iron, thiamine, ribflavin, and niacin added to prepared cereals, white flour and bread. See page 129.

CHAPTER 5. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL ON THE DEMAND FOR FOOD

The development of information on food consumption has stimulated efforts to analyze the demand for food. This aspect lies outside the scope of this publication but because of the great interest in this problem, several series that are useful in analyzing the demand for food are brought together in this chapter and a few examples of analytical work are included. One approach to the problem of estimating demand is through analyses of time series, and for this purpose several longtime series on income, expenditures and prices are presented in the accompanying tables.

DESCRIPTIONS OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND PRICE SERIES

Personal income represents the current income received by persons from all sources, inclusive of transfers from Government and business, but exclusive of transfers among persons. Not only individuals (including owners of unincorporated enterprises), but nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private pension and welfare funds are classified as "persons". Personal income is measured as the sum of wage and salary receipts, other labor income, proprietors' and rental income, interest and dividends, and transfer payments. (Table 43.)

Disposable income represents the income remaining to persons after deduction of personal tax and other payments to local, State, and Federal Government. (Table 44.)

Personal consumption expenditures consist of the market value of purchases of goods and services by individuals and nonprofit institutions and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services, received by them as income in kind. They include the rental value of owner-occupied houses but do not include purchases of dwellings, which are classified as capital goods. (Table 45.)

Food expenditures include food bought by individuals for off-premise consumption, purchased meals, the value of food furnished governmental and commercial employees and withdrawn by nonfarm proprietors, and the value of food consumed on farms. A detailed description of this series was given in chapter 2. (Table 46.)

These four series were revised back to 1929 by the Department of Commerce in accordance with the new concepts of national income, and were published in the National Income Supplement to Survey of Current Business.[117] Figures for years preceding 1929 were estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on studies made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the National Industrial Conference Board, and on unpublished data of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Consumer price index measures time-to-time changes in costs of fixed quantities of selected goods, rent, and services, by moderate income families in large cities. Figures for the years 1909-12 were estimated by BAE, using data on living costs of nonagricultural employees as given in Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926 by Paul H. Douglas.[118] Other data were from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Table 47.)

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[117] United States Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, National Income and Product Statistics of the United States. (Supplement to Survey of Current Business.) 54 pp., illus. 1947.

Index of retail food prices measures the time-to-time changes in the costs of fixed quantities of food bought by moderate income families in large cities. Data for 1909-12 were estimated by BAE; 1913-48 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Table 47.)

Index of nonfood costs measures changes in costs of fixed amounts of goods and services bought by moderate income families in large cities. Data for 1909-12 were estimated by BAE; hitherto unpublished data for 1913-48 were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Table 47.)

EXAMPLE OF TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF DEMAND FOR FOOD

An example of specific application of these data is given in the correlation analysis, table 48. In this analysis, the index of per capita food consumption is taken as a dependent variable which is explained in terms of two independent variables; the ratio of food prices to nonfood prices and disposable income per capita. The regression was fitted to the years 1922-41. This analysis has proved to be useful when forecasting the index of food consumption under assumed levels of prices and income, and in addition, it throws some light on the price and income elasticity for food generally.

Care must be taken in using this equation when estimating the index of per capita consumption for price and income levels that lie substantially beyond the limits of the original data. Evidence taken from family food budgets indicates that the income elasticity of food consumption eventually declines, so that straight-line projections, particularly of the relation of consumption to income, are open to increasing question as the national average level of income rises. When making long-range forecasts of the index of food consumption at high-income levels, the Bureau typically uses the evidence presented in budget data to modify projections that are based on multiple straight-line regressions.

INCOME LEVEL ANALYSIS OF DEMAND FOR FOOD

Another approach to the estimation of demand involves the use of distributions of the population by income groups, with average patterns of food consumption or expenditures for each income group. As described in chapter 2, the best sources for data on consumption patterns (until the data from the 1948 studies become available) were the 1935-36 Study of Consumer Purchases[119] and the 1942 Study of Family Spending and Saving.[120] The methods used in the income-level approach depend upon the following reasoning. The consumption of individuals in given real-income groups

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[118] Douglas, Paul H., Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926. 682 pp., illus. Boston and New York. 1930.

[119] See footnote 100, p. 102.

[120] See footnote 101, p. 102.

Table 43.- National personal income, total and per capita, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total income: Actual 1/	Total income: Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 68.8)	Total income: Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)	Per capita income: Actual	Per capita income: Actual divided by consumers' price index	Per capita income: Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 529)	Per capita income: Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)	Total population July 1 2/	Consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100) 3/
	Billion Dollars			Dollars	Dollars			Million	
1909	28.7	41.8	67.1	314	504	59.4	95.3	91.3	62.3
1910	30.5	44.5	67.5	327	496	61.8	93.8	93.2	65.9
1911	31.0	45.2	66.5	327	481	61.8	90.9	94.7	68.0
1912	33.2	48.4	70.3	345	501	65.2	94.8	96.1	68.8
1913	34.9	50.9	72.0	356	504	67.3	95.2	98.0	70.7
1914	34.8	50.7	70.6	348	485	65.8	91.6	99.9	71.8
1915	37.1	54.1	74.6	366	505	69.2	95.4	101.3	72.5
1916	43.7	63.7	81.8	425	546	80.3	103.1	102.8	77.9
1917	52.4	76.4	83.4	503	549	95.1	103.8	104.2	91.6
1918	59.2	86.3	80.3	562	523	106.2	98.8	105.4	107.5
1919	67.5	98.4	79.5	637	515	120.4	97.3	105.9	123.8
1920	71.0	103.5	72.2	662	462	125.1	87.3	107.3	143.3
1921	56.5	82.4	64.5	517	405	97.7	76.5	109.3	127.7
1922	60.7	88.5	73.9	547	457	103.4	86.4	110.9	119.7
1923	70.3	102.5	84.1	624	512	118.0	96.8	112.7	121.9
1924	70.9	103.4	84.6	617	505	116.6	95.4	114.9	122.2
1925	75.0	109.3	87.2	643	513	121.6	97.0	116.6	125.4
1926	77.9	113.6	89.9	659	521	124.6	98.6	118.2	126.4
1927	78.3	114.1	92.0	654	527	123.6	99.7	119.8	124.0
1928	80.4	117.2	95.6	663	541	125.3	102.2	121.3	122.6
1929	85.1	124.1	101.3	694	567	131.2	107.1	122.6	122.5
1930	76.2	111.1	93.0	616	516	116.4	97.5	123.8	119.4
1931	64.8	94.5	86.9	519	477	98.1	90.2	124.8	108.7
1932	49.3	71.9	73.7	393	403	74.3	76.1	125.6	97.6
1933	46.6	67.9	73.5	369	399	69.8	75.5	126.3	92.4
1934	53.2	77.6	81.1	419	438	79.2	82.8	127.1	95.7
1935	59.9	87.3	89.0	468	477	88.5	90.2	128.0	98.1
1936	68.4	99.6	100.5	531	536	100.4	101.3	128.9	99.1
1937	74.0	107.8	105.0	571	556	108.0	105.2	129.6	102.7
1938	68.3	99.5	98.7	523	519	98.9	98.1	130.7	100.8
1939	72.6	105.8	106.4	551	554	104.2	104.8	131.7	99.4
1940	78.3	114.1	113.9	590	589	111.5	111.3	132.8	100.2
1941	95.3	138.9	132.0	711	676	134.4	127.8	134.1	105.2
1942	122.2	178.1	152.9	902	774	170.5	146.4	135.5	116.5
1943	149.4	217.8	176.2	1,087	879	205.5	166.3	137.4	123.6
1944	164.5	239.8	191.1	1,184	943	223.8	178.3	138.9	125.5
1945	170.3	248.3	193.4	1,213	945	229.3	178.6	140.4	128.4
1946	178.1	259.6	186.4	1,253	899	236.9	170.1	142.1	139.3
1947	195.2	284.5	178.7	1,347	846	254.6	159.9	144.9	159.2
1948 4/	213.6	311.4	181.9	1,449	846	273.9	160.0	147.4	171.2

1/ Estimates for 1909-28 and 1948 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for 1929-47 by the Department of Commerce. See text for definitions.

2/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5.

3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 44.- Disposable personal income, total and per capita, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total income			Per capita income				Total population July 1 2/	Consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100) 3/
	Actual 1/	Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 66.2)	Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)	Actual	Actual divided by consumers' price index	Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 510)	Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)		
	Billion Dollars			Dollars	Dollars			Million	
1909	28.3	42.7	68.5	310	498	60.8	97.6	91.3	62.3
1910	30.0	45.3	68.7	322	489	63.1	95.8	93.2	65.9
1911	30.6	46.2	67.9	323	475	63.3	93.1	94.7	68.0
1912	32.7	49.4	71.8	340	494	66.7	96.9	96.1	68.8
1913	34.5	52.1	73.7	352	498	69.0	97.6	98.0	70.7
1914	34.4	52.0	72.4	344	479	67.5	94.0	99.9	71.8
1915	36.7	55.4	76.4	362	499	71.0	97.9	101.3	72.5
1916	43.1	65.1	83.6	419	538	82.2	105.5	102.8	77.9
1917	51.8	78.2	85.4	497	543	97.5	106.4	104.2	91.6
1918	57.9	87.5	81.4	549	511	107.6	100.1	105.4	107.5
1919	65.8	99.4	80.3	621	502	121.8	98.4	105.9	123.8
1920	69.2	104.5	72.9	645	450	126.5	88.3	107.3	143.3
1921	55.0	83.1	65.1	503	394	98.6	77.2	109.3	127.7
1922	59.1	89.3	74.6	533	445	104.5	87.3	110.9	119.7
1923	68.3	103.2	84.7	606	497	118.8	97.5	112.7	121.9
1924	69.1	104.4	85.4	601	492	117.8	96.4	114.9	122.2
1925	73.1	110.4	88.0	627	500	122.9	98.0	116.6	125.4
1926	75.8	114.5	90.6	641	507	125.7	99.4	118.2	126.4
1927	76.1	115.0	92.7	635	512	124.5	100.4	119.8	124.0
1928	78.1	118.0	96.2	644	525	126.3	103.0	121.3	122.6
1929	82.5	124.6	101.7	673	549	132.0	107.8	122.6	122.5
1930	73.7	111.3	93.2	595	498	116.7	97.7	123.8	119.4
1931	63.0	95.2	87.6	505	465	99.0	91.1	124.8	108.7
1932	47.8	72.2	74.0	381	390	74.7	76.5	125.6	97.6
1933	45.2	68.3	73.9	358	387	70.2	76.0	126.3	92.4
1934	51.6	77.9	81.4	406	424	79.6	83.2	127.1	95.7
1935	58.0	87.6	89.3	453	462	88.9	90.6	128.0	98.1
1936	66.1	99.9	100.8	513	518	100.6	101.5	128.9	99.1
1937	71.1	107.4	104.6	549	535	107.7	104.9	129.6	102.7
1938	65.5	99.0	98.2	501	497	98.3	97.5	130.7	100.8
1939	70.2	106.1	106.7	533	536	104.5	105.1	131.7	99.4
1940	75.7	114.4	114.2	570	569	111.8	111.6	132.8	100.2
1941	92.0	139.0	132.1	686	652	134.5	127.9	134.1	105.2
1942	116.2	175.5	150.6	858	736	168.2	144.4	135.5	116.5
1943	131.6	198.8	160.8	958	775	187.8	151.9	137.4	123.6
1944	145.6	219.9	175.2	1,048	835	205.5	163.7	138.9	125.5
1945	149.4	225.7	175.8	1,064	829	208.6	162.5	140.4	128.4
1946	159.2	240.5	172.6	1,120	804	219.6	157.6	142.1	139.3
1947	173.6	262.2	164.7	1,198	753	234.9	147.6	144.9	159.2
1948 4/	192.6	290.9	169.9	1,307	763	256.3	149.7	147.4	171.2

1/ Estimates for 1909-28 and 1948 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for 1929-47 by the Department of Commerce. See text for definitions.

2/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5.

3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 45.- Personal consumption expenditures, total and per capita, 1909-48 1/

Year	Total expenditures: Actual 1/	Total expenditures: Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 63.6)	Total expenditures: Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)	Per capita expenditures: Actual	Per capita expenditures: Actual divided by consumers' price index	Per capita expenditures: Index (1935-39 = 100) (Actual ÷ 490)	Per capita expenditures: Index divided by consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100)	Total population July 1 2/	Consumers' price index (1935-39 = 100) 3/
	Billion Dollars			Dollars	Dollars			Million	
1909	28.4	44.7	71.7	311	499	63.5	101.9	91.3	62.3
1910	30.1	47.3	71.8	323	490	65.9	100.0	93.2	65.9
1911	30.1	47.3	69.6	318	468	64.9	95.4	94.7	68.0
1912	33.4	52.5	76.3	348	506	71.0	103.2	96.1	68.8
1913	34.5	54.2	76.7	352	498	71.8	101.6	98.0	70.7
1914	35.2	52.2	72.7	352	490	71.8	100.0	99.9	71.8
1915	31.7	49.8	68.7	313	432	63.9	88.1	101.3	72.5
1916	38.7	60.8	78.0	376	483	76.7	98.5	102.8	77.9
1917	45.0	70.8	77.3	432	471	88.2	96.1	104.2	91.8
1918	49.4	77.7	72.3	469	436	95.7	89.0	105.4	107.5
1919	58.7	92.3	74.6	554	447	113.1	91.4	105.9	123.8
1920	64.3	101.1	70.6	599	418	122.2	85.3	107.3	143.3
1921	57.7	90.7	71.0	528	413	107.8	84.4	109.3	127.7
1922	57.9	91.0	76.0	522	436	106.5	89.0	110.9	119.7
1923	64.3	101.1	82.9	571	468	116.5	95.6	112.7	121.9
1924	67.8	106.6	87.2	590	483	120.4	98.5	114.9	122.2
1925	70.1	110.2	87.9	601	479	122.7	97.8	116.6	125.4
1926	73.8	116.0	91.8	624	494	127.3	100.7	118.2	126.4
1927	73.5	115.6	93.2	614	495	125.3	101.0	119.8	124.0
1928	76.6	120.4	98.2	631	515	128.8	105.1	121.3	122.6
1929	78.8	123.9	101.1	643	525	131.2	107.1	122.6	122.5
1930	70.8	111.3	93.2	572	479	116.7	97.7	123.8	119.4
1931	61.2	96.2	88.5	490	451	100.0	92.0	124.8	108.7
1932	49.2	77.4	79.3	392	402	80.0	82.0	125.6	97.6
1933	46.3	72.8	78.8	367	397	74.9	81.1	126.3	92.4
1934	51.9	81.6	85.3	408	426	83.3	87.0	127.1	95.7
1935	56.2	88.4	90.1	439	448	89.7	91.4	128.0	98.1
1936	62.5	98.3	99.2	485	489	99.0	99.9	128.9	99.1
1937	67.1	105.6	102.8	518	504	105.8	103.0	129.6	102.7
1938	64.5	101.5	100.7	493	489	100.7	99.9	130.7	100.8
1939	67.5	106.2	106.8	513	516	104.8	105.4	131.7	99.4
1940	72.1	113.4	113.2	543	542	110.8	110.6	132.8	100.2
1941	82.3	129.4	123.0	614	584	125.3	119.1	134.1	105.2
1942	90.8	142.8	122.6	670	575	136.7	117.3	135.5	116.5
1943	101.6	159.7	129.2	739	598	150.8	122.0	137.4	123.6
1944	111.4	175.2	139.6	802	639	163.7	130.4	138.9	125.5
1945	122.8	193.1	150.4	875	681	178.6	139.1	140.4	128.4
1946	147.4	231.8	166.4	1,037	744	211.6	151.9	142.1	139.3
1947	164.8	259.1	162.8	1,137	714	232.0	145.7	144.9	159.2
1948 4/	177.7	279.4	163.2	1,206	704	246.1	143.8	147.4	171.2

1/ Estimates for 1909-28 and 1948 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for 1929-47 by the Department of Commerce. See text for definitions.

2/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5.

3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 46.- Food expenditures, total and per capita, 1929-48 1/

Year	Total food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages			Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages					
	Actual 1/	Index (1935-39=100) (actual ÷15,394)	Index divided by retail food price index 2/ (1935-39=100)	Actual	Actual divided by retail food price index	Index (1935-39=100) (Actual ÷ 119)	Index divided by retail food price index (1935-39=100)	Total population July 1 3/	Retail food price index (1935-39=100) 2/
	Bil. dol.			Dol.	Dol.			Mil.	
1929	19.7	127.8	96.5	160	121	134.5	101.5	122.6	132.5
1930	18.1	117.4	93.2	146	116	122.7	97.4	123.8	126.0
1931	14.8	96.0	92.4	118	114	99.2	95.5	124.8	103.9
1932	11.4	74.0	85.5	91	105	76.5	88.4	125.6	86.5
1933	10.9	70.7	84.1	86	102	72.3	86.0	126.3	84.1
1934	12.3	79.6	85.0	96	102	80.7	86.1	127.1	93.7
1935	13.7	88.9	88.5	107	107	90.2	89.8	128.0	100.4
1936	15.3	99.4	98.1	118	117	100.3	99.0	128.9	101.3
1937	16.5	107.0	101.6	127	121	107.1	101.7	129.6	105.3
1938	15.7	101.8	104.1	120	123	101.2	103.5	130.7	97.8
1939	15.8	102.9	108.1	120	126	101.2	106.3	131.7	95.2
1940	17.1	111.0	114.9	129	134	108.4	112.2	132.8	96.6
1941	20.1	130.9	124.1	150	142	126.1	119.5	134.1	105.5
1942	25.3	164.6	132.8	187	151	157.1	126.8	135.5	123.9
1943	29.6	192.2	139.3	215	156	180.7	130.9	137.4	138.0
1944	32.3	209.7	154.1	232	170	195.0	143.3	138.9	136.1
1945	35.7	231.6	166.5	254	183	213.4	153.4	140.4	139.1
1946	42.9	278.8	174.7	302	189	253.8	159.0	142.1	159.6
1947	49.0	318.6	164.4	338	174	284.0	146.5	144.9	193.8
1948 4/	52.0	337.8	160.7	353	168	296.6	141.1	147.4	210.2

1/ Revised, from the Department of Commerce. See text for definitions.
2/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.
3/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 47.- Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, 1913-48; index of nonfood costs, 1913-48; index of retail food prices, all foods, 1913-48; by food groups, 1923-48 1/
(Index numbers: 1935-39 = 100)

Year	Consumers' price index 2/	Nonfood 3/	All foods	Cereals & bakery products	Meats 4/	Dairy products 5/	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils 5/	Sugar
								Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1913	70.7	66.3	79.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1914	71.8	67.0	81.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1915	72.5	68.4	80.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1916	77.9	71.9	90.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1917	91.6	80.1	116.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1918	107.5	95.2	134.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1919	123.8	111.9	149.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1920	143.3	131.5	168.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1921	127.7	126.8	128.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1922	119.7	119.1	119.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1923	121.9	120.6	124.0	105.5	101.2	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1924	122.2	121.6	122.8	107.2	102.4	214.1	139.0	159.5	162.7	128.2	159.6	147.6	134.1	159.1
1925	125.4	121.6	132.9	116.0	111.3	128.2	151.2	185.1	193.5	132.3	159.0	170.3	149.1	124.6
1926	126.4	121.0	137.4	115.7	117.8	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1927	124.0	119.8	132.3	113.3	116.0	130.7	133.2	183.8	194.4	120.8	145.9	163.3	132.8	127.2
1928	122.6	118.5	130.8	110.1	123.1	131.4	137.3	161.4	166.5	210.6	153.9	165.2	128.3	123.1
1929	122.5	117.5	132.5	107.6	127.1	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1930	119.4	116.0	126.0	104.3	119.1	121.0	121.4	177.5	185.7	118.6	158.7	143.4	119.2	107.4
1931	108.7	111.1	103.9	91.4	101.1	102.8	95.6	125.7	128.7	103.3	118.7	124.6	96.0	99.1
1932	97.6	103.2	86.5	82.6	79.3	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1933	92.4	96.6	84.1	84.7	68.9	82.8	77.9	113.8	118.9	87.9	88.4	102.4	66.4	94.3
1934	95.7	96.7	93.7	98.3	78.9	90.9	88.6	119.1	122.3	103.9	101.1	107.6	76.4	97.9
1935	98.1	96.9	100.4	101.8	99.9	97.5	104.2	99.7	98.8	106.2	100.8	104.0	110.3	100.7
1936	99.1	97.9	101.3	100.7	98.9	101.6	103.3	104.8	106.2	100.9	96.6	99.4	102.8	99.6
1937	102.7	101.4	105.3	103.3	105.8	105.4	101.2	107.9	108.6	103.2	116.0	103.6	105.8	101.2
1938	100.8	102.3	97.8	99.8	98.9	99.6	100.3	93.2	92.1	97.4	93.3	97.7	93.5	97.9
1939	99.4	101.5	95.2	94.5	96.6	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
1940	100.2	101.9	96.6	96.8	95.8	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941	105.2	105.0	105.5	97.9	107.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
1942	116.5	112.6	123.9	105.1	126.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943	123.6	115.6	138.0	107.6	133.8	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944	125.5	120.0	136.1	108.4	129.9	133.6	153.0	168.2	177.2	129.5	166.4	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945	128.4	122.8	139.1	109.0	131.2	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.6	124.0	126.5
1946	139.3	128.0	159.6	125.0	161.3	165.1	168.8	182.5	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
1947	159.2	139.7	193.8	155.4	217.1	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.6	180.0
1948	171.2	149.4	210.2	171.0	246.5	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0

1/ From Bureau of Labor Statistics. Indexes cover 56 large cities beginning January 1943.
2/ Representing all goods and services.
3/ Previously unpublished data prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
4/ Includes chicken and fish.
5/ Butter included with dairy products.

Table 48.- Relationship between per capita consumption of food, disposable income per capita, and the ratio of food prices to nonfood prices, 1922-48 1/
(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Year	X_1 per capita, consumption 2/	X_2 per capita, disposable income 3/	Food prices 4/	Nonfood prices 4/	X_3 ratio of: food prices; to nonfood prices	X_1' Estimated 5/
1922	99.2	104.5	119.9	119.1	100.7	100.4
1923	100.9	118.8	124.0	120.6	102.8	102.7
1924	101.8	117.8	122.8	121.6	101.0	103.1
1925	100.5	122.9	132.9	121.6	109.3	101.5
1926	101.9	125.7	137.4	121.0	113.6	100.7
1927	101.1	124.5	132.3	119.8	110.4	101.5
1928	101.2	126.3	130.8	118.5	110.4	101.8
1929	101.7	132.0	132.5	117.5	112.8	102.3
1930	100.8	116.7	126.0	116.0	108.6	100.4
1931	100.2	99.0	103.9	111.1	93.5	101.5
1932	97.7	74.7	86.5	103.2	83.8	99.5
1933	97.7	70.2	84.1	96.6	87.1	97.5
1934	98.6	79.6	93.7	96.7	96.9	96.3
1935	96.0	88.9	100.4	96.9	103.6	96.1
1936	99.5	100.6	101.3	97.9	103.5	98.6
1937	99.9	107.7	105.3	101.4	103.8	100.0
1938	100.7	98.3	97.8	102.3	95.6	100.7
1939	103.9	104.5	95.2	101.5	93.8	102.6
1940	105.9	111.8	96.6	101.9	94.8	103.9
1941	108.7	134.5	105.5	105.0	100.5	106.8
1942	108.7	168.2	123.9	112.6	110.0	110.9
1943	108.8	187.8	138.0	115.6	119.4	112.0
1944	111.7	205.5	136.1	120.0	113.4	117.7
1945	114.1	208.6	139.1	122.8	113.3	118.4
1946	118.6	219.6	159.6	128.0	124.7	117.1
1947	115.4	234.9	193.8	139.7	138.7	115.7
1948	111.4	256.3	210.2	149.4	140.7	119.6

1/ Lines of regression fitted through 1941.
2/ Price weighted index of civilian food consumption per capita.
3/ Based on Department of Commerce estimates of disposable income for the period 1929-48; estimates for 1922-28 made by BAE.
4/ Retail price indexes of Bureau of Labor Statistics.
5/ X_1 estimated = 111.028 + .213X_2 - .327X_3. R^2 = .80.

remains relatively constant over a period that is not long enough for major shifts in food consumption habits which might result from widespread increase in nutritional knowledge and practice; or from significant changes in occupation, family size, or rural urban differences; or from long-run changes in food supplies. Therefore, by the use of distributions of population according to real income, it should be possible to estimate average consumption of major food items for a given year, although substitution within food groups, due to shifts in relative prices and short-run changes in supplies, are to be expected.

National averages for food consumption by families in several income groups had been derived before the war from the 1935-36 study[121] by economists in the Department of Agriculture, involving the smoothing of the raw data and making adjustments for seasonality because the food check list covered only one season of the year. Further adjustments were made in the process of deriving per capita data by income groups from the family data. Information in the 1942 study has not been handled in such a detailed way. However, the national patterns of consumption per capita by income groups are more easily ascertained.

Working materials developed from these two surveys are given in tables 49 and 50 for illustrative purposes. No claim is made as to their accuracy. The consumption patterns derived from the surveys had yielded some unreasonable results, probably because of errors in data at either end of the income scale (open-end groups) where the sampling was much less reliable than for other groups. Other inadequacies of the patterns of Engel curves from both studies for some individual items were apparent. Patterns of food consumption by individuals were chosen from the 1935-36 or 1941-42 data, and some adjustments of the averages for the end groups were made according to reasonableness of results when tested with income distributions for 1935-36, 1943, and 1946. These Engel curves are given in table 49. They were also tested by putting them into the form of the per capita food consumption index, table 50.

Distributions of Individuals by Income Level

Distributionsof individuals within income groups, according to consumer unit incomes, were developed from the 1935-36 distribution of consumer units[122] according to total income, the unpublished 1943-money-income distribution prepared by Hildegrade Kneeland formerly of the Office of Price Administration and the cash income distribution for 1946 based on survey data for Federal Reserve Board, as adjusted by the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors. The money-income distributions were adjusted to cover nonmoney incomes by use of supplementary distributions of farm families by money-income group and the ratios of money incomes to nonmoney incomes of farmers which were reported in the Study of Family Spending and Saving, 1942.[123] Because the 1935-36 Engel curves had been adjusted to a consumers' price index of 133 for another study, and the 1943 and 1946 price levels were not greatly different, the income distribution for 1935-36 was adjusted accordingly. As data on sizes

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[121] See footnote 100, p. 102.

[122] United States National Resources Committee, Industrial Committee, Consumer Incomes in the United States; their Distribution in 1935-36. 104 pp., illus. 1948.

[123] United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520, 163 pp., illus. 1943.

Table 49.- Estimates of per capita consumption of individuals, retail weight, by consumer unit income group, money and nonmoney income 1/

Commodity	Consumption of individuals in consumer units with dollar incomes of						
	Under $500	$500 to 999	$1,000 to 1,499	$1,500 to 1,999	$2,000 to 2,999	$3,000 to 4,999	$5,000 and over
Index of per capita consumption, average 1935-39=100 2/	72.4	85.8	98.9	106.8	115.3	123.5	139.4
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Dairy products, fat solids basis 3/	400	533	686	780	845	938	1,036
Fluid milk and cream	180	260	323	367	389	420	473
Cheese	2.7	3.7	4.7	6.0	7.0	7.4	8.1
Condensed and evaporated milk	11.0	15.8	21.5	23.1	21.7	17.7	14.8
Ice cream	2.1	6.0	10.4	13.4	17.0	20.2	25.1
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	150.7	142.5	157.4	133.6	129.5	120.0	118.0
Potatoes	119.0	122.0	135.0	117.0	117.0	105.0	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	31.7	20.5	22.4	16.6	12.5	15.0	18.0
Beans, peas, nuts	17.2	16.7	17.2	16.9	15.7	15.1	13.6
Beans, dry	12.6	11.1	10.7	10.0	7.9	6.7	5.3
Peas, dry	3.2	2.0	.9	.6	.7	.5	.6
Peanuts	1.3	3.3	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.4
Tree nuts	.1	.3	.6	.9	1.3	1.5	2.3
Tomatoes and citrus	35.8	49.9	68.1	84.3	107.9	126.2	162.2
Fresh tomatoes	18.8	17.8	18.4	18.9	21.5	24.4	32.5
Canned tomatoes and products	7.0	11.4	13.9	16.2	17.0	17.8	20.4
Fresh citrus	9.0	19.1	32.6	44.6	59.5	72.7	88.8
Canned citrus	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.0	.9	1.0
Canned citrus juice	.5	1.0	2.5	3.7	8.9	10.4	19.5
Green and yellow vegetables	81.1	82.0	86.9	90.8	101.7	114.4	148.7
Fresh	74.4	70.8	73.2	75.0	85.0	96.9	128.8
Canned	6.7	11.2	13.7	15.8	16.7	17.5	19.9
Other vegetables and fruits	121.6	140.7	165.7	182.2	214.1	241.2	302.9
Other vegetables--fresh	57.2	54.3	56.2	57.7	65.4	74.5	99.0
Other vegetables--canned	4.4	7.2	8.9	10.3	10.8	11.3	12.9
Melons	25.1	23.8	24.6	25.3	28.7	32.7	43.3
Other fruits--fresh	22.3	39.1	55.1	64.4	78.6	90.9	110.0
Other fruits--canned	10.0	12.0	14.7	17.0	19.7	19.4	21.2
Other fruits--dried	2.2	3.7	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	7.1
Other fruit juice--canned	.4	.6	1.4	2.2	5.2	6.1	9.4
Eggs	25.3	31.6	37.8	41.0	43.2	44.3	45.4
Meats, poultry, fish	83.0	110.1	133.3	146.4	160.3	178.5	196.3
Beef and veal	19.7	32.0	42.3	52.0	60.7	64.6	68.0
Lamb and mutton	.3	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.2	6.8	10.2
Lean pork	27.0	37.3	44.7	46.4	48.2	51.5	54.0
Chicken	16.2	17.6	18.4	18.6	19.5	24.5	28.0
Turkey	.4	.9	1.4	2.2	2.2	5.2	9.0
Fish--fresh and frozen	7.1	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.2
Fish--canned	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.0
Fish--cured	2.3	2.1	1.1	.7	.7	.7	.7
Offal	6.6	9.5	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.4	15.2
Flour and cereal products	240	225	202	189	188	177	177
Butter, fats and oils	57.8	62.0	69.0	67.9	66.8	70.0	69.6
Butter (actual weight) 3/	8.1	9.2	12.0	13.3	14.6	17.5	19.1
Lard	16.2	16.2	15.5	14.1	11.5	10.9	10.6
Margarine (fat content)	3.1	4.4	4.9	4.4	3.3	1.9	1.1
Bacon and saltside	25.0	22.0	20.6	19.5	19.0	18.1	18.0
Shortening	4.4	7.3	10.9	9.6	9.6	11.6	10.6
Other food fats	1.0	2.9	5.1	7.0	8.8	10.0	10.2
Sugar and sirups	95	106	110	111	113	119	133
Coffee	11.5	13.6	15.4	16.1	16.5	16.8	19.1
Tea	.2	.3	.4	.6	.6	.6	.6
Cocoa	2.1	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2

1/ Based on food consumption patterns of the 1935-36 and 1942 studies of consumer purchases, with adjustments to food disappearance rates and for errors in sampling the highest and lowest income groups (on basis of reasonableness of weighted averages for 1936, 1943, and 1946). Consumer price index = 133 percent of 1935-39 average. See text.

2/ Price-weighted basis.

3/ The influences of changes in relative prices among the various dairy products and long time trends in consumption of individual commodities seriously limit the use of the data on individual items for forecasting their demand.

Table 50.- Per capita food consumption by income level compared with 1935-39 average U.S. consumption and consumption of individuals in lowest income group, price-weighted basis, by major food groups 1/

Food group	Index of consumption per capita in consumer units with dollar incomes of						
	Under $500	$500 to 999	$1,000 to 1,499	$1,500 to 1,999	$2,000 to 2,999	$3,000 to 4,999	$5,000 and over
Index of per capita cons. of all foods							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	72.4	85.8	98.9	106.8	115.3	123.5	139.4
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	118.5	136.6	147.5	159.3	170.6	192.5
Dairy products, excl. butter							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	50.3	76.6	100.2	119.8	127.0	135.1	156.2
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	153.3	199.2	238.2	252.5	268.6	310.5
Dairy products, incl. butter							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	50.0	72.4	94.5	111.9	119.1	129.1	147.9
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	144.8	189.0	223.8	238.2	258.2	295.8
Meats, fish, poultry,							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	59.2	78.9	94.5	105.2	116.5	131.9	145.9
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	133.3	159.6	177.7	196.8	222.8	246.5
Meats 2/ - 1935-39 average = 100	49.3	74.3	94.2	107.8	121.1	131.6	141.5
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	150.7	191.1	218.7	245.6	266.9	287.0
Fish - 1935-39 average = 100	110.5	101.8	94.0	87.7	96.7	98.2	93.7
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	92.1	85.1	79.4	87.5	88.9	84.8
Poultry - 1935-39 average = 100	79.8	89.2	95.8	101.1	105.5	145.9	183.6
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	111.8	120.0	126.7	132.2	182.8	230.1
Eggs							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	70.1	87.5	104.7	113.6	119.7	122.7	125.8
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	124.8	149.4	162.1	170.8	175.0	179.5
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes,							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	111.7	101.9	112.5	94.5	90.2	84.9	84.8
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	91.2	100.7	84.6	80.8	76.0	75.9
Beans, peas, nuts -							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	76.9	89.4	105.2	110.1	112.8	106.5	114.5
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	116.3	136.8	143.2	146.7	138.5	148.9
Fats and oils 3/, incl. butter							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	91.3	95.5	106.2	105.1	104.7	110.7	111.5
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	104.6	116.3	115.1	114.7	121.2	122.1
Fats and oils, excl. butter,							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	116.0	118.9	126.0	119.7	114.8	114.2	109.8
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	102.5	108.6	103.2	99.0	98.4	94.7
Flour and grain products -							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	123.6	115.9	104.0	97.3	96.8	91.2	91.2
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	93.8	84.1	78.7	78.3	73.8	73.8
Sugar and sirups							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	89.3	99.7	103.4	104.4	106.2	111.9	125.0
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	111.6	115.8	116.9	118.9	125.3	140.0
Fruits, total							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	37.0	55.9	78.7	95.9	130.1	143.6	186.0
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	151.1	212.7	259.2	351.6	388.1	502.7
Fresh fruits - 1935-39 average =100	30.7	50.0	71.8	87.8	117.2	131.6	166.4
Under $500 average =100	100.0	162.9	233.9	286.0	381.8	428.7	542.0
Canned fruits- 1935-39 average =100	70.1	84.2	102.7	119.9	138.5	135.9	149.3
Under $500 average =100	100.0	120.1	146.5	171.0	197.6	193.9	213.0
Canned juices- 1935-39 average =100	22.0	39.0	95.1	143.9	343.9	402.4	704.9
Under $500 average =100	100.0	177.3	432.3	654.1	1563.2	1829.1	3204.1
Dried fruits - 1935-39 average =100	41.1	69.6	91.1	100.0	107.1	117.9	133.9
Under $500 average =100	100.0	169.3	221.7	243.3	260.6	286.9	325.8
Vegetables, total							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	86.8	92.5	100.1	106.6	118.1	131.3	167.6
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	106.6	115.3	122.8	136.1	151.3	193.1
Fresh - 1935-39 average = 100	94.9	90.1	93.2	95.6	98.5	123.4	164.2
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	94.9	98.2	100.7	103.8	130.0	173.0
Canned- 1935-39 average = 100	60.7	99.9	122.5	142.0	149.4	156.4	178.6
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	164.6	201.8	233.9	246.1	257.7	294.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa							
U.S. 1935-39 average = 100	72.1	89.0	103.5	111.9	114.3	116.0	128.6
Under $500 average = 100	100.0	123.4	143.6	155.2	158.5	160.9	178.4

1/ Derived from table 49 using retail price weights and basic data given in appendix D.
2/ Excluding pork fat cuts.
3/ Including pork fat cuts.

of consumer units were available, the arithmetic computations to obtain distributions of individuals were easily made. The distributions of individuals within consumer units, that had money and nonmoney incomes between specified limits, are given in table 51. They are subject to many qualifications but are useful for illustrative purposes.

Table 51.- Rough estimates of percentage distribution of individuals in 1935-36, 1943, 1946 by total income per consumer unit 1/

Money and nonmoney income per consumer unit 2/	Percentage of individuals		
	1935-36 3/	1943 4/	1946 5/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under $499	10	4	3
$500-999	21	10	5
1,000-1,499	21	12	8
1,500-1,999	15	13	8
2,000-2,999	18	23	20
3,000-4,999	10	21	32
5,000 and over	5	17	24

1/ Prepared by members of the staff of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

2/ At consumers' price index - 133 percent of 1935-39 average.

3/ Income distribution from the 1935-36 Study of Consumer Incomes (See footnote 122, p. 141) adjusted graphically to price level 33 percent above the 1935-39 average for use with Engel curves given in table 49.

4/ OPA estimates of money income distribution of consumer units adjusted for nonmoney income by means of money-nonmoney income relationships of rural families obtained in the 1941-42 Study of Family Spending and Saving. (See footnote 123, p. 141.)

5/ Estimated on the basis of the 1946 cash income distribution of consumer units prepared by staff members of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Limitations on Use of the Income-Level Approach

At this stage of development, the income-level method and materials for estimating the demand for food do not allow for shifts in the available supply of food relative to nonfood items, nor for their relative prices. For example, the forecasting of demand for individual dairy products is difficult because of changes in relative prices of butter and whole-milk products. Many of the patterns were based on price relationships that prevailed early in 1942, so a ratio of food prices to nonfood prices of 110 appears to be implicit. Other limitations follow from the assumptions or reasonings of the whole approach; for example, no allowance is made for the effect of trends in consumption.

APPENDIX A

Table 52.- Meat: Supply and distribution, 1909-48
(Carcass weight equivalent 1/)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 2/	Commercial stocks Jan. 1 3/	Imports 4/	Total	Commercial stocks Dec. 31 3/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries 6/	Net purchases 6/	Military 8/	Civilian	Per capita 9/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
	a.- Beef												
1909	6,915	—	1	6,916	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	6,713	73.5
1910	6,647	—	1	6,648	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	6,508	69.8
1911	6,549	—	1	6,550	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	6,426	67.9
1912	6,234	—	3	6,237	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	6,153	64.0
1913	6,182	—	42	6,224	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	6,157	62.8
1914	6,017	—	277	6,294	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	6,144	61.5
1915	6,075	—	111	6,186	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	5,668	56.0
1916	6,460	148	21	6,629	240	386	—	—	—	—	—	6,003	58.4
1917	7,239	240	51	7,530	355	488	—	—	—	—	—	6,687	64.2
1918	7,726	355	375	8,456	335	954	—	—	—	—	—	7,167	68.0
1919	6,756	335	76	7,167	299	406	—	—	—	—	—	6,462	61.0
1920	6,306	299	51	6,656	143	220	—	—	—	—	—	6,293	58.6
1921	6,022	143	29	6,194	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	6,024	55.1
1922	6,588	85	34	6,707	116	88	—	—	—	—	—	6,503	58.6
1923	6,721	116	30	6,867	106	90	—	—	—	—	—	6,671	59.2
1924	6,877	106	32	7,015	143	86	—	—	—	—	—	6,786	59.1
1925	6,878	143	33	7,054	85	81	—	—	—	—	—	6,888	59.1
1926	7,089	85	72	7,246	101	71	—	—	—	—	—	7,074	59.8
1927	6,395	101	134	6,630	77	69	—	—	—	—	—	6,484	54.1
1928	5,771	77	182	6,030	99	59	—	—	—	—	—	5,872	48.4
1929	5,871	99	246	6,216	104	64	—	—	—	—	—	6,048	49.3
1930	5,917	104	134	6,155	75	59	—	—	—	—	—	6,021	48.6
1931	6,009	75	52	6,136	53	58	—	—	—	—	—	6,025	48.3
1932	5,789	53	63	5,905	43	32	—	—	—	—	—	5,830	46.4
1933	2/6,440	43	104	6,587	79	39	—	—	—	—	—	6,469	51.2
1934	2/8,345	79	118	8,542	141	56	—	279	—	279	—	8,066	63.5
1935	2/6,608	141	201	6,950	106	53	279	300	—	21	—	6,770	52.9
1936	2/7,358	106	226	7,690	194	54	300	—	—	-300	—	7,742	60.1
1937	6,798	194	227	7,219	61	51	—	—	—	—	—	7,107	54.8
1938	6,908	61	200	7,169	58	53	—	—	—	—	—	7,058	54.0
1939	7,011	58	219	7,288	77	52	—	—	—	—	—	7,159	54.4
1940	7,175	77	168	7,420	107	56	—	—	—	—	—	7,257	54.7
1941	8,082	107	257	8,446	136	51	—	1	1	2	236	8,021	60.5
1942	8,843	136	211	9,190	127	31	1	16	24	39	944	8,049	60.8
1943	8,571	127	225	8,923	227	26	16	93	64	141	1,669	6,860	52.9
1944	9,112	227	189	9,528	89	37	93	78	65	50	2,206	7,146	55.3
1945	10,275	89	127	10,491	11/258	34	78	242	12/295	459	2,077	7,663	59.0
1946	9,373	11/258	19	9,650	151	35	242	3	12/626	387	544	8,533	61.3
1947	10,428	151	64	10,643	169	175	3	—	3	—	386	9,913	69.1
1948	9,181	169	341	9,691	149	46	—	—	—	—	239	9,257	63.3
	b.- Veal												
1909	660	—	—	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	7.2
1910	667	—	—	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	667	7.1
1911	666	—	—	666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	666	7.0
1912	662	—	—	662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	662	6.9
1913	608	—	1	609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	609	6.2
1914	569	—	3	572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572	5.7
1915	590	—	1	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	5.8
1916	655	—	1	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	6.4
1917	744	—	1	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745	7.1
1918	760	—	1	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	761	7.2
1919	819	—	5	824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	7.8
1920	842	—	10	852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	852	7.9
1921	820	—	4	824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	7.5
1922	852	—	6	858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	858	7.7
1923	916	—	3	919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	919	8.1
1924	972	—	5	977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977	8.5
1925	989	—	4	993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	993	8.5
1926	955	—	4	959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	959	8.1
1927	867	—	8	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	7.3
1928	773	—	8	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	6.4
1929	761	—	5	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	766	6.3
1930	792	—	2	794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	794	6.4
1931	823	—	1	824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	6.6
1932	822	—	10/	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822	6.5
1933	891	—	10/	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	891	7.1
1934	1,246	—	—	1,246	—	—		64	—	64	—	1,182	9.3
1935	1,023	—	—	1,023	—	—	64	—	—	-64	—	1,087	8.5
1936	1,075	—	10/	1,075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,075	8.3
1937	1,108	—	10/	1,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,108	8.6
1938	994	—	10/	994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	994	7.6
1939	991	—	10/	991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	7.5
1940	981	—	10/	981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	7.4
1941	1,036	—	10/	1,036	—	5	—	—	—	—	26	1,005	7.6
1942	1,151	—	1	1,152	—	3	—	—	10/	10/	65	1,084	8.2
1943	1,167	—	1	1,168	—	3	—	9	16	25	81	1,059	8.2
1944	1,738	—	1	1,739	8	4	9	6	25	22	111	1,594	12.4
1945	1,661	8	1	1,670	10	3	6	11	7	12	112	1,533	11.8
1946	1,440	10	1	1,451	12	3	11	1	18	8	49	1,379	9.9
1947	1,599	12	1	1,612	21	17	1	—	1	—	34	1,540	10.7
1948	1,419	21	5	1,445	21	4	—	—	—	—	40	1,380	9.4

- Continued

Table 52c.- Meat: Supply and distribution, 1909-48
(Carcass weight equivalent 1/)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 2/	Commercial stocks Jan. 1 3/	Imports 4/	Total	Commercial stocks Dec. 31	Commercial exports and shipments 5/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries 6/	Net purchases for export 7/	Military 8/	Civilian	Per capita 9/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
	c.- Lamb and mutton												
1909	608	--	10/	608	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	606	6.7
1910	597	--	1	598	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	596	6.4
1911	693	--	10/	693	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	690	7.3
1912	735	--	10/	735	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	729	7.6
1913	706	--	1	707	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	701	7.2
1914	693	--	20	713	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	708	7.1
1915	605	--	12	617	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	612	6.0
1916	585	5	16	606	5	6	--	--	--	--	--	595	5.8
1917	463	5	6	474	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	463	4.4
1918	506	7	1	514	13	2	--	--	--	--	--	499	4.7
1919	590	13	8	611	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	598	5.6
1920	538	10	102	650	68	4	--	--	--	--	--	578	5.4
1921	639	68	26	733	6	65	--	--	--	--	--	662	6.1
1922	553	6	12	571	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	565	5.1
1923	588	4	5	597	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	592	5.3
1924	597	2	2	601	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	596	5.2
1925	603	3	3	609	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	605	5.2
1926	639	2	3	644	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	637	5.4
1927	629	5	3	637	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	631	5.3
1928	663	4	3	670	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	662	5.5
1929	682	6	4	692	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	686	5.6
1930	825	5	1	831	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	824	6.7
1931	885	5	10/	890	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	886	7.1
1932	884	2	10/	886	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	882	7.0
1933	852	3	--	855	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	849	6.7
1934	851	4	--	855	5	2	--	50	--	50	--	798	6.3
1935	877	5	--	882	3	2	50	4	--	-46	--	923	7.2
1936	854	3	--	857	10	2	4	--	--	- 4	--	849	6.6
1937	852	10	--	862	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	857	6.6
1938	897	3	--	900	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	894	6.8
1939	872	4	--	876	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	869	6.6
1940	876	5	--	881	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	873	6.6
1941	923	5	10/	928	8	6	--	--	--	--	13	901	6.8
1942	1,042	8	1	1,051	21	4	--	19	8	27	49	950	7.2
1943	1,104	21	1	1,126	33	3	19	21	126	128	132	830	6.4
1944	1,024	33	--	1,057	20	3	21	12	68	59	118	857	6.6
1945	1,054	20	--	1,074	15	5	12	6	24	18	93	943	7.3
1946	970	15	--	985	16	3	6	--	17	11	30	925	6.6
1947	802	16	10/	818	19	12	--	--	--	--	22	765	5.4
1948	753	19	3	775	26	6	--	--	--	--	5	738	5.0
	d.- Pork (excluding lard)												
1909	6,557	--	1	6,558	--	493	--	--	--	--	--	6,065	66.4
1910	6,087	--	1	6,088	--	332	--	--	--	--	--	5,756	61.8
1911	6,961	--	2	6,963	--	481	--	--	--	--	--	6,482	68.4
1912	6,822	--	2	6,824	--	467	--	--	--	--	--	6,357	66.2
1913	6,979	--	1	6,980	--	479	--	--	--	--	--	6,501	66.3
1914	6,824	--	28	6,852	--	399	--	--	--	--	--	6,453	64.6
1915	7,616	--	6	7,622	--	932	--	--	--	--	--	6,690	66.1
1916	8,207	421	1	8,629	559	1,033	--	--	--	--	--	7,037	68.4
1917	7,055	559	3	7,617	564	960	--	--	--	--	--	6,093	58.5
1918	8,349	564	4	8,917	723	1,810	--	--	--	--	--	6,384	60.6
1919	8,477	723	6	9,206	598	1,896	--	--	--	--	--	6,712	63.4
1920	7,648	598	3	8,249	534	949	--	--	--	--	--	6,766	63.1
1921	7,697	534	1	8,232	415	788	--	--	--	--	--	7,029	64.3
1922	8,145	415	1	8,561	571	754	--	--	--	--	--	7,236	65.3
1923	9,463	571	2	10,056	709	1,037	--	--	--	--	--	8,310	73.7
1924	9,149	709	7	9,865	647	767	--	--	--	--	--	8,451	73.5
1925	8,128	647	9	8,784	472	578	--	--	--	--	--	7,734	66.3
1926	7,966	472	13	8,451	473	449	--	--	--	--	--	7,529	63.7
1927	8,430	473	22	8,925	523	344	--	--	--	--	--	8,058	67.3
1928	9,041	523	14	9,578	670	363	--	--	--	--	--	8,545	70.5
1929	8,833	670	9	9,512	621	407	--	--	--	--	--	8,484	69.2
1930	8,482	621	3	9,106	521	339	--	--	--	--	--	8,246	66.6
1931	8,739	521	4	9,264	563	224	--	--	--	--	--	8,477	67.9
1932	8,923	563	6	9,492	491	176	--	--	--	--	--	8,825	70.3
1933	9,234	491	3	9,728	630	202	--	11	--	11	--	8,885	70.3
1934	8,397	630	2	9,029	688	211	11	--	--	-11	--	8,141	64.0
1935	5,919	688	11	6,618	327	136	--	--	--	--	--	6,155	48.1
1936	7,474	327	45	7,846	667	118	--	--	--	--	--	7,061	54.8
1937	6,951	667	80	7,698	399	114	--	--	--	--	--	7,185	55.4
1938	7,680	399	57	8,136	430	152	--	--	--	--	--	7,554	57.8
1939	8,660	430	45	9,135	469	192	--	--	--	--	--	8,474	64.3
1940	10,044	469	6	10,519	656	162	--	--	--	--	--	9,701	73.0
1941	9,528	656	12	10,196	459	111	--	74	372	446	173	9,007	67.9
1942	10,876	459	1	11,336	488	66	74	450	1,134	1,510	904	8,368	63.3
1943	13,640	488	8	14,136	503	38	450	467	2,075	2,092	1,331	10,172	78.5
1944	13,304	503	10/	13,807	316	54	467	171	1,660	1,364	1,843	10,230	79.2
1945	10,697	316	2	11,015	13/ 365	34	171	63	14/ 839	731	1,287	8,598	66.3
1946	11,173	13/365	1	11,539	272	75	63	25	14/ 405	367	295	10,530	75.6
1947	10,601	272	10/	10,873	518	107	25	--	25	--	230	10,018	69.8
1948	10,246	518	1	10,765	469	82	--	--	--	--	180	10,034	68.7

Continued

Table 52.- Meat: Supply and distribution, 1909-48

(Carcass weight equivalent 1/)

Year	Supply: Production 2/	Supply: Com'l stocks Jan. 1 3/	Supply: Imports 4/	Supply: Total	Distribution: Com'l stocks Dec. 31 3/	Distribution: Com'l exports and shipments 5/	Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliveries 6/	Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export 7/	Domestic disappearance: Military 8/	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Per capita 9/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	e.- Total meat												
1909	14,740	--	2	14,742	--	698	--	--	--	--	--	14,044	153.8
1910	13,998	--	3	14,001	--	474	--	--	--	--	--	13,527	145.1
1911	14,869	--	3	14,872	--	608	--	--	--	--	--	14,264	150.6
1912	14,453	--	5	14,458	--	557	--	--	--	--	--	13,901	144.7
1913	14,475	--	45	14,520	--	552	--	--	--	--	--	13,968	142.5
1914	14,103	--	328	14,431	--	554	--	--	--	--	--	13,877	138.9
1915	14,886	--	130	15,016	--	1,455	--	--	--	--	--	13,561	133.9
1916	15,907	574	39	16,520	804	1,425	--	--	--	--	--	14,291	139.0
1917	15,501	804	61	16,366	926	1,452	--	--	--	--	--	13,988	134.2
1918	17,341	926	381	18,648	1,071	2,766	--	--	--	--	--	14,811	140.5
1919	16,642	1,071	95	17,808	907	2,305	--	--	--	--	--	14,596	137.8
1920	15,334	907	166	16,407	745	1,173	--	--	--	--	--	14,489	135.0
1921	15,178	745	60	15,983	506	938	--	--	--	--	--	14,539	133.0
1922	16,138	506	53	16,697	691	844	--	--	--	--	--	15,162	136.7
1923	17,708	691	40	18,439	817	1,130	--	--	--	--	--	16,492	146.3
1924	17,595	817	46	18,458	793	855	--	--	--	--	--	16,810	146.3
1925	16,598	793	49	17,440	559	661	--	--	--	--	--	16,220	139.1
1926	16,649	559	92	17,300	579	522	--	--	--	--	--	16,199	137.0
1927	16,321	579	167	17,067	604	415	--	--	--	--	--	16,048	134.0
1928	16,248	604	207	17,059	775	424	--	--	--	--	--	15,860	130.8
1929	16,147	775	264	17,186	730	472	--	--	--	--	--	15,984	130.4
1930	16,016	730	140	16,886	601	400	--	--	--	--	--	15,885	128.3
1931	16,456	601	57	17,114	618	284	--	--	--	--	--	16,212	129.9
1932	16,418	618	69	17,105	537	209	--	--	--	--	--	16,359	130.2
1933	17,417	537	107	18,061	713	243	--	11	--	11	--	17,094	135.3
1934	18,839	713	120	19,672	834	269	11	393	--	382	--	18,187	143.1
1935	14,427	834	212	15,473	436	191	393	304	--	- 89	--	14,936	116.7
1936	16,761	436	271	17,468	871	174	304	0	--	- 304	--	16,727	129.8
1937	15,709	871	307	16,887	463	167	--	--	--	--	--	16,257	125.4
1938	16,479	463	257	17,199	492	207	--	--	--	--	--	16,500	126.2
1939	17,534	492	264	18,290	551	246	--	--	--	--	--	17,493	132.8
1940	19,076	551	174	19,801	768	221	--	--	--	--	--	18,812	141.7
1941	19,569	768	269	20,606	603	173	0	75	373	448	448	18,934	142.8
1942	21,912	603	214	22,729	636	104	75	485	1,166	1,576	1,962	18,451	139.5
1943	24,482	636	235	25,353	763	70	485	590	2,281	2,386	3,213	18,921	146.0
1944	25,178	763	190	26,131	433	98	590	267	1,818	1,495	4,278	19,827	153.5
1945	23,687	433	130	24,250	648	76	267	322	15/ 1,165	1,220	3,569	18,737	144.4
1946	22,956	648	21	23,625	451	116	322	29	15/ 1,066	773	918	21,367	153.4
1947	23,430	451	65	23,946	727	311	29	0	29	0	672	22,236	155.0
1948 16/	21,599	727	350	22,676	665	138	--	--	--	--	464	21,409	146.4

1/ Includes products converted to carcass weight equivalent; excludes edible offals.

2/ Includes following slaughter under Emergency Drought Program: Beef, 1,279 million pounds in 1934, 60 million in 1935 and 1 million in 1936; veal, 181 million pounds in 1934, 6 million in 1935; lamb and mutton, 51 million in 1934. Pork includes 100 million pounds slaughtered under sow and pig purchase program and 53 million pounds under supplemental hog purchase program in 1933 and 159 million in 1934. Total meat produced under Government emergency programs: 1933, 153 million pounds: 1934, 1,669 million pounds; 1935, 65 million pounds; 1936, 1 million pounds. Beginning 1940 data exclude federally inspected meat production in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

3/ Cold-storage holdings in public warehouses and packing plants, minus Government holdings during 1941-48. Product weight as reported by PMA assumed to be equivalent to carcass weight.

4/ For all meats except beef, general imports prior to 1933 and imports for consumption 1934 and thereafter. Beef, imports for consumption 1909-48.

5/ Beginning 1941 excludes military shipments and all USDA shipments for lend-lease, UNRRA and other claimants. Trade data are converted to carcass weight equivalent by use of factors published in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products. (USDA, PMA, August 1947. Processed.) Exports and shipment of veal are not reported separately; beginning 1941 estimates obtained as a constant percentage of total beef and veal.

6/ Deliveries for lend-lease, UNRRA and other foreign supply programs.

7/ Net quantities of meat drawn by USDA from domestic channels for consumption 1933-36, for export 1941-47. USDA transactions 1934-36 show accumulation of stocks in first years of Emergency Drought Program for consumption in later years.

8/ Total military takings, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas. Exclude Army transfers of meat to UNRRA, adjusted to year procured. Estimates of military takings are not available for World War I or for any other year prior to 1941.

9/ Beginning 1941, per capita consumption of civilian population. Data for 1948 preliminary.

10/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

11/ Includes 114 million pounds of beef procured by Army in 1945 and transferred to USDA and UNRRA in 1945 and 1946.

12/ Includes beef transferred by military agencies to UNRRA: 1945, 187 million pounds; 1946, 73 million pounds.

13/ Includes 55 million pounds of pork procured by Army in 1945 and transferred to USDA and UNRRA in 1945 and 1946.

14/ Includes pork transferred by military agencies to UNRRA: 1945, 118 million pounds; 1946, 35 million pounds.

15/ Includes beef and pork transferred by military agencies to UNRRA. See footnotes 12/ and 14/.

16/ Preliminary.

Table 53.- Edible offals: Supply and distribution 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution				
							Domestic disappearance		
	Total production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments to territories 3/	Military	Civilian	Per capita 4/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	1,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	11.0
1910	955	—	—	—	—	—	—	955	10.2
1911	1,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,012	10.7
1912	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	983	10.2
1913	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	983	10.0
1914	956	—	—	—	—	—	—	956	9.6
1915	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,011	10.0
1916	1,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,083	10.5
1917	1,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061	10.2
1918	1,184	56	—	1,240	129	—	—	1,111	10.5
1919	1,138	129	—	1,267	109	—	—	1,158	10.9
1920	1,052	109	—	1,161	75	—	—	1,086	10.1
1921	1,040	75	—	1,115	60	—	—	1,055	9.7
1922	1,106	60	—	1,166	63	—	—	1,103	9.9
1923	1,214	63	—	1,277	83	—	—	1,194	10.6
1924	1,208	83	—	1,291	92	—	—	1,199	10.4
1925	1,142	92	—	1,234	57	—	—	1,177	10.1
1926	1,144	57	—	1,201	64	—	—	1,137	9.6
1927	1,118	64	—	1,182	61	—	—	1,121	9.4
1928	1,109	61	—	1,170	83	—	—	1,087	9.0
1929	1,101	83	—	1,184	90	—	—	1,094	8.9
1930	1,092	90	—	1,182	84	—	—	1,098	8.9
1931	1,121	84	—	1,205	66	—	—	1,139	9.1
1932	1,119	66	—	1,185	43	—	—	1,142	9.1
1933	1,189	43	—	1,232	65	—	—	1,167	9.2
1934	1,298	65	5/	1,363	126	37	—	1,200	9.4
1935	994	126	1	1,121	74	22	—	1,025	8.0
1936	1,152	74	5/	1,226	132	24	—	1,070	8.3
1937	1,083	132	1	1,216	67	20	—	1,129	8.7
1938	1,130	67	5/	1,197	72	25	—	1,100	8.4
1939	1,200	72	1	1,273	95	26	—	1,152	8.7
1940	1,303	95	2	1,400	102	18	—	1,280	9.6
1941	1,338	102	4	1,444	105	11	—	1,328	10.0
1942	1,498	105	2	1,605	86	12	5/	1,507	11.4
1943	1,669	86	5/	1,755	137	22	2	1,594	12.3
1944	1,740	6/ 97	5/	1,837	37	70	2	1,728	13.4
1945	1,637	37	5/	1,674	41	3	3	1,627	12.5
1946	1,580	41	5/	1,621	56	4	5/	1,561	11.2
1947	1,621	56	5/	1,677	71	15	5/	1,591	11.1
1948 7/	1,492	71	5	1,568	58	5	—	1,505	10.3

1/ Production of offals based on percentage of carcass weight meat production, including farm: beef 6.7, veal 10.7, lamb and mutton 5.1, pork excluding lard 6.7 percent.

2/ Trimmings included prior to 1944; excluded beginning that date.

3/ Foreign trade data prior to 1934 not comparable with later years.

4/ Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Adjusted by 40 million pounds as estimated allowance for trimmings which were reported in stocks prior to July 1, 1944.

7/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 54a.- Commercial fish, fresh and frozen: Supply and distribution, 1929-47
(edible weight)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning com'l stocks 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 1/	Commercial exports & shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1929	796.4	56.3	60.8	913.5	55.4	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	848.3	6.9
1930	661.9	55.4	73.1	790.4	52.5	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	729.4	5.9
1931	546.7	52.5	72.6	671.3	43.9	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	619.7	5.0
1932	489.4	43.9	55.2	588.5	32.4	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	548.9	4.4
1933	481.9	32.4	62.3	576.6	33.6	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	534.6	4.2
1934	514.5	33.6	62.7	610.8	45.9	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	556.1	4.4
1935	593.6	45.9	76.3	715.8	47.3	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	661.1	5.2
1936	608.8	47.3	89.5	756.6	63.5	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	674.3	5.2
1937	628.1	63.5	99.5	791.1	53.4	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	730.1	5.6
1938	622.5	53.4	84.5	760.4	57.2	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	696.3	5.3
1939	624.3	57.2	96.0	777.5	58.7	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	713.2	5.4
1940	673.5	58.7	96.0	828.2	62.6	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	762.3	5.7
1941	757.2	62.6	92.3	912.1	70.8	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	838.2	6.3
1942	625.5	70.8	86.2	782.5	60.7	2.1	--	--	--	--	4/20.0	699.7	5.3
1943	678.0	60.7	98.0	836.7	56.6	2.7	--	--	--	--	54.7	722.7	5.6
1944	691.8	56.6	110.2	858.6	66.7	4.3	--	--	--	--	63.7	723.9	5.6
1945	5/847.0	66.7	151.8	1,065.5	88.6	4.1	--	--	--	--	54.4	918.4	7.1
1946	5/759.0	88.6	150.5	998.1	97.6	4.3	--	--	--	--	25.8	870.4	6.2
1947	5/754.0	97.6	147.4	999.0	86.0	4.6	--	--	--	--	14.8	893.6	6.2

1/ Cold-storage stocks maintained in continental United States. Estimated January 1 basis for years 1930 to 1942; actual January 1 basis beginning with 1943. As of the end of 1945, stocks exclude quantities reported held for Government agencies.

2/ Includes shipments from the noncontiguous territories to the continental United States, but excludes imports through the territorial customs districts.

3/ Excludes exports through the noncontiguous territories of the United States.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 54b.- Commercial fish, canned: Supply and distribution, 1929-47 1/
(edible weight)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning com'l stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 2/	Commercial exports & shipments 4/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1929	383.8	58.8	302.8	745.4	83.9	184.0	--	--	--	--	--	477.5	3.9
1930	295.0	83.9	278.7	657.6	98.9	144.4	--	--	--	--	--	414.3	3.3
1931	215.6	98.9	314.8	629.3	142.5	89.3	--	--	--	--	--	397.5	3.2
1932	136.2	142.5	333.2	611.9	122.3	68.7	--	--	--	--	--	420.9	3.4
1933	233.1	122.3	333.5	688.9	133.7	63.3	--	--	--	--	--	491.9	3.9
1934	285.8	133.7	409.8	829.3	192.0	98.8	--	--	--	--	--	538.5	4.2
1935	354.2	192.0	308.0	854.2	148.8	104.4	--	--	--	--	--	601.1	4.7
1936	324.9	148.8	477.9	951.6	109.7	95.0	--	--	--	--	--	746.9	5.8
1937	351.4	109.7	388.0	849.1	193.9	104.5	--	--	--	--	--	550.7	4.2
1938	277.1	193.9	395.5	866.5	132.9	102.7	--	--	--	--	--	630.9	4.8
1939	375.9	132.9	314.2	823.0	102.8	112.4	--	--	--	--	--	607.8	4.6
1940	369.6	102.8	270.3	742.7	51.1	140.3	--	--	--	--	--	551.3	4.2
1941	470.2	51.1	354.3	875.6	38.1	104.6	--	--	105.8	105.8	--	627.1	4.7
1942	383.5	38.1	259.7	681.3	5/	30.2	--	53.6	157.3	210.9	6/150.0	290.2	2.2
1943	345.4	5/	255.5	600.9	5/	8.6	53.6	85.0	257.0	288.4	62.2	241.7	1.9
1944	402.5	5/	247.5	650.0	5/	13.3	85.0	147.4	118.6	181.0	123.5	332.2	2.6
1945	7/418.4	5/	240.6	659.0	5/	20.7	147.4	8/87.9	103.8	44,3	9/259.5	334.5	2.6
1946	7/463.6	5/	200.3	663.9	5/	58.6	8/87.9	28.9	133.0	74.0	5.1	526.2	3.8
1947	7/483.2	5/	253.6	736.8	5/	119.2	28.9	3.2	89.0	63.3	10.3	544.0	3.8

1/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish or shellfish; for example, clam chowder, clam broth, and cod fish cake material.

2/ Canned salmon stocks held at the packer or primary distributor level. Reporting of stocks was discontinued after the beginning of 1942.

3/ Includes shipments from the noncontiguous territories to the continental United States, but excludes imports through the territorial customs districts.

4/ Excludes exports through the noncontiguous territories of the United States.

5/ Not available.

6/ Estimated.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ Includes transfers of about 700 thousand pounds to UNRRA by United States military agencies.

9/ Excludes about 700 thousand pounds transferred to UNRRA by United States military agencies.

Table 54c.- Commercial fish, cured: Supply and distribution 1929-47 1/
(edible weight)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning com'l stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 2/	Commercial exports & shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1929	83.4	--	107.3	190.7	--	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	174.9	1.4
1930	89.9	--	87.8	177.7	--	15.5	--	--	--	--	--	162.2	1.3
1931	69.3	--	78.2	147.5	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	130.4	1.0
1932	77.0	--	70.5	147.5	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	133.5	1.1
1933	64.0	--	63.6	127.6	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	117.1	.9
1934	69.8	--	57.2	127.0	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	117.7	.9
1935	77.0	--	69.7	146.7	--	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	136.8	1.1
1936	71.4	--	68.2	139.6	--	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	129.9	1.0
1937	74.7	--	57.7	132.4	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	121.9	.9
1938	73.2	--	59.2	132.4	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	124.7	1.0
1939	73.1	--	51.4	124.5	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	115.5	.9
1940	71.2	--	49.8	121.0	4/0.3	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	114.1	.9
1941	71.3	4/0.3	47.7	119.3	.7	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	110.1	.8
1942	63.2	.7	49.0	112.9	.5	5.3	--	0.3	3.2	3.5	4.0	99.6	.8
1943	62.7	.5	59.4	122.6	.4	4.0	0.3	2.0	19.8	21.5	0	96.7	.7
1944	60.5	.4	64.3	125.2	.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	24.7	26.2	0.5	94.1	.7
1945	5/60.5	.9	73.6	135.0	1.7	4.0	3.5	0.2	6.7	3.4	12.9	113.0	.9
1946	5/63.2	1.7	86.8	151.7	2.2	8.6	0.2	0	0.3	0.1	0.3	140.5	1.0
1947	5/63.2	2.2	53.9	119.3	1.7	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	110.5	.8

1/ Excludes intermediate products which may be shown in the final stage of processing in this table or the canned fish table. Cured fish classified as "intermediate products" include green salted: cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk: mild cured salmon.

2/ Smoked fish only: data not available prior to January 15, 1941.

3/ Includes shipments between the non contiguous territories and the continental United States, but excludes imports and exports through the territorial customs districts.

4/ Stocks as of January 15, 1941.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 54d.- Commercial fish, total fresh and processed: Supply and distribution, 1929-47
(edible weight)

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning com'l stocks 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 1/	Commercial exports & shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1929	1,263.6	115.1	470.9	1,849.6	139.3	209.6	--	--	--	--	--	1,500.7	12.2
1930	1,046.8	139.3	439.6	1,625.7	151.4	168.4	--	--	--	--	--	1,305.9	10.5
1931	831.6	151.4	465.6	1,448.6	186.4	114.6	--	--	--	--	--	1,147.6	9.2
1932	702.6	186.4	458.9	1,347.9	154.7	89.9	--	--	--	--	--	1,103.3	8.9
1933	779.0	154.7	459.4	1,393.1	167.3	82.2	--	--	--	--	--	1,143.6	9.0
1934	870.1	167.3	529.7	1,567.1	237.9	116.9	--	--	--	--	--	1,212.3	9.5
1935	1,024.8	237.9	454.0	1,716.7	196.1	121.7	--	--	--	--	--	1,398.9	11.0
1936	1,005.1	196.1	635.6	1,836.8	173.2	112.5	--	--	--	--	--	1,551.1	12.0
1937	1,054.2	173.2	545.2	1,772.6	247.3	122.6	--	--	--	--	--	1,402.7	10.7
1938	972.8	247.3	539.2	1,759.3	190.1	117.3	--	--	--	--	--	1,451.9	11.1
1939	1,073.3	190.1	461.6	1,725.0	161.5	127.0	--	--	--	--	--	1,436.5	10.9
1940	1,114.3	161.5	416.1	1,691.9	114.0	150.2	--	--	--	--	--	1,427.7	10.8
1941	1,298.7	114.0	494.3	1,907.0	109.6	116.2	--	--	105.8	105.8	--	1,575.4	11.8
1942	1,072.2	109.6	394.9	1,576.7	61.2	37.6	--	53.9	160.5	214.4	4/174.0	1,089.5	8.3
1943	1,086.1	61.2	412.9	1,560.2	57.0	15.3	53.9	87.0	276.8	309.9	116.9	1,061.1	8.2
1944	5/1,154.8	57.0	422.0	1,633.8	67.6	21.1	87.0	150.9	143.3	207.2	187.7	1,150.2	8.9
1945	5/1,325.9	67.6	466.0	1,859.5	90.3	28.8	150.9	6/88.1	110.5	47.7	7/326.8	1,365.9	10.6
1946	5/1,285.8	90.3	437.6	1,813.7	99.8	71.5	6/88.1	28.9	6/133.3	74.1	31.2	1,537.1	11.0
1947	5/1,300.4	99.8	454.9	1,855.1	87.7	130.9	28.9	3.2	89.0	63.3	25.1	1,548.1	10.8

1/ Includes cold storage stocks of frozen fish, canned salmon stocks (packer or primary distributor level) up to but not including 1942, and cold storage stocks of cured fish (intermediate products excepted) beginning 1939. Ending 1945, data exclude cold-storage stocks reported as held on United States Government account.

2/ Includes shipments from the noncontiguous territories to the continental United States, but excludes imports through the territorial customs districts.

3/ Excludes exports through the noncontiguous territories of the United States.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Includes about 700 thousand pounds of canned fish transferred to UNRRA by United States military agencies.

7/ Excludes the canned fish transferred to UNRRA.

Table 55a.- Chicken (dressed weight): Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution			Domestic disappearance		
	Production 2/	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture deliveries	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.
1909	1,774	—	—	1,774	—	—	—	—	1,774	19.4
1910	1,904	—	1	1,905	—	—	—	—	1,905	20.4
1911	1,955	—	1	1,956	—	—	—	—	1,956	20.7
1912	1,896	—	1	1,897	—	—	—	—	1,897	19.7
1913	1,885	—	1	1,886	—	—	—	—	1,886	19.2
1914	1,907	—	4	1,911	—	—	—	—	1,911	19.1
1915	1,928	—	3	1,931	—	—	—	—	1,931	19.1
1916	1,878	—	2	1,880	—	—	—	—	1,880	18.3
1917	1,857	29	2	1,888	60	—	—	—	1,828	17.5
1918	1,896	60	1	1,957	100	—	—	—	1,857	17.6
1919	1,976	100	2	2,078	82	—	—	—	1,996	18.8
1920	1,932	82	4	2,018	73	—	—	—	1,945	18.1
1921	1,952	73	6	2,031	96	—	—	—	1,935	17.7
1922	2,076	96	4	2,176	91	6	—	—	2,079	18.7
1923	2,172	91	3	2,266	83	6	—	—	2,177	19.3
1924	2,226	83	4	2,313	118	5	—	—	2,190	19.1
1925	2,280	118	5	2,403	105	6	—	—	2,292	19.7
1926	2,341	105	8	2,454	134	4	—	—	2,316	19.6
1927	2,474	134	6	2,614	108	5	—	—	2,501	20.9
1928	2,417	108	7	2,532	99	4	—	—	2,429	20.0
1929	2,442	99	7	2,548	131	3	—	—	2,414	19.7
1930	2,626	131	2	2,759	100	3	—	—	2,656	21.5
1931	2,426	100	1	2,527	106	3	—	—	2,418	19.4
1932	2,465	106	1	2,572	97	1	—	—	2,474	19.7
1933	2,572	93	—	2,665	103	2	—	—	2,560	20.3
1934	2,392	103	1	2,496	110	2	—	—	2,384	18.8
1935	2,297	110	1	2,408	87	2	—	—	2,319	18.1
1936	2,392	87	2	2,481	148	1	—	—	2,332	18.1
1937	2,273	148	5	2,426	92	2	—	—	2,332	18.0
1938	2,214	92	2	2,308	110	2	—	—	2,196	16.8
1939	2,458	110	1	2,569	109	3	—	—	2,457	18.7
1940	2,514	109	2	2,625	140	2	—	—	2,483	18.7
1941	2,789	140	2	2,931	161	3	—	52	2,715	20.5
1942	3,241	161	3	3,405	149	2	22	135	3,097	23.4
1943	4,135	149	2	4,286	4/178	1	—	148	3,959	30.5
1944	3,879	4/178	22	4,079	5/134	7	1	470	3,467	26.8
1945	4,170	5/134	22	4,326	6/290	12	4	7/278	3,742	28.8
1946	3,597	6/290	2	3,889	8/166	24	7/57	100	3,542	25.4
1947	3,497	8/166	12	3,675	9/220	23	—	45	3.387	23.6
1948	3,268	9/220	35	3,523	107	12	—	45	3,359	23.0

1/ All data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

2/ The estimated total output of chicken in the United States is based on the estimated quantity consumed on farms and the quantity sold from farms, with a 10 percent addition to these two items to allow for nonfarm production. Total output beginning 1934 also includes the estimated production of commercial broilers.

3/ Prior to 1933 stocks include all poultry other than turkey.

4/ Excludes 9 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

5/ Excludes 59 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

6/ Excludes 11 million pounds owned by the armed forces, but includes 57 million pounds (14 million pounds caned) transferred to UNRRA in 1946.

7/ Adjusted for transfer of 57 million pounds (14 million pounds canned) of Army stocks to UNRRA.

8/ Excludes 18 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

9/ Excludes 6 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

Table 55b.- Turkey (dressed weight): Supply and distribution, 1929-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution			Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture deliveries	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1929	213	10	—	223	10	—	—	—	213	1.7
1930	216	10	1	227	5	—	—	—	222	1.8
1931	214	5	5	224	10	—	—	—	214	1.7
1932	264	10	1	275	15	—	—	—	260	2.1
1933	298	15	—	313	16	—	—	—	297	2.4
1934	284	16	—	300	19	—	—	—	281	2.2
1935	267	19	—	286	17	—	—	—	269	2.1
1936	361	17	1	379	35	—	—	—	344	2.7
1937	346	35	—	381	26	—	—	—	355	2.7
1938	355	26	—	381	23	—	—	—	358	2.7
1939	422	23	—	445	52	—	—	—	393	3.0
1940	479	52	—	531	61	—	—	—	470	3.5
1941	465	61	1	527	50	—	—	8	469	3.5
1942	492	50	1	543	36	—	5	18	484	3.7
1943	457	36	3	496	2/19	—	—	47	430	3.3
1944	541	2/19	5	565	3/37	—	2	100	426	3.3
1945	673	3/37	4	714	4/103	—	1	55	555	4.3
1946	687	4/103	—	790	128	—	—	30	632	4.5
1947	606	128	2	736	83	—	—	10	643	4.5
1948	509	83	7	599	51	—	—	14	534	3.7

1/ The annual output of turkeys includes the quantity sold from farms and the quantity consumed on farms. Exports have been negligible and data are not reported separately. All 1948 data are preliminary. Civilian per capita consumption 1941-48.

2/ Excludes 18 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

3/ Excludes 35 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

4/ Excludes 5 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

Table 55c.- Eggs: Supply and distribution, 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution										
								Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance			
	Production 1/	Beginning com'l stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 2/	Com'l exports and shipments 4/	Eggs used for hatching 5/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita 6/	
	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Number	Lb.
1909	2,319	—	—	2,319	—	5	106	—	—	—	—	—	2,208	290	36.2
1910	2,475	—	3	2,478	--	6	116	—	—	—	—	—	2,356	303	37.9
1911	2,695	—	5	2,700	—	13	112	—	—	—	—	—	2,575	326	40.8
1912	2,594	—	8	2,602	—	19	109	—	—	—	—	—	2,474	309	38.6
1913	2,576	—	11	2,587	—	18	112	—	—	—	—	—	2,457	301	37.6
1914	2,557	--	19	2,576	—	21	116	—	—	—	—	—	2,439	293	36.6
1915	2,741	—	17	2,758	—	22	114	—	—	—	—	—	2,622	311	38.9
1916	2,640	45	26	2,711	30	28	111	—	—	—	—	—	2,542	297	37.1
1917	2,539	30	40	2,609	52	20	113	—	—	—	—	—	2,424	279	34.9
1918	2,567	52	29	2,648	30	21	120	—	—	—	—	—	2,477	282	35.2
1919	2,796	30	49	2,875	63	39	119	—	—	—	—	—	2,654	301	37.6
1920	2,722	63	50	2,835	35	27	116	—	—	—	—	—	2,657	297	37.1
1921	2,823	35	52	2,910	43	33	125	—	—	—	—	—	2,709	297	37.1
1922	3,025	43	54	3,122	59	35	131	—	—	—	—	—	2,897	313	39.1
1923	3,208	59	31	3,298	85	31	136	—	—	—	—	—	3,046	324	40.5
1924	3,171	85	41	3,297	50	28	136	—	—	—	—	—	3,083	322	40.2
1925	3,205	50	58	3,313	79	25	139	—	—	—	—	—	3,070	316	39.5
1926	3,414	79	53	3,546	61	27	146	—	—	—	—	—	3,312	336	42.0
1927	3,541	61	36	3,638	66	29	151	—	—	—	—	—	3,392	340	42.5
1928	3,544	66	35	3,645	89	20	139	—	—	—	—	—	3,397	336	42.0
1929	3,476	89	53	3,618	66	12	147	—	—	—	—	—	3,393	332	41.5
1930	3,581	66	44	3,691	125	19	149	—	—	—	—	—	3,398	329	41.1
1931	3,532	125	34	3,691	109	8	135	—	—	—	—	—	3,439	331	41.4
1932	3,327	109	10	3,446	50	2	136	—	—	—	—	—	3,258	311	38.9
1933	3,255	50	9	3,314	72	2	137	—	—	—	—	—	3,103	295	36.9
1934	3,156	72	8	3,236	72	2	122	—	—	—	—	—	3,040	287	35.9
1935	3,081	72	22	3,175	85	2	124	—	—	—	—	—	2,964	278	34.8
1936	3,166	85	27	3,278	61	2	134	—	—	—	—	—	3,081	287	35.9
1937	3,443	61	32	3,536	112	2	115	—	—	—	—	—	3,307	306	38.2
1938	3,424	112	6	3,542	59	2	124	—	—	—	—	—	3,357	308	38.5
1939	3,561	59	5	3,625	74	3	133	—	—	—	—	—	3,415	311	38.9
1940	3,638	74	7	3,719	77	5	129	—	—	—	—	—	3,508	317	39.6
1941	3,839	77	15	3,931	75	12	157	—	47	143	190	62	3,435	311	38.9
1942	4,455	75	3	4,533	75	13	183	47	229	432	614	164	3,484	316	39.5
1943	4,999	75	1	5,075	100	15	220	229	218	630	619	382	3,739	346	43.2
1944	5,365	100	1	5,466	80	17	183	218	445	696	923	495	3,768	350	43.8
1945	5,120	80	4	5,204	61	17	211	445	26	456	37	583	4,295	397	49.6
1946	5,098	61	1	5,160	109	60	170	26	61	285	320	163	4,338	374	46.8
1947	5,065	109	1	5,175	73	50	175	61	142	179	260	79	4,538	379	47.4
1948	5,057	73	2	5,132	73	20	170	142	91	73	22	140	4,707	386	48.2

1/ Total production of eggs consists of the estimated farm output plus 10 percent of such production to allow for non-farm egg production.

2/ Data on storage stocks include only United States holdings of shell and frozen eggs through 1942. Data on year-end holdings of dried eggs prior to 1943 are not available.

3/ Import data consist of shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs.

4/ Export data include shell eggs only prior to 1941. No large error is introduced, however, as the quantities not reported were small through 1940.

5/ The quantities of eggs used for hatching were estimated from the number of chickens raised annually in the United Staes and the average number of eggs required per bird raised.

6/ Civilian per capita only 1943-48.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 56a.- Cheese: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending commercial stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	321	--	38	359	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	354	3.9
1910	365	--	44	409	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	405	4.3
1911	357	--	45	402	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	387	4.1
1912	337	--	49	386	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	382	4.0
1913	375	--	56	431	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	427	4.4
1914	386	--	55	441	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	436	4.4
1915	457	--	39	496	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	432	4.3
1916	437	29	29	495	32	56	--	--	--	--	--	407	4.0
1917	486	32	6	524	67	55	--	--	--	--	--	402	3.9
1918	406	70	8	484	30	50	--	--	--	--	--	404	3.8
1919	482	30	11	523	65	16	--	--	--	--	--	442	4.2
1920	437	65	13	515	51	19	--	--	--	--	--	445	4.1
1921	428	51	27	506	42	15	--	--	--	--	--	449	4.1
1922	438	42	47	527	45	8	--	--	--	--	--	474	4.3
1923	458	45	64	567	67	11	--	--	--	--	--	489	4.3
1924	472	67	59	598	68	8	--	--	--	--	--	522	4.5
1925	496	68	62	626	77	13	--	--	--	--	--	536	4.6
1926	475	77	78	630	74	7	--	--	--	--	--	549	4.6
1927	449	74	79	602	66	6	--	--	--	--	--	530	4.4
1928	481	66	81	628	89	5	--	--	--	--	--	534	4.4
1929	487	89	76	652	86	5	--	--	--	--	--	561	4.6
1930	500	86	68	654	83	4	--	--	--	--	--	567	4.6
1931	492	83	62	637	78	4	--	--	--	--	--	555	4.4
1932	484	78	56	618	69	3	--	--	--	--	--	546	4.3
1933	543	69	48	660	92	3	--	--	--	--	--	565	4.5
1934	579	92	48	719	102	4	--	--	--	--	--	613	4.8
1935	621	102	49	772	100	4	--	--	--	--	--	668	5.2
1936	642	100	60	802	110	4	--	--	--	--	--	688	5.3
1937	649	110	61	820	104	4	--	--	--	--	--	712	5.5
1938	725	104	54	883	120	4	--	--	--	--	--	759	5.8
1939	709	120	59	888	109	4	--	--	--	--	--	775	5.9
1940	785	109	33	927	130	6	--	--	--	--	--	791	6.0
1941	956	130	20	1,106	159	8	--	56	92	148	11	780	5.9
1942	1,112	159	24	1,295	4/119	8	56	5/20	305	269	56	843	6.4
1943	993	4/119	25	1,137	6/ 79	3	5/20	142	168	290	128	637	4.9
1944	1,017	6/ 79	9	1,105	7/ 75	4	142	35	297	190	212	624	4.8
1945	1,117	7/ 75	8	1,200	87	8	35	8/ 66	182	213	31	861	6.6
1946	1,101	87	21	1,209	121	10	8/ 66	9	202	145	8	925	6.6
1947	1,178	121	9	1,308	147	137	9	--	45	36	4	984	6.9
1948	1,097	147	24	1,268	148	100	--	--	--	--	22	998	6.8

1/ Items covered: All types of cheese except full-skim American cheese and cottage, pot and baker's cheese. Includes production by factories and quantities made on farms until 1927 when farm cheese ceased to be a significant factor. Production data for 1909 and 1919 are as reported by the Census of Manufactures; estimates of total production for the years between 1909 and 1919 were derived by interpolation on the basis of market receipts data; for the intercensal years 1919-29, annual estimates were interpolated on the basis of data compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for part of the factories producing in that period; for 1930 to date, the data are as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products. (Annual. Processed.) Output of cheese on farms through 1926 was determined by interpolation between census years. Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

2/ Stock data cover quantities in commercial storage warehouses and were not reported prior to 1916.

3/ Data on exports and shipments and on imports are those published by the Department of Commerce in Foreign Commerce and Navigation, except for the period during World War II when this information was supplemented and partially replaced by data from Department of Agriculture records. Imports prior to 1934 were "general imports", while for 1934 and following years they are "imports for consumption". Shipments to noncontiguous territories in the period 1909-34 include shipments from continental United States to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; for 1935 and following years shipments to the Virgin Islands also are included.

4/ Cold-storage stocks include approximately 12 million pounds held by USDA and military.

5/ The total stocks of 20 million pounds include about 8 million pounds held outside commercial cold storage.

6/ Cold-storage stocks of 176 million pounds include about 102 million pounds held by Department of Agriculture and military. USDA holdings outside of commercial cold storage estimated at 40 million pounds and commercial holdings at 5.5 million pounds.

7/ Cold-storage total of 145 million pounds includes 75 million pounds held by USDA and military. USDA holdings outside commercial cold storage totaled approximately 11 million pounds and commercial holdings were about 5 million pounds.

8/ Includes 23 million pounds transferred from military stocks.

Table 56b.- Condensed and evaporated milk: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending commercial stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	495	--	1	496	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	496	5.4
1910	556	--	1	557	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	536	5.8
1911	624	--	1	625	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	600	6.4
1912	701	--	2	703	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	674	7.0
1913	787	--	15	802	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	775	7.9
1914	883	--	34	917	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	884	8.9
1915	1,028	--	18	1,046	--	87	--	--	--	--	--	959	9.5
1916	1,196	--	18	1,214	--	232	--	--	--	--	--	982	9.6
1917	1,391	--	30	1,421	--	442	--	--	--	--	--	979	9.4
1918	1,619	--	20	1,639	--	562	--	--	--	--	--	1,077	10.2
1919	1,883	--	16	1,899	--	865	--	--	--	--	--	1,034	9.8
1920	1,416	119	24	1,559	217	426	--	--	--	--	--	916	8.5
1921	1,323	217	9	1,549	177	302	--	--	--	--	--	1,070	9.8
1922	1,281	177	4	1,462	64	200	--	--	--	--	--	1,198	10.8
1923	1,586	64	10	1,660	171	207	--	--	--	--	--	1,282	11.4
1924	1,507	171	7	1,685	114	221	--	--	--	--	--	1,350	11.7
1925	1,547	114	5	1,666	152	161	--	--	--	--	--	1,353	11.6
1926	1,456	152	1	1,609	91	130	--	--	--	--	--	1,388	11.7
1927	1,576	91	3	1,670	165	119	--	--	--	--	--	1,386	11.6
1928	1,604	165	2	1,771	167	132	--	--	--	--	--	1,472	12.0
1929	1,849	167	3	2,019	237	125	--	--	--	--	--	1,657	13.5
1930	1,761	237	1	1,999	220	107	--	--	--	--	--	1,672	13.5
1931	1,682	220	2	1,904	145	93	--	--	--	--	--	1,666	13.3
1932	1,780	145	1	1,926	112	68	--	--	--	--	--	1,746	13.9
1933	1,899	112	1	2,012	219	56	--	--	--	--	--	1,737	13.7
1934	1,908	219	--	2,127	168	65	--	--	--	--	--	1,894	14.9
1935	2,032	168	1	2,201	82	62	--	--	--	--	--	2,057	16.1
1936	2,271	82	2	2,355	268	51	--	--	--	--	--	2,036	15.8
1937	2,132	268	1	2,401	188	59	--	--	--	--	--	2,154	16.6
1938	2,322	188	1	2,511	212	58	--	--	--	--	--	2,241	17.1
1939	2,368	212	--	2,580	192	61	--	--	--	--	--	2,327	17.7
1940	2,731	192	--	2,923	196	176	--	--	--	--	--	2,551	19.2
1941	3,555	196	--	3,751	340	220	--	82	495	577	165	2,449	18.5
1942	3,783	340	--	4,123	87	64	82	813	380	1,111	432	2,429	18.3
1943	3,343	87	--	3,430	190	29	813	301	633	121	661	2,429	18.8
1944	3,750	190	--	3,940	150	40	301	192	629	520	1,218	2,012	15.6
1945	4,125	150	5	4,280	77	121	192	4/485	613	906	816	2,360	18.2
1946	3,333	77	1	3,411	134	227	4/485	28	879	422	51	2,577	18.5
1947	3,630	134	--	3,764	168	543	28	--	78	50	88	2,915	20.4
1948	3,821	168	--	3,999	438	354	--	1	90	91	101	3,015	20.6

1/ Items covered: Evaporated milk, case goods, (unskimmed, unsweetened), condensed milk, case goods, (unskimmed, sweetened) and for earlier years also unsweetened; bulk goods, unskimmed sweetened and unsweetened. For the years 1909-1918, annual production estimates were interpolated on the basis of Census of Manufactures data for 1909 and 1914 and the BAE estimate for 1919. For the following years, the total output of these items was published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products. (Processed.) Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita 1941-48.

2/ Manufacturers' stocks compiled from Evaporated, Condensed, and Dry Milk Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (issued monthly, processed). They include stocks of condensed milk (case goods) and evaporated milk (case goods), both of which were first reported in 1920.

3/ Exports, imports, and shipments to noncontiguous territories compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation, Department of Commerce. Exports were first reported in 1910. From 1910 through 1919, moderate amounts of powdered milk were included with information on exports of condensed and evaporated milk; for 1920 and subsequent years, exports here presented are the total of condensed (sweetened) and evaporated (unsweetened). Data on imports were reported as follows: from 1909 through 1918 "imports for consumption", for the fiscal years, of "milk preserved, condensed, or sterilized"; from 1919 through 1921 general imports of "milk preserved, condensed or sterilized"; from 1922 through 1925 general imports of "milk and cream, condensed evaporated, malted, etc."; from 1926 through 1933 general imports of "condensed (sweetened), evaporated (unsweetened)"; for 1934 and following years, "imports for consumption" of condensed and evaporated milk. Shipments to noncontiguous territories from 1910 through 1934 (1909 not available) include shipments from continental United States to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; for 1935 and subsequent years, includes also shipments to the Virgin Islands. These shipment data were reported as "milk, condensed" from 1910 through 1920; as milk "condensed or preserved," from 1921 through 1926; as milk "condensed, evaporated or powdered" for 1927, and for 1928 through 1948, total of "condensed milk" and "evaporated milk".

4/ Includes 347 million pounds transferred to USDA and 4 million pounds transferred to UNRRA from military stocks in 1946.

Table 56c.- Dry whole milk: Supply and distribution, 1910-48

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending commercial stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1910	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.01
1911	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.01
1912	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.02
1913	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.03
1914	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
1915	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
1916	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
1917	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
1918	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
1919	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	.08
1920	10	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	.07
1921	4	1	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4/ -1	—
1922	6	1	—	7	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	.02
1923	7	1	1	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	.06
1924	8	1	1	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	.05
1925	9	1	1	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	.07
1926	11	1	2	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	.09
1927	11	1	3	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	.10
1928	10	1	3	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	.08
1929	13	2	3	18	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	.10
1930	15	3	1	19	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	.09
1931	13	4	—	17	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	.06
1932	12	2	—	14	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	.07
1933	13	3	—	16	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	.09
1934	16	3	—	19	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	.12
1935	19	2	2	23	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	17	.13
1936	18	3	4	25	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	18	.14
1937	14	4	2	20	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	.11
1938	21	3	—	24	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	.11
1939	24	4	—	28	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	17	.13
1940	29	4	-	33	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	.14
1941	46	5	-	51	6	16	—	—	—	—	8	21	.16
1942	62	6	-	68	7	12	—	—	3	3	20	26	.20
1943	138	7	-	145	8	12	-	12	29	41	34	50	.39
1944	178	8	-	186	16	14	12	12	36	36	76	44	.34
1945	217	16	-	233	12	23	12	5/55	47	90	60	48	.37
1946	188	12	-	200	18	61	5/55	5	93	43	7	71	.51
1947	165	18	-	183	12	95	5	2	10	7	4	65	.45
1948	173	12	-	185	18	97	2	-	15	13	12	45	.31

1/ For period 1910-17 annual output approximated on basis of Census of Manufactures data for 1914 and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimate for 1918. Production for the years 1918 to date are as reported in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products (processed) by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Manufacturers' stocks as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Evaporated, Condensed and Dry Milk Report (processed).

3/ For the years 1920-31 the Department of Commerce reported a composite figure on milk and cream, powdered or dried. For this period, exports of dry whole milk were assumed to be 57 percent of the reported composite, the ratio which dry whole represented of the total of dry whole and dry skim in 1932-34. Likewise, shipments of dry whole for the period 1928-31 were assumed to be 39 percent of the combined shipments of dried whole and skim milk, the relationship which prevailed when the items were reported separately in 1932-34. Imports are imports for consumption.

4/ Exports and change in stocks exceed production by 1 million pounds.

5/ Includes 36 million pounds transferred to USDA from military stocks.

56d.- Dry skim milk: Supply and distribution, 1920-48

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending commercial stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1920	27	—	--	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	.2
1921	25	—	--	25	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	21	.2
1922	26	—	1	27	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	24	.2
1923	40	—	2	42	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	41	.4
1924	45	—	1	46	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	44	.4
1925	47	—	4	51	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	49	.4
1926	60	—	4	64	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	63	.5
1927	77	—	3	80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	79	.7
1928	96	—	1	97	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	95	.8
1929	135	—	—	135	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	133	1.1
1930	169	17	—	186	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	161	1.3
1931	170	22	—	192	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	172	1.4
1932	176	14	—	190	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	179	1.4
1933	187	9	—	196	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	179	1.4
1934	192	16	—	208	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	188	1.5
1935	188	19	—	207	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	200	1.6
1936	224	6	20	250	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	226	1.8
1937	245	22	1	268	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	244	1.9
1938	289	21	—	310	28	7	—	—	—	—	—	275	2.1
1939	268	28	1	297	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	285	2.2
1940	322	9	—	331	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	295	2.2
1941	366	26	—	392	19	8	—	3	30	33	7	325	2.5
1942	565	19	—	584	26	4	3	72	133	202	17	335	2.5
1943	510	26	—	536	22	1	72	47	234	209	31	273	2.1
1944	583	22	—	605	38	1	47	96	220	269	104	193	1.5
1945	643	38	—	681	14	5	96	4/74	175	153	243	266	2.0
1946	653	14	—	667	39	12	4/74	24	174	124	41	451	3.2
1947	678	39	—	717	15	72	24	5/16	102	94	119	417	2.9
1948	659	15	3	677	44	33	5/16	17	85	86	52	462	3.2

1/ Production for food uses, prior to 1936, based on proportion produced for food in 1936-40 applied to data on total output as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for 1920-35. Beginning with 1935, data are as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products (processed).

2/ Manufacturers' stocks as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Evaporated, Condensed, and Dry Milk Report (processed).

3/ For the years 1920-31 the Department of Commerce reported a composite figure on milk and cream, powdered or dried. In this period, exports of dry skim milk were assumed to be 43 percent of the reported composite, the portion which dry skim represented of the total of dry whole and dry skim in 1932-34. Likewise, shipments of dry whole for the period 1928-31 were assumed to be 61 percent of the combined shipments of dried whole and dried skim milk, the relationship which prevailed when the items were reported separately in 1932-34. Imports were reported beginning in 1922 and are "imports for consumption" for the entire period.

4/ Includes 12 million pounds transferred to UNRRA and PMA for military stocks in 1946.

5/ Includes 5 million pounds purchased by Dairy Products Marketing Association in 1947 and transferred to USDA in early 1948.

Table 56e.- Ice cream: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Product weight				Net milk used			
	Production 2/	Domestic disappearance 3/			Production 4/	Domestic disappearance 3/		
		Military	Civilian	Per capita		Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	141	--	141	1.5	279	--	279	3.1
1910	179	--	179	1.9	354	--	354	3.8
1911	216	--	216	2.3	429	--	429	4.5
1912	254	--	254	2.6	503	--	503	5.2
1913	291	--	291	3.0	578	--	578	5.9
1914	338	--	338	3.4	672	--	672	6.7
1915	409	--	409	4.0	811	--	811	8.0
1916	484	--	484	4.7	961	--	961	9.3
1917	555	---	555	5.3	1,100	--	1,100	10.6
1918	640	--	640	6.1	1,269	--	1,269	12.0
1919	677	--	677	6.4	1,343	--	1,343	12.7
1920	754	--	754	7.0	1,493	--	1,493	13.9
1921	751	--	751	6.9	1,493	--	1,493	13.7
1922	813	--	813	7.3	1,614	--	1,614	14.6
1923	915	--	915	8.1	1,819	--	1,819	16.1
1924	912	--	912	7.9	2,161	--	2,161	18.8
1925	1,085	--	1,085	9.3	2,551	--	2,551	21.9
1926	1,077	--	1,077	9.1	2,561	--	2,561	21.7
1927	1,122	--	1,122	9.4	2,698	--	2,698	22.5
1928	1,136	--	1,136	9.4	2,763	--	2,763	22.8
1929	1,221	--	1,221	10.0	3,046	--	3,046	24.8
1930	1,132	--	1,132	9.1	2,880	--	2,880	23.3
1931	979	--	979	7.8	2,479	--	2,479	19.9
1932	727	--	727	5.8	1,840	--	1,840	14.6
1933	700	--	700	5.5	1,751	--	1,751	13.8
1934	844	--	844	6.6	2,103	--	2,103	16.5
1935	937	--	937	7.3	2,343	--	2,343	18.3
1936	1,145	--	1,145	8.9	2,875	--	2,875	22.3
1937	1,320	--	1,320	10.2	3,317	--	3,317	25.6
1938	1,325	--	1,325	10.1	3,310	--	3,310	25.3
1939	1,431	--	1,431	10.9	3,568	--	3,568	27.1
1940	1,495	--	1,495	11.3	3,730	--	3,730	28.1
1941	1,834	47	1,787	13.5	4,540	118	4,422	33.3
1942	2,181	90	2,091	15.8	5,338	224	5,114	38.7
1943	1,935	352	1,583	12.2	4,550	880	3,670	28.3
1944	1,999	380	1,619	12.5	4,697	949	3,748	29.0
1945	2,144	440	1,704	13.1	5,130	1,100	4,030	31.0
1946	3,283	150	3,133	22.5	8,196	375	7,821	56.1
1947	2,894	120	2,774	19.3	7,494	300	7,194	50.1
1948	2,616	120	2,496	17.1	6,790	300	6,490	44.4

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita consumption only, 1941-48.

2/ Output 1909-18 approximated on basis of the Census of Manufactures for 1914 and BAE estimates for 1919 and subsequent years. For 1919-29 the production estimates as originally reported by the BAE in Production of Manufactured Dairy Products were revised upward to allow for incomplete enumeration; 1930 to date as published in the same report by BAE. Production reported in gallons, converted to pounds assuming a gallon of ice cream weighed 4.7 pounds through 1943, 4.5 pounds in 1944 and 1945, and 4.6 pounds beginning 1946.

3/ The quantity of ice cream consumed in each year was assumed equal to production because of few significant changes in year-end stocks and little international trade.

4/ The net amount of milk (equivalent) used in making ice cream (fat solids basis) has been estimated annually beginning with 1924 by the BAE on the basis of total quantity of milk fat used in ice cream and approximate quantities supplied in form of butter and condensed whole milk. (These quantities are included in the tables on butter and evaporated and condensed whole milk.) Approximate allowance for this duplication was made for years prior to 1924 on basis of the magnitude of duplication in 1924-29, and the estimated gallonage of ice cream produced 1909-23.

Table 56f.- Total milk and fluid milk and cream: Supply and distribution, 1924-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution													
									U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				Domestic Disappearance					
													Total milk 4/			Use as fluid milk and cream		
	Production 2/	Beginning com'l stocks	Imports	Total	Ending com'l stocks	Com'l exports and shipments	Fed to calves	Other uses 3/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases	Military	Civilian	Per capita	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1924	93,660	1,656	949	96,265	2,274	832	2,742	41	--	--	--	--	--	90,376	787	--	39,822	347
1925	94,940	2,274	750	97,954	2,179	567	2,784	41	--	--	--	--	--	92,393	792	--	40,422	347
1926	97,404	2,179	907	100,490	1,638	537	2,858	41	--	--	--	--	--	95,416	807	--	41,065	347
1927	99,018	1,638	951	101,607	1,960	484	2,901	41	--	--	--	--	--	96,221	803	--	41,587	347
1928	99,367	1,960	903	102,230	2,161	519	2,944	61	--	--	--	--	--	96,545	796	--	42,270	348
1929	102,133	2,161	817	105,111	3,080	512	3,012	61	--	--	--	--	--	98,446	803	--	43,084	351
1930	102,984	3,080	698	106,762	2,627	451	2,986	41	--	--	--	--	--	100,657	813	--	43,273	350
1931	105,855	2,627	642	109,124	1,667	442	2,997	--	--	--	--	--	--	104,018	833	--	43,316	347
1932	106,636	1,667	560	108,863	1,410	338	2,859	--	--	--	--	--	--	104,256	830	--	44,069	351
1933	107,588	1,410	474	109,472	3,683	292	2,878	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,619	813	--	44,065	349
1934	104,447	3,683	472	108,602	2,372	323	2,688	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,219	812	--	42,287	333
1935	104,031	2,372	946	107,349	2,022	345	2,676	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,306	799	--	42,974	336
1936	105,236	2,022	815	108,073	2,953	300	2,755	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,065	792	--	43,925	341
1937	104,734	2,953	823	108,510	2,345	320	2,724	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,121	796	--	44,253	341
1938	108,633	2,345	552	111,530	4,325	376	2,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,979	796	--	44,358	339
1939	109,618	4,325	585	114,528	2,648	424	2,967	--	--	--	--	--	--	108,489	824	--	45,223	343
1940	112,328	2,648	337	115,313	2,598	742	2,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	108,979	821	--	45,582	343
1941	118,094	2,598	273	120,965	4,700	967	3,124	--	--	743	1,998	2,741	2,311	107,122	808	244	46,639	352
1942	121,710	4,700	642	127,052	1,927	509	3,294	--	743	1,979	4,210	5,446	4,843	111,033	839	438	49,068	371
1943	120,611	1,927	300	122,838	1,977	317	3,276	--	1,979	4,711	5,111	7,843	10,367	98,558	760	1,528	51,087	394
1944	120,818	1,977	127	122,922	1,627	379	3,270	--	4,711	1,010	6,514	2,813	14,911	99,922	773	1,647	53,038	411
1945	124,330	1,627	171	126,128	1,707	708	3,335	--	1,010	2,395	4,493	5,878	10,292	104,208	803	1,600	56,071	432
1946	122,539	1,707	350	124,596	2,107	1,219	3,255	--	2,395	190	4,865	2,660	2,154	113,201	813	375	58,943	423
1947	121,891	2,107	168	124,166	2,380	2,721	3,228	--	190	15	700	525	1,421	113,891	794	250	57,045	398
1948	118,337	2,380	228	120,945	3,222	2,751	3,097	--	15	2	308	295	1,997	109,583	750	250	56,556	387

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

2/ Production on farms plus allowance for milk produced by cows not on farms, published in Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk, BAE, Annual (Processed).

3/ Milk equivalent of butter used in making margarine.

4/ Milk equivalent of milk and cream and of individual manufactured dairy products (including butter) computed on basis of fat content.

Table 57a.- Butter: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution									
							Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
	Production 2/	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending com'l stocks	Com'l exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Use in margarine	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	1,622	3/	1	1,623	3/	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,611	17.6
1910	1,706	3/	1	1,707	3/	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,695	13.2
1911	1,762	3/	1	1,763	3/	9	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,748	18.5
1912	1,592	3/	1	1,593	3/	8	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,579	16.4
1913	1,608	3/	4	1,612	3/	6	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,600	16.3
1914	1,685	3/	7	1,692	3/	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	1,680	16.8
1915	1,751	3/	2	1,753	3/	21	--	--	--	--	3	--	1,729	17.1
1916	1,793	49	1	1,843	46	31	--	--	--	--	3	--	1,763	17.1
1917	1,648	46	1	1,695	51	11	--	--	--	--	4	--	1,629	15.6
1918	1,464	51	2	1,517	44	29	--	--	--	--	5	--	1,439	13.7
1919	1,646	44	10	1,700	54	38	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,602	15.1
1920	1,567	54	37	1,658	59	21	--	--	--	--	4	--	1,574	14.7
1921	1,741	59	18	1,818	48	12	--	--	--	--	1	--	1,757	16.1
1922	1,870	48	7	1,925	27	15	--	--	--	--	1	--	1,882	17.0
1923	1,986	27	23	2,036	30	10	--	--	--	--	2	--	1,994	17.7
1924	2,082	30	18	2,130	66	12	--	--	--	--	2	--	2,050	17.8
1925	2,074	66	7	2,147	53	8	--	--	--	--	2	--	2,084	17.9
1926	2,156	53	7	2,216	34	8	--	--	--	--	2	--	2,172	18.4
1927	2,171	34	8	2,213	46	7	--	--	--	--	2	--	2,158	18.0
1928	2,114	46	5	2,165	44	8	--	--	--	--	3	--	2,110	17.4
1929	2,160	44	3	2,207	82	8	--	--	--	--	3	--	2,114	17.2
1930	2,121	82	2	2,205	63	7	--	--	--	--	2	--	2,133	17.2
1931	2,212	63	2	2,277	27	7	--	--	--	--	4/	--	2,243	18.0
1932	2,276	27	1	2,304	22	7	--	--	--	--	4/	--	2,275	18.1
1933	2,343	22	1	2,366	111	6	--	--	--	--	4/	--	2,249	17.8
1934	2,253	111	1	2,365	47	6	--	--	--	--	4/	--	2,312	18.2
1935	2,171	47	23	2,241	40	7	--	--	--	--	4/	--	2,194	17.1
1936	2,131	40	10	2,181	61	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,114	16.4
1937	2,096	61	11	2,168	43	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,119	16.4
1938	2,240	43	2	2,285	129	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,148	16.4
1939	2,210	129	1	2,340	55	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,276	17.3
1940	2,240	55	1	2,296	41	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,244	16.9
1941	2,268	41	4	2,313	114	13	--	--	--	--	--	70	2,116	16.0
1942	2,130	114	20	2,264	5/24	9	--	1	14	15	--	124	2,092	15.8
1943	2,015	5/ 24	3	2,042	6/35	6	1	123	8/ 88	210	--	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,818	6/ 35	2	1,855	7/21	6	123	7	91	- 25	--	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,701	7/ 21	4	1,726	7/28	9/ 8	7	10/13	9/ 47	53	--	222	1,415	10.9
1946	1,505	7/ 28	7	1,540	23	9/ 6	10/13	--	9/ 11	- 2	--	54	1,459	10.5
1947	1,646	23	4	1,673	22	9/18	--	--	--	--	--	28	1,605	11.2
1948	1,513	22	--	1,535	32	8	--	--	--	--	--	36	1,459	10.0

Table 57b.- Lard and rendered pork fat: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution									
							Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending com'l stocks	Com'l exports and shipments	Beginning stocks 11/	Ending stocks 11/	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	1,628	3/	3/	1,628	3/	501	--	--	--	--	3/	--	1,127	12.3
1910	1,553	3/	3/	1,553	3/	397	--	--	--	--	3/	--	1,156	12.4
1911	1,747	3/	3/	1,747	3/	609	--	--	--	--	3/	--	1,138	12.0
1912	1,658	3/	4/	1,658	3/	556	--	--	--	--	33	--	1,069	11.1
1913	1,653	3/	4/	1,653	3/	580	--	--	--	--	34	--	1,039	10.6
1914	1,554	3/	12/	1,554	3/	464	--	--	--	--	36	--	1,054	10.5
1915	1,689	3/	12/	1,689	3/	492	--	--	--	--	40	--	1,157	11.4
1916	1,706	63	12/	1,769	81	460	--	--	--	--	47	--	1,181	11.5
1917	1,451	81	12/	1,532	55	386	--	--	--	--	53	--	1,038	10.0
1918	1,899	55	12/	1,954	104	558	--	--	--	--	53	--	1,239	11.7
1919	1,920	104	12/	2,024	63	788	--	--	--	--	51	--	1,122	10.6
1920	1,958	63	12/	2,021	59	642	--	--	--	--	46	--	1,274	11.9
1921	2,108	59	12/	2,167	48	903	--	--	--	--	45	--	1,171	10.7
1922	2,302	48	4/	2,350	49	797	--	--	--	--	40	--	1,464	13.2
1923	2,718	49	4/	2,767	49	1,074	--	--	--	--	39	--	1,605	14.2
1924	2,660	49	4/	2,709	61	986	--	--	--	--	37	--	1,625	14.1
1925	2,153	61	4/	2,214	42	719	--	--	--	--	32	--	1,421	12.2
1926	2,206	42	4/	2,248	50	733	--	--	--	--	31	--	1,434	12.1
1927	2,263	50	4/	2,313	55	717	--	--	--	--	32	--	1,509	12.6
1928	2,458	55	4/	2,513	85	801	--	--	--	--	36	--	1,591	13.1
1929	2,461	85	4/	2,546	82	866	--	--	--	--	46	--	1,552	12.7
1930	2,227	82	4/	2,309	51	674	--	--	--	--	25	--	1,559	12.6
1931	2,307	51	4/	2,358	51	601	--	--	--	--	19	--	1,687	13.5
1932	2,380	51	4/	2,431	41	576	--	--	--	--	15	--	1,799	14.3
1933	2,475	41	4/	2,516	133	612	--	--	--	--	13	--	1,758	13.9
1934	2,091	133	4/	2,224	118	458	--	--	--	--	10	--	1,638	12.9
1935	1,276	118	4/	1,394	53	115	--	--	--	--	6	--	1,220	9.5
1936	1,679	53	4/	1,732	146	137	--	--	--	--	7	--	1,442	11.2
1937	1,431	146	4/	1,577	54	163	--	--	--	--	3	--	1,357	10.5
1938	1,728	54	4/	1,782	107	234	--	--	--	--	4	--	1,437	11.0
1939	2,037	107	4/	2,144	162	311	--	--	--	--	9	--	1,662	12.6
1940	2,288	162	4/	2,450	294	232	--	--	--	--	23	--	1,901	14.3
1941	2,228	294	4/	2,522	199	170	--	--	253	253	60	21	1,819	13.7
1942	2,401	199	4/	2,600	99	106	--	11	579	590	71	46	1,688	12.8
1943	2,865	99	1	2,965	160	86	11	136	13/710	835	141	64	1,679	13.0
1944	3,054	160	4/	3,214	122	165	136	334	13/749	947	241	156	1,583	12.3
1945	2,066	122	4/	2,188	70	101	334	59	13/477	202	112	196	1,507	11.6
1946	2,138	70	4/	2,208	110	145	59	--	13/332	273	24	11	1,645	11.8
1947	2,427	110	4/	2,537	159	14/316	--	8	86	94	111	40	1,817	12.7
1948	2,328	159	4/	2,487	173	14/248	8	--	37	29	122	57	1,858	12.7

See footnotes at end of table 57.

Table 57c.- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply			Distribution							
					Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Apparent change in stocks during year	Net supply	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	116	4/	116	3	--	--	--	--	--	113	1.2
1910	147	4/	147	3	--	--	--	--	--	144	1.5
1911	105	4/	105	3	--	--	--	--	--	102	1.1
1912	142	4/	142	3	--	--	--	--	--	139	1.4
1913	152	4/	152	2	--	--	--	--	--	150	1.5
1914	141	4/	141	2	--	--	--	--	--	139	1.4
1915	142	-1	143	4	--	--	--	--	--	139	1.4
1916	188	2	186	3	--	--	--	--	--	183	1.8
1917	287	4/	287	3	--	--	--	--	--	284	2.7
1918	351	1	350	3	--	--	--	--	--	347	3.3
1919	369	4/	369	15	--	--	--	--	--	354	3.3
1920	369	-1	370	6	--	--	--	--	--	364	3.4
1921	215	-1	216	1	--	--	--	--	--	215	2.0
1922	185	4/	185	1	--	--	--	--	--	184	1.7
1923	228	4/	228	2	--	--	--	--	--	226	2.0
1924	232	4/	232	2	--	--	--	--	--	230	2.0
1925	234	4/	234	2	--	--	--	--	--	232	2.0
1926	243	1	242	2	--	--	--	--	--	240	2.0
1927	277	-1	278	2	--	--	--	--	--	276	2.3
1928	317	1	316	2	--	--	--	--	--	314	2.6
1929	356	1	355	2	--	--	--	--	--	353	2.9
1930	326	1	325	2	--	--	--	--	--	323	2.6
1931	230	-2	232	2	--	--	--	--	--	230	1.8
1932	203	4/	203	1	--	--	--	--	--	202	1.6
1933	245	1	244	1	--	--	--	--	--	243	1.9
1934	264	4/	264	1	--	--	--	--	--	263	2.1
1935	382	1	381	1	--	--	--	--	--	380	3.0
1936	393	1	392	1	--	--	--	--	--	391	3.0
1937	397	4/	397	4/	--	--	--	--	--	397	3.1
1938	385	4/	385	4/	--	--	--	--	--	385	2.9
1939	301	4/	301	4/	--	--	--	--	--	301	2.3
1940	320	4/	320	2	--	--	--	--	--	318	2.4
1941	368	4/	368	5	--	--	--	--	--	363	2.7
1942	426	-1	427	3	--	31	29	60	--	364	2.7
1943	614	5	609	1	31	28	108	105	2	501	3.9
1944	588	5	383	1	28	21	91	84	1	497	3.8
1945	614	-13	627	5	21	26	78	83	14	525	4.0
1946	573	3	570	4	26	6	48	28	5	533	3.8
1947	746	2	744	14/ 18	6	4/	13	7	6	713	5.0
1948	909	-3	912	14/ 14	4/	0	2	2	5	891	6.1

Table 57d.- Shortening: Supply and distribution, 1912-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1912	877	3/	4/	877	3/	83	--	--	--	--	--	794	8.3
1913	1,000	3/	15/	1,000	3/	72	--	--	--	--	--	928	9.5
1914	1,137	3/	16/ 1	1,138	3/	72	--	--	--	--	--	1,066	10.7
1915	1,075	3/	15/	1,075	3/	72	--	--	--	--	--	1,003	9.9
1916	1,027	3/	15/	1,027	3/	58	--	--	--	--	--	969	9.4
1917	1,173	3/	15/	1,173	3/	58	--	--	--	--	--	1,115	10.7
1918	1,146	3/	16/ 1	1,147	3/	52	--	--	--	--	--	1,095	10.4
1919	1,352	3/	16/ 4	1,356	3/	132	--	--	--	--	--	1,224	11.6
1920	844	3/	15/	844	3/	38	--	--	--	--	--	806	7.5
1921	916	3/	15/	916	3/	55	--	--	--	--	--	861	7.9
1922	784	3/	4/	784	3/	49	--	--	--	--	--	735	6.6
1923	751	16	4/	767	11	22	--	--	--	--	--	734	6.5
1924	830	11	4/	841	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	801	7.0
1925	1,153	20	4/	1,173	23	29	--	--	--	--	--	1,121	9.6
1926	1,141	23	4/	1,164	23	24	--	--	--	--	--	1,117	9.4
1927	1,179	23	4/	1,202	27	20	--	--	--	--	--	1,155	9.6
1928	1,143	27	4/	1,170	30	15	--	--	--	--	--	1,125	9.3
1929	1,220	30	4/	1,250	32	14	--	--	--	--	--	1,204	9.8
1930	1,211	32	4/	1,243	27	14	--	--	--	--	--	1,202	9.7
1931	1,172	27	4/	1,199	25	11	--	--	--	--	--	1,163	9.3
1932	945	25	4/	970	26	8	--	--	--	--	--	936	7.5
1933	953	26	4/	979	27	7	--	--	--	--	--	945	7.5
1934	1,204	27	4/	1,231	28	8	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	9.4
1935	1,547	28	8	1,583	40	9	--	--	--	--	--	1,534	12.0
1936	1,587	40	6	1,633	45	8	--	--	--	--	--	1,580	12.3
1937	1,595	45	2	1,642	46	6	--	--	--	--	--	1,590	12.3
1938	1,514	46	2	1,562	56	7	--	--	--	--	--	1,499	11.5
1939	1,404	56	1	1,461	57	8	--	--	--	--	--	1,390	10.6
1940	1,190	57	1	1,248	54	9	--	--	--	--	--	1,185	8.9
1941	1,409	54	1	1,464	53	10	--	--	2	2	32	1,367	10.3
1942	1,300	53	4/	1,353	42	8	--	3	7	10	57	1,236	9.3
1943	1,438	42	4/	1,480	46	6	3	21	74	92	101	1,235	9.5
1944	1,364	46	4/	1,410	43	7	21	10	18	7	206	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	43	4/	1,484	34	10	10	17/ 10	18/ 47	47	217	1,176	9.1
1946	1,451	34	4/	1,485	41	10	17/ 10	--	15	5	19	1,410	10.1
1947	1,374	41	4/	1,415	53	14/ 17	--	--	--	--	8	1,337	9.3
1948	1,426	53	4/	1,479	66	14/ 13	--	--	--	--	3	1,397	9.6

See footnotes end of table 57.

Table 57e.- Other edible fats and oils: Supply and distribution, 1922-48 19/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for exports	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1922	544	464	81	1,089	323	233	--	--	--	--	--	533	4.8
1923	623	323	136	1,082	353	181	--	--	--	--	--	548	4.9
1924	577	353	99	1,029	408	177	--	--	--	--	--	444	3.9
1925	580	408	114	1,102	349	187	--	--	--	--	--	566	4.9
1926	872	349	134	1,355	575	166	--	--	--	--	--	614	5.2
1927	746	575	95	1,416	756	175	--	--	--	--	--	485	4.0
1928	509	756	108	1,373	664	140	--	--	--	--	--	569	4.7
1929	622	664	143	1,429	641	121	--	--	--	--	--	667	5.4
1930	749	641	121	1,511	657	112	--	--	--	--	--	742	6.0
1931	667	657	120	1,444	734	111	--	--	--	--	--	599	4.8
1932	872	734	83	1,689	997	125	--	--	--	--	--	567	4.5
1933	743	997	102	1,842	1,088	97	--	--	--	--	--	657	5.2
1934	286	1,088	96	1,470	744	60	--	--	--	--	--	666	5.2
1935	231	744	424	1,399	686	27	--	--	--	--	--	686	5.4
1936	473	686	330	1,489	730	27	--	--	--	--	--	732	5.7
1937	490	730	445	1,665	819	28	--	--	--	--	--	818	6.3
1938	821	819	215	1,855	939	26	--	--	--	--	--	890	6.8
1939	860	939	125	1,924	933	45	--	--	--	--	--	946	7.2
1940	892	933	76	1,901	860	44	--	--	--	--	--	997	7.5
1941	1,020	860	51	1,931	745	75	--	1	1	2	10	1,099	8.3
1942	1,071	745	89	1,905	687	33	1	38	102	139	45	1,001	7.6
1943	1,265	687	82	2,034	680	44	38	62	396	420	42	848	6.5
1944	1,159	680	117	1,956	672	37	62	3	399	340	37	870	6.7
1945	970	672	124	1,766	805	41	3	1	70	68	59	793	6.1
1946	677	805	13	1,495	503	99	1	--	19	18	11	864	6.2
1947	1,070	503	19	1,592	463	129	--	--	1	1	11	988	6.9
1948	1,257	463	50	1,770	593	127	--	--	11	11	13	1,026	7.0

Table 57f.- Total fats and oils: Supply and distribution, 1922-48 20/

Year	Supply					Distribution									
								U. S. Dept. of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
	Production 21/	Beginning commercial stocks 22/	Apparent change in: margarine: stocks 23/	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks 22/	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Duplication among products	Military 24/	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1922	5,654	560	4/	88	6,302	399	1,095	--	--	--	--	41	--	4,767	43.0
1923	6,272	415	4/	159	6,846	443	1,289	--	--	--	--	41	--	5,073	45.0
1924	6,348	443	4/	117	6,908	555	1,197	--	--	--	--	39	--	5,117	44.5
1925	6,162	555	-1	121	6,839	467	945	--	--	--	--	34	--	5,393	46.3
1926	6,584	467	+1	141	7,191	682	932	--	--	--	--	33	--	5,544	46.9
1927	6,596	682	-1	103	7,382	884	921	--	--	--	--	34	--	5,543	46.2
1928	6,499	884	+1	113	7,495	823	966	--	--	--	--	39	--	5,667	46.7
1929	6,768	823	+1	146	7,736	837	011	--	--	--	--	49	--	5,839	47.6
1930	6,585	837	+1	123	7,544	798	808	--	--	--	--	27	--	5,911	47.7
1931	6,550	798	-1	122	7,471	837	731	--	--	--	--	19	--	5,884	47.1
1932	6,640	837	4/	84	7,561	1,086	717	--	--	--	--	15	--	5,743	45.7
1933	6,714	1,086	+2	103	7,901	1,359	723	--	--	--	--	13	--	5,806	46.0
1934	6,050	1,359	+1	97	7,505	937	533	--	--	--	--	10	--	6,025	47.4
1935	5,534	937	+1	455	6,925	819	159	--	--	--	--	6	--	5,941	46.4
1936	6,195	819	+2	346	7,358	982	179	--	--	--	--	7	--	6,190	48.1
1937	5,938	982	4/	458	7,378	962	203	--	--	--	--	3	--	6,210	48.0
1938	6,615	962	4/	219	7,796	1,231	275	--	--	--	--	4	--	6,286	48.1
1939	6,754	1,231	4/	127	8,112	1,207	373	--	--	--	--	9	--	6,523	49.5
1940	6,867	1,207	4/	78	8,152	1,249	297	--	--	--	--	23	--	6,583	49.5
1941	7,222	1,249	-1	56	8,528	1,111	272	--	1	256	257	60	133	6,695	50.5
1942	7,249	1,111	4/	109	8,469	852	158	1	78	726	803	71	272	6,313	47.7
1943	8,083	852	5	86	9,016	921	143	78	365	1,356	1,643	141	474	5,694	43.9
1944	7,874	921	5	119	8,909	858	216	365	371	1,331	1,337	241	721	5,536	42.9
1945	6,677	858	-9	128	7,672	937	164	371	104	704	437	112	705	5,317	41.0
1946	6,236	937	2	20	7,191	677	263	104	5	416	317	24	99	5,811	41.7
1947	7,123	677	4/	23	7,823	697	495	5	8	98	101	111	92	6,327	44.1
1948	7,259	697	-3	50	8,009	864	407	8	0	50	42	122	113	6,461	44.2

1/ See text on fats and oils in chapter 1 for sources and methodology. Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.
2/ Includes farm and creamery production.
3/ Not available.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
5/ Cold-storage stocks of 25 million pounds include about 1 million pounds owned by Department of Agriculture and the armed forces.
6/ Total of 35 million pounds includes approximately 30 million pounds in cold storage and 5 million pounds outside cold storage. Cold-storage figure of 155 million pounds includes about 125 million pounds of Department of Agriculture and military stocks.
7/ Cold-storage total of 60.5 million pounds includes approximately 39.6 million pounds of Department of Agriculture and military stocks.
8/ Based on U. S. D. A. shipment data.
9/ Butter equivalent.
10/ In process of transfer from the military as of January 1.
11/ Includes stocks in transit.
12/ Small quantity of imports included with shortening.
13/ Includes lard in tushonka.
14/ Includes voluntary relief shipments.
15/ Includes a small quantity of lard, but totals less than 500,000 pounds.
16/ Includes a small quantity of lard.
17/ Includes 4 million pounds shortening content of rations in process of transfer by Army to UNRRA.
18/ Includes 31 million pounds shortening content of rations transferred by Army to UNRRA in 1945.
19/ This category represents fats and oils used in cooking and salad oils, in salad dressing, mayonnaise, in bakery products and in minor uses such as fish canning. Exports include edible linseed oil and mayonnaise where available. See text of chapter 1 for further details.
20/ Butter on actual weight, other fats and oils on fat content basis.
21/ Includes quantities of lard used in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products and butter used in margarine.
22/ Excludes margarine stocks.
23/ Computed as residual. (Includes margarine lost or destroyed.)
24/ Includes procurement for civilian feeding by the armed forces.

Table 58a.- Citrus used fresh: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution				
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports and shipments	Total	Ending stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	1,384	--	162	1,546	--	81	--	1,465	16.0
1910	1,541	--	182	1,723	--	78	--	1,645	17.7
1911	1,798	--	161	1,959	--	102	--	1,857	19.6
1912	1,719	--	152	1,871	--	108	--	1,763	18.3
1913	1,432	--	260	1,692	--	78	--	1,614	16.5
1914	2,271	--	271	2,542	--	156	--	2,386	23.9
1915	2,278	--	187	2,465	--	141	--	2,324	22.9
1916	2,210	--	190	2,400	--	157	--	2,243	21.8
1917	2,225	--	132	2,357	--	84	--	2,273	21.8
1918	1,645	--	160	1,805	--	84	--	1,721	16.3
1919	2,496	--	140	2,636	--	166	--	2,470	23.3
1920	2,744	--	174	2,918	--	145	--	2,773	25.8
1921	3,385	--	130	3,515	--	202	--	3,313	30.3
1922	2,667	--	190	2,857	--	143	--	2,714	24.5
1923	3,656	--	213	3,869	--	223	--	3,646	32.4
1924	3,964	--	151	4,115	--	250	--	3,865	33.6
1925	3,325	--	235	3,560	--	209	--	3,351	28.7
1926	3,787	--	176	3,963	--	274	--	3,689	31.2
1927	4,039	--	169	4,208	--	372	--	3,836	32.0
1928	3,703	--	148	3,851	--	294	--	3,557	29.3
1929	5,302	--	95	5,397	--	543	--	4,854	39.6
1930	3,842	--	178	4,120	--	272	--	3,848	31.1
1931	5,665	--	106	5,771	--	521	--	5,250	42.0
1932	4,897	--	45	4,942	--	359	--	4,583	36.5
1933	5,277	--	35	5,312	--	371	--	4,941	39.1
1934	5,350	--	44	5,394	--	370	--	5,024	39.5
1935	6,209	--	39	6,248	--	569	--	5,679	44.4
1936	6,341	--	47	6,388	--	473	--	5,915	45.9
1937	5,972	--	41	6,013	--	283	--	5,730	44.2
1938	7,163	--	20	7,183	--	811	--	6,372	48.8
1939	8,693	--	12	8,705	--	675	--	8,030	61.0
1940	7,915	--	25	7,940	--	445	--	7,495	56.4
1941	8,167	--	20	8,187	--	474	105	7,608	57.4
1942	8,333	--	7	8,340	--	520	235	7,585	57.3
1943	8,838	--	8	8,846	--	551	519	7,776	60.0
1944	10,069	--	9	10,078	--	707	600	8,771	67.9
1945	9,931	--	5	9,936	--	692	651	8,593	66.2
1946	9,296	--	8	9,304	--	853	269	8,182	58.7
1947	9,992	--	12	10,004	--	1,000	130	8,874	61.9
1948	8,672	--	13	8,685	--	721	93	7,871	53.8

Table 58b.- Apples used fresh: Supply and distribution, 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution					
	Production 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Imports and shipments	Total	Ending stocks 3/	Commercial exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture shipments	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	5,919	311	1	6,231	476	127	--	--	5,628	61.7
1910	5,687	476	2	6,165	429	247	--	--	5,489	58.9
1911	7,381	429	1	7,811	700	210	--	--	6,901	72.9
1912	7,645	700	1	8,346	971	266	--	--	7,109	74.0
1913	5,634	971	2	6,607	562	281	--	--	5,764	58.8
1914	7,777	562	4	8,343	1,001	226	--	--	7,116	71.2
1915	7,290	1,001	1	8,292	1,038	319	--	--	6,935	68.5
1916	6,514	1,038	1	7,553	793	247	--	--	6,513	63.4
1917	6,048	793	2	6,843	900	142	--	--	5,801	55.7
1918	5,855	900	2	6,757	719	88	--	--	5,950	56.5
1919	5,347	719	22	6,088	1,083	251	--	--	4,754	44.9
1920	7,133	1,083	18	8,234	1,258	265	--	--	6,711	62.5
1921	3,908	1,258	58	5,224	1,021	285	--	--	3,918	35.8
1922	6,904	1,021	9	7,934	1,363	245	--	--	6,326	57.0
1923	7,037	1,363	4	8,404	1,847	433	--	--	6,124	54.3
1924	6,063	1,846	8	7,917	1,142	601	--	--	6,174	53.7
1925	6,282	1,142	4	7,428	1,578	489	--	--	5,361	46.0
1926	8,134	1,578	2	9,714	1,618	783	--	--	7,313	61.9
1927	4,766	1,618	9	6,393	1,187	752	--	--	4,454	37.2
1928	6,911	1,187	5	8,103	1,544	662	--	--	5,897	48.6
1929	5,445	1,544	13	7,002	1,350	815	--	--	4,837	39.4
1930	6,215	1,350	7	7,572	1,623	769	--	--	5,180	41.8
1931	7,422	1,623	2	9,047	1,777	861	--	--	6,409	51.4
1932	5,448	1,777	3	7,228	1,521	819	--	--	4,888	38.9
1933	5,319	1,521	--	6,840	1,275	536	--	--	5,029	39.8
1934	5,921	1,275	1	6,197	1,470	457	--	--	4,270	33.6
1935	6,564	1,470	1	8,035	1,731	535	--	--	5,769	45.1
1936	4,570	1,731	1	6,302	1,257	406	--	--	4,639	36.0
1937	7,510	1,257	1	8,768	1,936	363	--	--	6,469	49.9
1938	5,051	1,936	1	6,988	1,494	536	--	--	4,958	37.9
				(Commercial production only)						
1934	3,902	1,027	1	4,930	1,280	457	--	--	3,193	25.1
1935	4,838	1,280	1	6,119	1,395	535	--	--	4,189	32.7
1936	3,617	1,395	1	5,013	1,073	406	--	--	3,534	27.4
1937	5,148	1,073	1	6,222	1,536	363	--	--	4,323	33.3
1938	3,932	1,536	1	5,469	1,275	536	--	--	3,658	28.0
1939	4,388	1,275	2	5,665	1,258	386	--	--	4,021	30.5
1940	4,074	1,258	30	5,362	1,375	69	--	--	3,918	29.5
1941	4,143	1,375	3	5,521	1,237	58	9	40	4,177	31.5
1942	4,045	1,237	20	5,302	1,468	44	12	85	3,693	27.9
1943	3,022	1,468	15	4,505	1,000	19	--	272	3,214	24.8
1944	4,028	1,000	82	5,110	1,569	23	5	227	3,286	25.4
1945	2,415	1,569	37	4,021	776	45	27	203	2,970	22.9
1946	3,936	776	48	4,760	1,313	132	--	83	3,232	23.2
1947	3,937	1,313	61	5,311	1,431	211	--	50	3,619	25.2
1948	3,185	1,431	66	4,682	855	100	--	42	3,685	25.2
							--			

See footnotes at end of table 58d.

Table 58c.- Other fruits used fresh: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 4/

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Imports and shipments	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending stocks	Distribution: Exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture deliveries	Distribution: Military	Distribution: Civilian	Distribution: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	3,397	--	5/ 2,015	5,412	--	--	--	--	5,412	59.3
1910	3,555	--	2,049	5,604	--	--	--	--	5,604	60.1
1911	3,592	--	2,301	5,893	--	--	--	--	5,893	62.2
1912	4,229	--	2,121	6,350	--	--	--	--	6,350	66.1
1913	3,277	--	2,334	5,611	--	--	--	--	5,611	57.2
1914	4,377	--	2,346	6,723	--	--	--	--	6,723	67.3
1915	4,630	--	1,917	6,547	--	--	--	--	6,547	64.6
1916	3,363	--	1,769	5,132	--	--	--	--	5,132	49.9
1917	3,852	--	1,741	5,593	--	--	--	--	5,593	53.7
1918	3,391	--	1,688	5,079	--	--	--	--	5,079	48.2
1919	3,978	--	1,907	5,885	--	--	--	--	5,885	55.6
1920	3,936	--	2,058	5,994	--	--	--	--	5,994	55.9
1921	3,064	--	2,267	5,331	--	--	--	--	5,331	48.8
1922	4,916	--	2,388	7,304	--	63	--	--	7,241	65.3
1923	4,496	--	2,360	6,856	--	89	--	--	6,767	60.0
1924	4,826	--	2,512	7,338	--	81	--	--	7,257	63.2
1925	4,236	--	2,947	7,183	--	115	--	--	7,068	60.6
1926	5,603	--	2,992	8,595	--	118	--	--	8,477	71.7
1927	4,241	--	3,202	7,443	--	116	--	--	7,327	61.2
1928	5,523	31	3,345	8,899	50	152	--	--	8,697	71.7
1929	4,634	50	3,414	8,098	53	141	--	--	7,904	64.5
1930	4,499	53	3,300	7,852	79	187	--	--	7,586	61.3
1931	5,879	79	2,958	8,916	45	149	--	--	8,722	69.9
1932	4,233	45	2,607	6,885	74	150	--	--	6,661	53.0
1933	4,049	74	2,076	6,199	65	138	--	--	5,996	47.5
1934	4,463	65	2,493	7,021	55	152	--	--	6,814	53.7
1935	4,853	55	2,848	7,756	73	175	--	--	7,508	58.7
1936	4,154	73	3,046	7,273	62	215	--	--	6,996	54.3
1937	4,964	62	3,486	8,512	81	231	--	--	8,200	63.3
1938	4,590	81	3,114	7,785	105	294	--	--	7,386	56.5
1939	4,955	105	3,012	8,072	55	192	--	--	7,825	59.4
1940	4,771	55	2,769	7,595	51	116	--	--	7,428	55.9
1941	5,373	51	2,725	8,149	63	113	--	25	7,948	59.9
1942	4,919	67	1,432	6,414	71	78	--	56	6,209	46.9
1943	3,537	71	1,313	4,921	33	80	--	118	4,690	36.2
1944	5,062	33	1,684	6,779	67	80	--	116	6,516	50.4
1945	5,298	67	2,185	7,550	71	151	--	113	7,215	55.6
1946	5,573	71	2,889	8,533	78	197	--	38	8,220	59.0
1947	5,513	79	3,178	8,770	102	261	--	29	8,387	58.4
1948	4,989	102	3,101	8,192	77	95	--	21	7,999	54.8

Table 58d.- Total fruits used fresh: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 6/

Year	Supply: Production 7/	Supply: Beginning stocks 8/	Supply: Imports and shipments	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending stocks 8/	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture deliveries	Distribution: Military	Distribution: Civilian	Distribution: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	10,700	311	2,178	13,189	476	208	--	--	12,505	137.0
1910	10,783	476	2,233	13,492	429	325	--	--	12,738	136.7
1911	12,771	429	2,463	15,663	700	312	--	--	14,651	154.7
1912	13,593	700	2,274	16,567	971	374	--	--	15,222	158.4
1913	10,343	971	2,596	13,910	562	359	--	--	12,989	132.5
1914	14,425	562	2,621	17,608	1,001	382	--	--	16,225	162.4
1915	14,198	1,001	2,105	17,304	1,038	460	--	--	15,806	156.0
1916	12,087	1,038	1,960	15,085	793	404	--	--	13,888	135.1
1917	12,125	793	1,875	14,793	900	226	--	--	13,667	131.2
1918	10,891	900	1,850	13,641	719	172	--	--	12,750	121.0
1919	11,821	719	2,069	14,609	1,083	417	--	--	13,109	123.8
1920	13,813	1,083	2,250	17,146	1,258	410	--	--	15,478	144.2
1921	10,357	1,258	2,455	14,070	1,021	487	--	--	12,562	114.9
1922	14,487	1,021	2,587	18,095	1,363	451	--	--	16,281	146.8
1923	15,189	1,363	2,577	19,129	1,847	745	--	--	16,537	146.7
1924	14,853	1,846	2,671	19,370	1,142	932	--	--	17,296	150.5
1925	13,843	1,142	3,186	18,171	1,578	813	--	--	15,780	135.3
1926	17,524	1,578	3,170	22,272	1,618	1,175	--	--	19,479	164.8
1927	13,046	1,618	3,380	18,044	1,187	1,240	--	--	15,617	130.4
1928	16,137	1,218	3,498	20,853	1,594	1,108	--	--	18,151	149.6
1929	15,381	1,594	3,522	20,497	1,403	1,499	--	--	17,595	143.5
1930	14,656	1,403	3,485	19,544	1,702	1,228	--	--	16,614	134.2
1931	18,966	1,702	3,066	23,734	1,822	1,531	--	--	20,381	163.3
1932	14,578	1,822	2,655	19,055	1,595	1,328	--	--	16,132	128.4
1933	14,645	1,595	2,111	18,351	1,340	1,045	--	--	15,966	126.4
1934	7/ 13,715	1,092	2,538	17,345	1,335	979	--	--	15,031	118.3
1935	15,900	1,335	2,888	20,123	1,468	1,279	--	--	17,376	135.8
1936	14,112	1,468	3,094	18,674	1,135	1,094	--	--	16,445	127.6
1937	16,084	1,135	3,528	20,747	1,617	877	--	--	18,253	140.8
1938	15,685	1,617	3,135	20,437	1,380	1,641	--	--	17,416	133.3
1939	18,035	1,380	3,026	22,441	1,313	1,253	--	--	19,875	150.9
1940	16,760	1,313	2,824	20,897	1,426	630	--	--	18,841	141.8
1941	17,683	1,426	2,748	21,857	1,300	645	9	170	19,733	148.8
1942	17,297	1,300	1,459	20,056	1,539	642	12	376	17,487	132.1
1943	15,397	1,539	1,336	18,272	1,033	650	--	909	15,680	121.0
1944	19,159	1,033	1,775	21,967	1,636	810	5	943	18,573	143.7
1945	17,644	1,636	2,227	21,507	847	888	27	967	18,778	144.7
1946	18,805	847	2,945	22,597	1,392	1,182	--	390	19,633	140.9
1947	19,442	1,392	3,251	24,085	1,533	1,472	--	200	20,880	145.5
1948	16,846	1,533	3,180	21,559	932	916	--	156	19,555	133.8

1/ Includes oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes and tangerines. 1909-40, calendar years; 1941-48, crop years beginning November of year prior to that indicated. Civilian per capita only 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Includes only apples for sale for fresh use and quantities used in farm household. Data for 1909-38 were based on total apple production; data for 1934-48 on apple production in commercial areas only. Data on total production of apples were not available after 1938.

3/ Data for 1909-38 include apples in cold and common storage. Data for 1934-48 include apples in cold storage only.

4/ Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, and strawberries. Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

5/ Includes an estimate for pineapple.

6/ Apples, citrus fruits, and other fruits used fresh (see parts a, b, and c). Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

7/ Includes quantities for sale for fresh use and quantities used in farm household. Beginning 1934 includes data on commercial production of apples.

8/ Data for 1909-33 include apples in cold and common storage. Data for 1934-48 include apples in cold storage only.

Table 58e.- Canned fruits: Supply and distribution, pack years 1909-10 to 1942-43 and calendar years 1943 to 1948 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Pack 2/	Beginning com'l stocks 3/	Imports and shipments	Total	Ending com'l stocks 3/	Com'l exports and shipments 4/	Begin stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military 5/	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909-10	227	--	(46)	273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	273	3.0
1910-11	269	--	69	338	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	338	3.6
1911-12	275	--	90	365	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	365	3.8
1912-13	297	--	105	402	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	402	4.1
1913-14	280	--	134	414	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	414	4.1
1914-15	378	--	191	569	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	569	5.7
1915-16	336	--	236	572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	572	5.6
1916-17	459	--	271	730	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	730	7.1
1917-18	609	--	204	813	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	801	7.6
1918-19	590	--	230	820	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	789	7.5
1919-20	860	--	234	1,094	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	1,030	9.7
1920-21	720	--	323	1,043	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	1,013	9.3
1921-22	569	64	347	980	15	72	--	--	--	--	--	893	8.1
1922-23	878	17	283	1,178	142	208	--	--	--	--	--	828	7.4
1923-24	788	142	349	1,279	88	168	--	--	--	--	--	1,023	9.0
1924-25	796	88	393	1,277	51	204	--	--	--	--	--	1,022	8.8
1925-26	1,066	51	490	1,607	48	269	--	--	--	--	--	1,290	11.0
1926-27	1,376	48	471	1,895	205	273	--	--	--	--	--	1,417	11.9
1927-28	1,154	205	528	1,887	116	262	--	--	--	--	--	1,509	12.5
1928-29	1,415	116	484	2,015	157	336	--	--	--	--	--	1,522	12.5
1929-30	1,310	157	493	1,960	168	290	--	--	--	--	--	1,502	12.2
1930-31	1,379	180	554	2,113	243	277	--	--	--	--	--	1,593	12.8
1931-32	1,058	243	579	1,880	276	255	--	--	--	--	--	1,349	10.8
1932-33	963	276	385	1,624	97	244	--	--	--	--	--	1,283	10.2
1933-34	1,317	97	503	1,917	136	304	--	--	--	--	--	1,477	11.6
1934-35	1,395	627	529	2,551	724	242	--	--	--	--	--	1,585	12.4
1935-36	1,543	724	577	2,844	784	348	--	--	--	--	--	1,712	13.3
1936-37	1,680	784	656	3,120	696	280	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	16.6
1937-38	1,985	696	581	3,262	1,253	266	--	--	--	--	--	1,743	13.4
1938-39	1,405	1,253	567	3,225	864	359	--	--	--	--	--	2,002	15.3
1939-40	1,912	864	622	3,398	954	346	--	--	--	--	--	2,098	15.9
1940-41	1,777	954	656	3,387	839	32	--	--	--	--	--	2,516	18.8
1941-42	2,319	838	564	3,721	1,006	44	--	--	45	45	256	2,370	17.8
1942-43	2,238	1,006	512	3,756	587	30	--	89	35	124	723	2,292	17.6
1943	1,608	1,496	6/625	3,729	1,238	27	57	40	78	61	746	1,657	12.8
1944	2,068	1,238	6/529	3,835	7/1,364	24	40	39	131	130	1,120	1,197	9.3
1945	1,904	7/1,364	6/347	3,615	9/1,078	38	39	28	8/103	92	551	1,856	14.3
1946	3,094	9/1,078	504	4,676	11/1,463	93	27	--	10/ 47	20	58	3,042	21.8
1947	2,648	11/1,463	512	4,623	1,678	236	--	--	6	6	86	2,617	18.2
1948	2,535	1,602	510	4,647	1,842	79	--	--	1	1	141	2,584	17.7

1/ Includes apples, applesauce, apricots, berries, cherries (including brined), cranberries, figs, fruit cocktail and salad, citrus segments, olives (including brined), peaches, pears, pineapple, plums and prunes.

2/ Pack year beginning as follows: Apricots, berries, sweet cherries, cocktail and salad, peaches, and pears begin June 1; red sour pitted cherries, July 1; figs, August 1; apples and applesauce, cranberries, plums and prunes, September 1; grapefruit, November 1.

3/ Prior to 1934 includes packers' stocks only. Data not available for all commodities. Beginning 1934 and through 1947 includes packers' and distributors' stocks for all commodities except olives (Department of Commerce data). In 1948, data on packers' stocks from National Canners Association and distributor stocks from Department of Commerce. Not available for all commodities. Adjusted for military transfers to nonmilitary agencies, 1945, 1946, and 1947.

4/ Excludes exports under lend-lease, UNRRA, and military civilian feeding. Data from the Department of Commerce.

5/ Includes quantities procured for military civilian feeding.

6/ Includes purchases of canned pineapple by military outside the United States since all commercial imports and shipments considered for civilian use: 1943, 281 million pounds; 1944, 251; and 1945, 108.

7/ Includes 9 million pounds procured by military in 1944 and subsequently transferred to nonmilitary agencies.

8/ Includes 55 million pounds transferred by military directly to UNRRA.

9/ Includes 73 million pounds procured by military in 1945 and transferred to nonmilitary agencies in subsequent years.

10/ Includes 2 million pounds transferred by military directly to UNRRA.

11/ Includes 19 million pounds transferred from military stocks to nonmilitary agencies in 1947.

Table 58 f.- Canned fruit juices: Supply and distribution, 1910-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Production	Beginning com'l. stocks	Imports and shipments	Total	Ending com'l stocks	Com'l. exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1910	44	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	.5
1911	17	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	.2
1912	43	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	.4
1913	33	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	.3
1914	12	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	.1
1915	61	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	.6
1916	45	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	.4
1917	32	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	.3
1918	47	--	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	.4
1919	29	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	.3
1920	63	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	.6
1921	37	--	--	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	.3
1922	18	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	.2
1923	33	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33	.3
1924	14	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	.1
1925	18	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	.2
1926	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	.2
1927	38	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	.3
1928	16	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	.1
1929	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	.3
1930	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	.3
1931	53	--	2/	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	.4
1932	51	4	2/	55	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	.4
1933	60	1	2/	61	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	.5
1934	66	8	2/	74	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	.5
1935	165	9	104	278	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	253	2.0
1936	178	27	235	440	116	16	--	--	--	--	--	308	2.4
1937	383	116	290	789	189	21	--	--	--	--	--	579	4.5
1938	420	189	224	833	204	27	--	--	--	--	--	602	4.6
1939	517	210	314	1,041	231	35	--	--	--	--	--	775	5.9
1940	699	231	353	1,283	287	41	--	--	--	--	--	955	7.2
1941	1,011	287	396	1,694	450	61	--	--	9	9	36	1,138	8.6
1942	933	450	272	1,655	250	65	--	--	98	98	144	1,098	8.3
1943	1,479	260	292	2,021	335	16	--	107	228	335	339	996	7.7
1944	1,676	335	269	2,280	304	15	107	33	241	167	435	1,359	10.5
1945	1,883	304	244	2,431	405	26	33	3/ 62	76	105	482	1,413	10.9
1946	2,442	405	310	3,157	564	67	3/ 62	--	102	40	13	2,473	17.7
1947	2,205	4/381	339	2,925	5/ 253	289	--	--	--	--	42	2,341	16.3
1948	2,536	5/248	380	3,164	205	176	--	--	--	--	131	2,652	18.1

1/ Grape juice only, 1910-28. Data on citrus juices begins in 1928-29 season and includes grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, lemon and lime, tangerine and citrus concentrates converted to single strength basis. Data on other deciduous juices begins 1934 and includes apple, berry, nectars, pineapple and prune juice. Citrus on a November-October basis, beginning November previous to the year indicated. (For example, 1940-41 pack year data have been added to data on 1941 calendar year for deciduous juices.) Grape juice data begin November previous to the year indicated through 1933; calendar year basis beginning 1934. Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Includes 5 million pounds transferred from military stocks in 1946.

4/ Stocks of deciduous juices no longer available.

5/ Includes estimate of distributors' stocks of lemon juice.

6/ Excludes estimate of distributors' stocks of lemon juice.

Table 58 g.- Frozen fruits: Supply and distribution, 1925-48 1/

Supply					Distribution			
Year	Pack 2/	Beginning commercial stocks 3/	Imports 4/	Total	Ending commercial stocks 3/	Military 5/	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1925	13	34	—	47	24	—	23	.2
1926	42	24	—	66	51	—	15	.1
1927	37	51	—	88	55	—	33	.3
1928	75	55	—	130	69	—	61	.5
1929	57	69	—	126	55	—	71	.6
1930	85	55	—	140	75	—	65	.5
1931	68	75	—	143	92	—	51	.4
1932	60	92	—	152	74	—	78	.6
1933	50	74	—	124	60	—	64	.5
1934	65	60	—	125	63	—	62	.5
1935	77	63	5	145	81	—	64	.5
1936	70	81	6	157	71	—	86	.7
1937	111	71	9	191	125	—	66	.5
1938	129	125	4	258	126	—	132	1.0
1939	141	126	9	276	128	—	148	1.1
1940	173	128	11	312	143	—	169	1.3
1941	208	143	4	355	178	—	177	1.3
1942	197	178	3	378	188	6	184	1.4
1943	193	188	4	385	227	13	145	1.1
1944	338	227	4	569	268	42	259	2.0
1945	447	268	5	720	376	46	298	2.3
1946	525	376	5	906	471	3	432	3.1
1947	352	471	7	830	369	3	458	3.2
1948	396	369	5	770	336	7	427	2.9

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-48.

2/ Commercial production only; excludes quantities frozen by industrial users such as hotels, bakeries and confectioners. Data for 1925-41 from Western Canner and Packer. Since 1942, statistics are based primarily upon reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. The latter are adjusted to compensate for under reporting of frozen fruit juices and "miscellaneous" frozen fruits.

3/ Derived from Cold storage reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, issued monthly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, processed.

4/ Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce.

5/ Compiled from reports of military agencies of the United States.

Table 58h.- Dried fruits: Supply and distribution, pack years, 1909-47 [1]

Pack year [2]	Supply				Distribution								
							Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
	Pack [3]	Beginning commercial stocks [4]	Imports [5]	Total	Ending commercial stocks [4]	Com'l exports and shipments [5]	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries for export	Net purchases for export	Military [6]	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	452	--	75	527	--	139	--	--	--	--	--	388	4.2
1910	358	--	83	441	--	119	--	--	--	--	--	322	3.4
1911	495	--	76	571	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	404	4.2
1912	588	--	80	668	--	230	--	--	--	--	--	438	4.5
1913	420	--	85	505	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	363	3.7
1914	483	--	74	557	--	149	--	--	--	--	--	408	4.0
1915	635	--	59	694	--	186	--	--	--	--	--	508	5.0
1916	613	--	53	666	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	526	5.1
1917	734	--	22	756	--	102	--	--	--	--	--	654	6.2
1918	618	--	30	648	--	188	--	--	--	--	--	460	4.4
1919	863	--	116	979	--	252	--	--	--	--	--	727	6.8
1920	716	33	152	901	66	112	--	--	--	--	--	723	6.7
1921	621	66	155	842	48	194	--	--	--	--	--	600	5.4
1922	944	56	123	1,123	190	204	--	--	--	--	--	729	6.5
1923	1,008	190	93	1,291	359	308	--	--	--	--	--	624	5.5
1924	809	359	127	1,295	258	301	--	--	--	--	--	736	6.3
1925	843	258	129	1,230	156	333	--	--	--	--	--	741	6.3
1926	1,080	156	99	1,335	225	386	--	--	--	--	--	724	6.1
1927	1,202	225	78	1,505	248	506	--	--	--	--	--	751	6.2
1928	1,170	248	93	1,511	175	586	--	--	--	--	--	750	6.2
1929	889	175	81	1,145	174	325	--	--	--	--	--	646	5.2
1930	1,132	175	66	1,373	189	516	--	--	--	--	--	668	5.4
1931	997	189	60	1,246	192	467	--	--	--	--	--	587	4.7
1932	1,084	192	60	1,336	259	396	--	--	--	--	--	681	5.4
1933	1,002	259	56	1,317	259	400	--	--	--	--	--	658	5.2
1934	855	259	67	1,181	226	310	--	--	--	--	--	645	5.1
1935	1,173	226	68	1,467	294	416	--	--	--	--	--	757	5.9
1936	920	294	72	1,286	233	354	--	--	--	--	--	699	5.4
1937	1,193	233	63	1,489	295	441	--	--	--	--	--	753	5.8
1938	1,178	295	56	1,529	339	468	--	--	--	--	--	722	5.5
1939	1,128	339	53	1,520	362	322	--	--	--	--	--	836	6.3
1940	805	362	48	1,215	231	138	--	--	--	--	--	846	6.3
1941	904	231	17	1,152	189	78	--	20	258	278	65	542	4.1
1942	1,021	243	2	1,266	82	51	20	154	260	394	168	571	4.4
1943	1,325	82	1	1,408	158	88	154	108	306	260	135	767	5.9
1944	1,104	158	25	1,287	[7] 102	108	108	25	238	155	[8] 131	791	6.1
1945	1,019	[7] 102	44	1,165	[9] 95	241	25	1	29	5	[10] 27	797	5.9
1946	1,014	44	47	1,105	147	296	1	2	1	2	20	641	4.5
1947	1,153	147	26	1,326	94	117	2	70	21	89	385	641	4.4

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[1] Includes apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins, currants and other dried grapes. Excludes unmerchantable figs beginning 1927 and substandard prunes beginning 1929. Data for 1947 are preliminary. Civilian per capita only 1941-47.

[2] Beginning midyear.

[3] Pack statistics were obtained mainly from the Crop Reporting Board, Dried Fruit Association of California, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and the trade publication, Western Canner and Packer. Production data on dates not available until 1916.

[4] Packers' stocks only 1920-41 pack years, compiled from reports of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. For the 1942-45 pack years stocks include both packers' and wholesale distributors' holdings, and were obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce. Beginning with the 1946 pack year only packers' stocks were available; these were developed by the Production and Marketing Administration. Differences between ending stocks for both 1921 and 1929, and opening stocks of the respective following year is a result of an increase in the commodity coverage.

[5] Derived from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce. For commercial exports and imports, the data are on a July-June fiscal year basis through 1940-41; information on commercial shipments to noncontiguous territories are available beginning 1929 and are on a July-June fiscal year basis up to 1941. From 1941 on commercial exports and shipments are on a September-August year basis.

[6] Includes procurement for military civilian feeding in occupied areas abroad.

[7] Includes 26 million pounds transferred by military to nonmilitary agencies.

[8] Adjusted to exclude 26 million pounds transferred to nonmilitary agencies.

[9] Includes 1 million pounds transferred by military to UNRRA.

[10] Excludes 1 million pounds transferred to UNRRA.

Table 59a.- Fresh vegetables: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply: Production: Commercial 2/	Supply: Production: Total 3/	Supply: Stocks beginning of period 4/	Supply: Exports	Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks 4/	Distribution: Shrinkage and waste 5/	Distribution: Exports and shipments	Distribution: Military	Distribution: Civilian 6/	Per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1909	7/	18,250	--	41	18,291	--	--	24	--	18,267	200
1910	7/	17,830	--	69	17,899	--	--	16	--	17,883	192
1911	7/	16,970	--	77	17,047	--	--	21	--	17,026	180
1912	7/	18,708	--	81	18,789	--	--	30	--	18,759	195
1913	7/	18,124	--	61	18,185	--	--	28	--	18,157	185
1914	7/	18,506	--	53	18,559	--	--	39	--	18,520	185
1915	7/	19,568	--	42	19,610	--	--	40	--	19,570	193
1916	7/	19,156	--	71	19,227	--	--	32	--	19,195	187
1917	7/	19,204	--	108	19,312	--	--	32	--	19,280	185
1918	5,332	19,828	190	101	20,119	220	30	47	--	19,822	188
1919	5,254	20,258	220	159	20,637	150	10	54	--	20,423	193
1920	7,304	23,426	150	206	23,782	240	40	62	--	23,440	218
1921	6,362	20,854	240	205	21,299	130	10	60	--	21,099	193
1922	7,997	23,323	180	184	23,687	342	20	54	--	23,271	210
1923	6,984	21,154	342	296	21,792	306	20	38	--	21,428	190
1924	8,678	23,548	306	296	24,150	372	30	50	--	23,698	206
1925	8,986	23,152	372	369	23,893	398	40	40	--	23,415	201
1926	9,603	23,714	398	302	24,414	424	60	48	--	23,882	202
1927	10,051	25,576	424	379	26,279	498	90	40	--	25,651	214
1928	10,178	24,420	498	417	25,335	326	20	44	--	24,945	206
1929	12,009	27,036	326	349	27,711	452	110	43	--	27,106	221
1930	12,066	26,196	452	369	27,017	473	130	44	--	26,370	213
1931	11,614	27,478	473	254	28,205	312	192	47	--	27,654	222
1932	11,326	28,660	312	292	29,264	584	146	37	--	28,497	227
1933	10,473	26,544	584	186	27,314	384	47	39	--	26,844	213
1934	11,976	27,668	384	171	28,223	469	60	33	--	27,661	218
1935	11,777	29,526	469	227	30,222	526	124	66	--	29,506	231
1936	12,077	28,158	526	274	28,958	466	101	116	--	28,275	219
1937	12,342	30,278	466	262	31,006	386	99	115	--	30,406	235
1938	12,940	32,500	386	224	33,110	514	156	134	--	32,306	247
1939	13,220	32,137	514	198	32,849	512	184	134	--	32,019	243
1940	13,371	31,965	512	241	32,718	534	154	130	--	31,900	240
1941	12,936	32,228	534	323	33,085	462	119	132	288	32,084	242
1942	13,608	34,546	462	330	35,338	533	153	8/123	638	33,891	256
1943	12,751	31,786	533	433	32,752	338	75	8/ 97	1,408	30,833	238
1944	14,911	34,247	338	391	34,976	621	205	150	1,138	32,862	254
1945	15,745	35,575	621	425	36,621	393	155	380	1,038	34,655	267
1946	17,350	38,946	393	441	39,780	775	397	494	401	37,713	271
1947	15,570	35,839	775	488	37,102	338	132	475	202	35,955	251
1948	16,284	37,874	338	494	38,706	626	191	250	203	37,436	256

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Official estimate of commercial production for fresh market shipment, less small quantities not marketed and less estimated quantities processed. The latter deduction was made from some crops for which no official estimate of the processing crop is made and for some where the quantity actually processed exceeded such official estimates owing to the fact that estimates are not made for all States. Includes artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, honeyballs, honeydews, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots; spinach, tomatoes and watermelons; includes garlic beginning 1939.

3/ Includes officially reported production of 25 crops for fresh market shipment (Crop Reporting Board) plus rough estimate of other vegetable production including unreported commercial truck crops, market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes production estimates of town and city gardens.

4/ Commercial onion stocks 1918-21; commercial onion and cabbage stocks 1922 to date.

5/ Shrinkage and waste from commercial onion production.

6/ Quantity available for consumption at the farm level.

7/ Not available.

8/ Includes deliveries by USDA of 8 million pounds in 1942 and 12 million pounds in 1943.

Table 59b.- Canned vegetables, commercial pack: Supply and distribution, pack years, 1909-42, calendar years, 1943-48 1/
(net canned weight)

Year 2/	Supply				Distribution									
							Department of Agriculture 6/				Domestic disappearance			
	Production 3/	Beginning commercial stocks 4/	Imports 5/	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	1,328	--	--	1,328	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,328	14.4
1910	1,358	--	--	1,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,358	14.5
1911	1,598	--	--	1,598	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,598	16.8
1912	2,005	--	--	2,005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,005	20.6
1913	1,820	--	--	1,820	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,820	18.4
1914	2,018	--	--	2,018	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,018	20.1
1915	1,565	--	--	1,565	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,565	15.3
1916	1,773	--	--	1,773	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,773	17.1
1917	2,181	--	--	2,181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,181	20.8
1918	2,513	--	--	2,513	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,513	23.8
1919	1,904	--	--	1,904	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,904	17.9
1920	2,038	--	--	2,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,038	18.8
1921	1,328	398	--	1,726	129	3	--	--	--	--	--	1,594	14.5
1922	2,173	129	23	2,325	52	27	--	--	--	--	--	2,246	20.1
1923	2,665	52	42	2,759	120	46	--	--	--	--	--	2,593	22.8
1924	2,577	120	100	2,797	211	44	--	--	--	--	--	2,542	22.0
1925	3,596	211	121	3,928	549	49	--	--	--	--	--	3,330	28.4
1926	2,624	549	106	3,279	564	59	--	--	--	--	--	2,656	22.3
1927	2,441	564	125	3,130	390	69	--	--	--	--	--	2,671	22.1
1928	2,696	390	134	3,220	265	81	--	--	--	--	--	2,874	23.6
1929	3,372	336	173	3,881	353	80	--	--	--	--	--	3,448	28.0
1930	3,715	353	89	4,157	668	51	--	--	--	--	--	3,438	27.7
1931	2,800	668	105	3,573	789	41	--	--	--	--	--	2,743	21.9
1932	2,299	789	84	3,172	371	36	--	--	--	--	--	2,765	21.9
1933	2,529	371	88	2,988	198	43	--	--	--	--	--	2,747	21.7
1934	3,104	945	90	4,139	900	44	--	--	--	--	--	3,195	25.0
1935	3,956	900	74	4,930	1,378	55	--	--	--	--	--	3,497	27.2
1936	3,700	1,378	73	5,151	1,508	55	--	--	--	--	--	3,588	27.7
1937	4,595	1,508	65	6,168	2,072	63	--	--	--	--	--	4,033	31.0
1938	4,212	2,072	81	6,365	2,272	65	--	--	--	--	--	4,028	30.7
1939	3,689	2,272	45	6,006	1,602	79	--	--	--	--	--	4,325	32.7
1940	4,523	1,602	2	6,127	1,232	88	--	--	10	10	--	4,797	35.9
1941	5,769	1,232	11	7,012	1,452	112	--	34	125	159	356	4,933	37.1
1942 1/	6,846	1,452	6	8,304	1,143	53	34	304	70	340	1,200	5,568	42.6
1943 1/	6,248	4,444	5	10,697	4,272	41	65	308	134	377	1.245	4.762	36.7
1944	6,362	4,272	2	10,636	8/ 4,139	73	308	153	223	68	1,934	4,422	34.2
1945	6,552	8/ 4,139	11	10,702	9/ 3,822	124	153	46	70	63	1,123	5,570	42.9
1946	7,640	9/ 3,822	17	11,479	10/ 4,606	206	46	3	23	- 20	191	6,496	46.6
1947	6,131	10/ 4,397	19	10,547	4,364	212	3	3	2	2	229	5,740	40.0
1948	5,767	4,224	38	10,029	4,325	127	3	---	2	- 1	246	5,332	36.5

1/ Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, pumpkin and squash, sauerkraut (including bulk) spinach, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato juice, vegetable juice, combinations containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, tomato pulp, catsup, paste, sauce, and chili sauce, other greens, and mixed vegetables. Excludes baked beans, soups and baby foods. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ From 1909 to 1942 data are on a pack-year basis beginning in the year indicated. From 1943 to 1948 the statistics are on a calendar-year basis.

3/ Derived from data of the National Canners Association, the Census of Manufactures, and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. See discussion on processed vegetables in chapter 1.

4/ Packer stocks only of the major canned vegetables were available for the pack years 1921-33, and were derived from estimates of the National Canners Association. For the pack years 1934-42, packer stocks of major items were from data of the NCA, and wholesale distributor stocks were from the U. S. Department of Commerce. Data for calendar years 1943-47 include both packer and wholesale distributor stocks of most canned vegetables, and were compiled from data of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Beginning 1948 data on packer stocks of major canned vegetables were derived from data of the NCA, and wholesale distributor stocks of 15 major commodities from data of the U. S. Department of Commerce. For the years 1944-47, as indicated in footnotes 8 - 10 below, stocks were adjusted to reflect transfers of canned vegetables from military to non military agencies. The differences between ending stocks in 1928, 1934, 1943, 1946, and 1947 and beginning stocks in the next year are due to changes in coverage of available data. For each year, beginning and ending stocks are comparable.

5/ Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce. Beginning 1941, data exclude shipments by USDA for lend-lease, UNRRA, and other programs.

6/ Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Includes lend-lease, UNRRA and other programs. The data have been adjusted to include transfers from military stocks to the UNRRA program in the years 1945-47.

7/ Compiled from reports of military agencies of the United States. Data exclude transfers to UNRRA and other non-military accounts, adjusted to year procured. Data for 1941 and 1942 are estimates based on fragmentary information.

8/ Includes 57 million pounds transferred by military to UNRRA and other nonmilitary agencies.

9/ Includes 125 million pounds transferred by military to UNRRA and other nonmilitary agencies.

10/ Includes 6 million pounds transferred by military agencies to UNRRA and other nonmilitary agencies.

Table 59c.- Baby foods: Supply and distribution, 1935-48

Year	Supply: Production 1/	Supply: Beginning stocks 2/	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending stocks 2/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Per capita on basis of civilian population	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Per child under 3 years
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Pounds	Pounds
1935	15	9	24	12	12	.1	2.1
1936	24	12	36	15	21	.2	3.6
1937	42	15	57	21	36	.3	6.0
1938	48	21	69	33	36	.3	5.9
1939	111	33	144	63	81	.6	13.1
1940	81	63	144	48	96	.7	15.3
1941	126	48	175	78	96	.7	14.8
1942	165	78	243	90	153	1.2	22.4
1943	234	90	324	116	208	1.6	27.5
1944	306	116	422	153	269	2.1	31.0
1945	422	153	575	220	355	2.7	40.2
1946	462	220	682	295	387	2.8	45.4
1947	353	238	591	192	399	2.8	42.0
1948	489	192	681	208	473	3.2	46.4

1/ From 1935 to 1947, based on data of the U. S. Department of Commerce; 1948 from data of the National Canners Association. Baby foods include vegetables, fruits, meats and desserts. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Data 1935-37 based on information of the U. S. Department of Commerce; 1948 from the National Canners Association. Includes packer and wholesale distributor stocks 1935-46; beginning 1947 packer stocks only.

Table 59d.- Canned soups: Supply and distribution, 1935-46

Year	Supply: Production 1/	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks 1/	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks 1/	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: USDA deliveries	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Pounds
1935	552	129	681	213	4	--	--	464	3.6
1936	600	213	813	267	5	--	--	541	4.2
1937	666	267	933	270	6	--	--	657	5.1
1938	720	270	990	279	6	--	--	705	5.4
1939	885	279	1,164	315	14	--	--	835	6.3
1940	900	315	1,215	303	10	--	--	902	6.8
1941	1,035	303	1,338	407	14	--	--	917	6.9
1942	840	407	1,247	258	14	--	5	970	7.3
1943	675	258	933	227	9	1	10	686	5.3
1944	890	227	1,117	226	13	3	10	865	6.7
1945	977	226	1,203	210	14	1	10	968	7.5
1946	1,434	210	1,644	399	24	--	4	1,217	8.7

1/ Derived from data of the U. S. Department of Commerce. See text, chapter 1, for details. No data available since 1946.

Table 59e.- Frozen vegetables: Supply and distribution, 1937-48 1/

Year	Supply: Production 2/	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks 3/	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks 3/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Pounds
1937	72.5	8.9	81.4	29.4	--	52.0	.40
1938	89.7	29.4	119.1	65.5	--	53.6	.41
1939	72.6	65.5	138.1	72.4	--	65.7	.50
1940	83.3	72.4	155.7	78.5	--	77.2	.58
1941	107.2	78.5	185.7	92.9	2.9	89.9	.68
1942	162.7	92.9	255.6	103.3	6.4	145.9	1.10
1943	230.6	103.3	333.9	185.8	51.7	96.4	.74
1944	237.1	185.8	422.9	163.0	50.2	209.7	1.62
1945	308.0	163.0	471.0	189.9	35.7	245.4	1.89
1946	450.0	189.9	639.9	332.3	24.3	283.3	2.03
1947	345.6	332.3	677.9	291.8	18.6	367.5	2.56
1948	446.4	291.8	738.2	281.8	21.1	435.3	2.98

1/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, corn-cut, corn-on-cob, peas, peas and carrots (mixed), rhubarb, spinach, squash, succotash, and miscellaneous vegetables.

2/ Pack data, 1937 through 1943, compiled from Western Canner and Packer; beginning 1944 data were from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

3/ Stock data from Cold Storage Reports of Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Monthly. (Processed).

Table 59f.- Potatoes: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution										
							Used for processing				Commercial exports and shipments	USDA Deliveries	Domestic disappearance		
									Dehydrated						
	Production	Beginning stocks [1]	Imports	Total	Ending stocks [1]	Feed, seed, and waste [2]	Starch flour and glucose [2]	Canned	Dept. Agri.	Mil.			Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.
1909	390.2	137.0	7.5	534.7	173.0	(63.1)	3.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	294.1	193
1910	342.1	173.0	.3	515.4	142.0	66.9	1.4	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	303.0	195
1911	302.7	142.0	1.5	446.2	138.0	58.6	.3	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	246.9	156
1912	406.2	138.0	2.3	546.5	188.0	67.4	1.3	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	287.7	180
1913	332.4	188.0	3.2	523.6	151.0	69.0	1.2	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	300.0	184
1914	368.2	151.0	.8	520.0	176.0	66.4	5.5	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	268.8	161
1915	336.8	176.0	.2	513.0	135.0	67.1	.7	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	305.7	181
1916	270.4	135.0	.9	406.3	108.0	53.5	.4	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	240.6	140
1917	398.6	108.0	3.2	509.8	175.0	66.5	.6	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	264.7	152
1918	346.1	175.0	1.2	522.3	149.0	67.1	.6	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	301.1	171
1919	297.4	149.0	5.5	451.9	125.0	55.1	.2	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	267.3	151
1920	368.9	125.0	6.1	500.0	174.0	61.0	.6	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	259.6	145
1921	325.3	174.0	2.0	501.3	150.0	65.9	2.4	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	278.7	153
1922	415.4	150.0	1.8	567.2	199.0	79.7	1.8	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	283.0	153
1923	366.4	199.0	.7	566.1	166.0	78.4	1.2	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	317.0	169
1924	384.2	166.0	.4	550.6	173.0	68.7	4.3	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	299.8	157
1925	296.5	173.0	2.2	471.7	114.0	58.9	.6	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	295.0	152
1926	321.6	114.0	5.7	441.3	133.0	50.2	.9	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	254.4	129
1927	369.6	133.0	5.1	507.7	163.0	56.8	2.1	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	282.5	142
1928	419.8	163.0	3.7	586.5	194.0	74.4	3.0	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	311.3	154
1929	333.4	194.0	4.1	531.5	142.3	69.5	1.0	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	314.8	154
1930	343.8	142.3	4.7	490.8	150.2	56.9	1.7	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	279.2	135
1931	384.3	150.2	4.0	538.5	175.2	68.3	2.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	290.2	140
1932	372.5	175.2	.8	548.5	178.7	76.1	1.4	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	290.2	139
1933	343.2	178.7	.7	522.6	161.2	69.5	1.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	288.7	137
1934	406.5	161.2	1.5	569.2	190.3	79.3	5.3	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	292.1	138
1935	378.9	190.3	.4	569.6	170.9	86.3	1.5	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	307.9	144
1936	324.0	170.9	1.3	496.2	137.8	70.1	1.8	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	284.0	132
1937	376.4	137.8	1.1	515.3	172.0	64.8	3.7	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	271.7	126
1938	355.8	172.0	.8	528.6	160.8	73.8	2.9	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	287.7	132
1939	341.1	160.8	1.6	503.5	159.5	72.2	2.7	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	265.1	121
1940	376.9	159.5	1.3	537.7	166.9	70.0	8.0	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	288.7	130
1941	355.7	166.9	.9	523.5	154.7	[3] 68.8	4.9	--	(.5)		4.6	--	5.3	284.7	129
1942	368.9	154.7	.8	524.4	151.7	[3] 67.2	3.3	.7	.1	5.2	2.4	.3	11.7	281.8	128
1943	458.5	151.7	1.1	611.3	[4] 193.8	[3] 85.2	[2] 10.0	2.3	1.1	8.1	2.6	.4	25.6	282.2	131
1944	383.4	[4] 193.8	5.4	582.6	[4] 158.5	[3] 90.1	[2] 4.5	.4	4.0	18.3	3.1	.1	27.0	276.6	128
1945	418.8	[4] 158.5	5.5	582.8	[4] 171.7	78.6	[2] 5.7	1.2	3.7	13.2	9.1	1.1	26.4	272.1	126
1946	482.7	[4] 171.7	2.2	656.6	188.0	129.9	[2] 7.0	.3	2.1	[5] 11.4	10.4	1.8	10.7	295.0	127
1947	389.0	188.0	5.3	582.3	151.8	98.1	[2] 9.3	.5	.3	--	7.7	6.5	[5] 13.3	294.8	123
1948 [6]	445.8	151.8	6.2	604.0	167.3	125.0	[2] 6.8	.5	--	.8	6.3	.8	[5] 12.8	263.9	108

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[1] Includes merchantable stocks in hands of growers and local dealers in areas where produced plus seed saved for use on farms where grown and 40 percent of home consumption from previous crop year. Merchantable stocks for 1909-18 were estimated according to relationship between January 1 potato stocks and potato production for the 18 surplus late states, of preceding year, during 1919-43. Merchantable stocks for 1919-28 were published in the 1943 Agricultural Outlook Charts, BAE Annual.(Processed.) Merchantable stocks from 1929 to data were estimated on the basis of annual surveys of the Crop Reporting Board.

[2] Beginning 1943, includes some of the potatoes disposed of under price-support program of USDA.

[3] Arbitrarily adjusted to include net change in production estimate - to be revised when disposition data are available.

[4] Includes USDA and estimated military stocks of dehydrated potatoes on a fresh equivalent basis.

[5] Includes shipments for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

[6] Preliminary.

Table 59g.- Sweetpotatoes: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1909-48

Year	Supply			Distribution									
								Processed					
	Production	Beginning stocks 1/	Total	Ending stocks	Feed and waste 2/	Seed	Commercial exports and shipments	Starch	Canned	Dehydrated 3/	Military 4/	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Lb.
1909	58,994	(20,000)	78,994	(20,300)	(12,000)	(3,600)	--	--	--	--	--	43,094	26.0
1910	60,310	20,300	80,610	20,621	12,104	3,719	--	--	--	--	--	44,166	26.1
1911	55,285	20,621	75,906	19,837	12,040	3,535	--	--	--	--	--	40,494	23.5
1912	56,644	19,837	76,481	19,742	11,128	3,442	--	--	--	--	--	42,169	24.1
1913	55,998	19,742	75,740	19,316	11,193	3,503	--	--	--	--	--	41,728	23.4
1914	54,145	19,316	73,461	19,184	10,726	3,359	--	--	--	--	--	40,192	22.1
1915	63,241	19,184	82,425	21,991	10,855	3,681	--	--	--	--	--	45,898	24.9
1916	61,546	21,991	83,537	21,868	12,454	3,857	--	--	--	--	--	45,358	24.3
1917	72,767	21,868	94,635	25,367	12,570	4,242	--	--	--	--	--	52,456	27.7
1918	68,581	25,367	93,948	25,469	14,532	4,306	--	--	--	--	--	49,641	25.9
1919	78,272	25,469	103,741	27,594	14,413	4,640	--	--	--	--	--	57,094	29.7
1920	76,999	27,594	104,593	27,824	16,194	4,468	--	--	--	--	--	56,107	28.8
1921	73,708	27,824	101,532	27,778	15,490	4,753	--	--	--	--	--	53,511	26.9
1922	78,365	27,778	106,143	27,782	15,356	4,761	--	--	--	--	--	58,244	28.9
1923	63,871	27,782	91,653	21,801	15,378	3,936	--	--	--	--	--	50,538	24.7
1924	44,884	21,801	66,685	16,288	10,719	3,304	--	--	--	--	--	36,374	17.4
1925	50,139	16,288	66,427	18,416	7,006	3,577	--	--	--	--	--	37,428	17.7
1926	63,300	18,416	81,716	24,295	8,612	3,668	--	--	--	--	--	45,141	21.0
1927	70,897	24,295	95,192	24,829	12,093	4,235	--	--	--	--	--	54,035	24.8
1928	59,178	24,829	84,007	21,784	13,197	3,730	--	--	--	--	--	45,296	20.5
1929	65,014	21,784	86,798	22,527	11,205	3,601	--	--	--	--	--	49,465	22.2
1930	54,577	22,527	77,104	20,453	11,768	3,695	--	--	--	--	--	41,188	18.3
1931	67,314	20,453	87,767	26,533	10,132	4,693	--	--	--	--	--	46,409	20.5
1932	86,594	26,533	113,127	30,448	13,951	5,855	--	--	--	--	--	62,873	27.5
1933	74,619	30,448	105,067	27,058	18,206	5,018	--	--	--	--	--	54,785	23.9
1934	77,677	27,058	104,735	27,707	15,622	5,348	--	--	--	--	--	56,058	24.3
1935	81,249	27,707	108,956	27,466	16,931	5,222	--	--	--	--	--	59,337	25.5
1936	59,765	27,466	87,231	21,386	15,865	3,944	--	--	--	--	--	46,036	19.6
1937	68,144	21,386	89,530	23,546	11,696	3,930	--	--	--	--	--	50,358	21.4
1938	68,603	23,546	92,149	23,854	13,882	4,052	--	--	--	--	--	50,361	21.2
1939	61,744	23,854	85,598	21,454	13,639	3,736	--	--	--	--	--	46,769	19.5
1940	51,699	21,454	73,153	19,875	10,940	3,331	--	--	--	--	--	39,007	16.2
1941	62,517	19,875	82,392	23,472	9,692	3,725	--	--	1,148	--	298	44,057	18.3
1942	65,469	23,472	88,941	21,916	12,652	3,513	--	161	531	636	662	48,870	20.3
1943	71,142	21,916	93,058	22,101	13,820	4,398	--	102	701	921	740	50,275	21.3
1944	68,251	22,101	90,352	21,688	15,276	3,783	--	--	970	1,744	848	46,043	19.6
1945	64,665	21,688	86,353	20,125	13,788	3,468	173	--	1,774	1,909	694	44,422	18.8
1946	66,424	20,125	86,549	21,424	13,389	3,531	184	--	2,408	255	306	45,052	17.8
1947	55,746	21,424	77,170	18,084	13,338	3,197	190	--	974	3	154	41,230	15.8
1948 5/	49,806	18.084	67,890	16,000	11,000	2,911	63	--	500	5	166	37,245	14.0

1/ Estimated. Includes commercial stock for sale as of January 1, quantity for seed from previous crop, and 40 percent of the home consumption of the previous crop year.

2/ Estimates based on reported feed and waste for crop years assuming 70 percent occurs after January 1 and the remaining 30 percent prior to January 1.

3/ Used by military and for military civilian feeding in occupied territories. Fresh equivalent.

4/ Fresh only (see dehydrated).

5/ Preliminary.

Table 59h.- Dry edible beans (cleaned basis): Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution									
								U. S. Dept. of Agriculture						
	Production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks 2/	Seed	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military 4/	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pounds
1909	643	340	66	1,049	350	56	32	—	—	—	—	—	611	6.7
1910	608	350	61	1,019	330	52	33	—	—	—	—	—	604	6.5
1911	666	330	50	1,046	360	64	32	—	—	—	—	—	590	6.2
1912	674	360	71	1,105	360	64	34	—	—	—	—	—	647	6.7
1913	606	360	58	1,024	330	64	34	—	—	—	—	—	596	6.1
1914	721	330	87	1,138	390	66	49	—	—	—	—	—	633	6.4
1915	725	390	29	1,144	380	76	102	—	—	—	—	—	586	5.8
1916	645	380	56	1,081	340	90	133	—	—	—	—	—	518	5.0
1917	904	340	219	1,463	460	116	116	—	—	—	—	—	771	7.4
1918	928	460	125	1,513	470	111	158	—	—	—	—	—	774	7.3
1919	780	470	138	1,388	490	75	251	—	—	—	—	—	572	5.4
1920	581	490	122	1,193	380	70	137	—	—	—	—	—	606	5.6
1921	577	380	72	1,029	330	66	115	—	—	—	—	—	518	4.7
1922	732	330	58	1,120	400	84	72	—	—	—	—	—	564	5.1
1923	896	400	148	1,444	620	90	76	—	—	—	—	—	658	5.8
1924	841	620	102	1,563	500	106	67	—	—	—	—	—	890	7.7
1925	1,076	500	88	1,664	660	108	54	—	—	—	—	—	842	7.2
1926	967	660	101	1,728	660	115	66	—	—	—	—	—	887	7.5
1927	911	660	112	1,683	480	101	64	—	—	—	—	—	1,038	8.7
1928	990	480	180	1,650	450	109	54	—	—	—	—	—	1,037	8.5
1929	1,156	450	146	1,752	640	115	45	—	—	—	—	—	952	7.8
1930	1,354	640	126	2,120	780	131	38	—	—	—	—	—	1,171	9.5
1931	1,197	780	48	2,025	760	129	44	—	—	—	—	—	1,092	8.8
1932	1,041	760	18	1,819	740	108	46	—	—	—	—	—	925	7.4
1933	1,206	740	20	1,966	910	120	47	—	—	—	—	—	889	7.0
1934	1,065	910	25	2,000	690	127	39	—	—	—	—	—	1,144	9.0
1935	1,333	690	46	2,069	830	131	37	—	—	—	—	—	1,071	8.4
1936	1,077	830	31	1,938	620	125	43	—	—	—	—	—	1,150	8.9
1937	1,494	620	66	2,180	1,000	130	43	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	7.8
1938	1,472	1,000	16	2,488	1,060	125	54	—	—	—	—	—	1,249	9.6
1939	1,426	1,060	14	2,500	1,070	124	90	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	9.2
1940	1,579	1,070	14	2,663	1,290	135	134	—	—	—	—	—	1,104	8.3
1941	1,710	1,290	26	3,026	1,270	146	110	—	88	206	294	60	1,146	8.6
1942	1,757	1,270	27	3,054	983	151	59	88	208	133	253	140	1,468	11.1
1943	1,944	983	121	3,048	896	182	22	208	445	361	598	194	1,156	8.9
1944	1,506	896	69	2,471	644	176	19	445	350	329	234	398	1,000	7.7
1945	1,195	644	34	1,873	448	146	65	350	25	232	5/ -93	309	998	7.7
1946	1,474	448	20	1,942	503	140	51	25	—	53	28	12	1,208	8.7
1947	1,604	2/ 355	30	1,989	353	151	162	—	--	23	23	75	1,225	8.5
1948	1,955	353	26	2,334	750	145	101	--	--	142	142	66	1,130	7.7

1/ Official estimates. Data for 1947 and 1948 have been adjusted to include 26 million pounds and 12 million pounds, respectively, of broken beans which were exported under the military civilian feeding programs in occupied areas during the corresponding year. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Stocks on farms and in commercial warehouses. For the years 1909-41 and 1947-48. January 1 stock estimates for each year were estimated based on official reports on sales of old crop beans after January 1, plus estimates of home-grown seed saved from the previous crop, and estimate of farm home consumption of beans from the previous crop, and estimated carry-over stocks on the following September 1. Stocks on January 1, 1942 are an official estimate. January 1 stocks for the years 1943-46 represent interpolations based on official reports for December 1 of the preceding year and March of the corresponding year.

3/ Includes the official estimate of the portion of the dry bean crop saved for use as seed for the following year's crop plus an approximation of the quantity of seed used in planting fresh snap beans and lima beans.

4/ Data include whole and broken beans procured for subsequent export to occupied and liberated areas under the military civilian feeding program. In 1947, includes 26 million pounds of broken beans, and in 1948, 12 million pounds.

5/ Sold to armed forces or to commercial firms.

Table 59i.- Dry peas (cleaned basis): Supply and distribution, crop years, 1928-47 1/

Crop year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture						
	Production 1/	Beginning stocks	Imports 2/	Total	Ending stocks	Feed, seed and waste 3/	Com'l. exports and shipments 2/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1928	168	—	26	194	—	120	19	—	—	—	—	—	55	.5
1929	162	—	44	206	—	136	14	—	—	—	—	—	56	.5
1930	190	—	16	206	—	136	8	—	—	—	—	—	62	.5
1931	198	—	18	216	—	124	11	—	—	—	—	—	81	.6
1932	188	—	22	210	—	133	7	—	—	—	—	—	70	.6
1933	233	—	27	260	—	146	4	—	—	—	—	—	110	.9
1934	254	—	17	271	—	168	5	—	—	—	—	—	98	.8
1935	297	14	15	326	90	156	9	—	—	—	—	—	71	.6
1936	248	90	13	351	104	157	16	—	—	—	—	—	74	.6
1937	284	104	13	401	164	144	18	—	—	—	—	—	75	.6
1938	147	164	10	321	98	131	17	—	—	—	—	—	75	.6
1939	172	98	11	281	53	154	38	—	—	—	—	—	36	.3
1940	202	53	13	268	16	170	14	—	—	9	9	—	59	.4
1941	346	16	14	376	17	216	24	—	44	24	68	—	51	.4
1942	676	17	10	703	33	268	7	44	208	90	254	15	126	1.0
1943	1,002	33	8	1,043	59	272	4/	208	428	5/165	385	159	168	1.3
1944	802	59	14	875	60	246	37	428	133	5/247	- 48	496	84	.6
1945	536	60	10	606	25	239	18	133	—	223	90	60	174	1.3
1946	617	25	6	648	20	216	47	—	—	66	66	223	76	.5
1947	599	20	10	629	50	174	37	—	—	28	28	220	120	.8

1/ Includes dried, split, lentils and lupines, years beginning approximately September.

2/ Fiscal year through 1934; subsequently September-August crop year.

3/ Includes seed for planting dry field crop, processing crop, commercial fresh, market, farm and urban gardens. Feed and waste data included here were estimated by the Crop Reporting Board plus estimated additional losses in wrinkled peas that were purchased by USDA.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

5/ Excludes 54 million pounds of garbanzos shipped under lend-lease in 1943-44 and 8 million shipped in October-December 1944. Garbanzos reported separately beginning January 1945.

Table 60a.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, continental United States, calendar years, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution										
						Exports and shipments		Flour by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance			
														Civilian food	
	Production	Beginning wheat stocks 2/	Imports	Total	Ending wheat stocks	Commercial wheat, flour and other products	USDA wheat and products other than flour	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries for export and shipments	Net purchases	Non-food 3/	Military purchases 4/	Total	Per capita
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.
1909	684	389	1	1,074	407	96	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	450	296
1910	625	407	5/	1,032	425	66	--	--	--	--	--	83	--	458	295
1911	618	425	2	1,045	409	88	--	--	--	--	--	92	--	456	289
1912	730	409	3	1,142	478	114	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	462	288
1913	751	478	1	1,230	490	160	--	--	--	--	--	103	--	477	292
1914	897	490	1	1,388	532	236	--	--	--	--	--	132	--	488	293
1915	1,009	532	4	1,545	656	282	--	--	--	--	--	129	--	478	283
1916	635	656	7	1,298	464	224	--	--	--	--	--	113	--	497	290
1917	620	464	8	1,092	335	146	--	--	--	--	--	123	--	488	281
1918	904	335	5/	1,239	483	194	--	--	--	--	--	151	--	411	234
1919	952	483	5/	1,435	599	263	--	--	--	--	--	81	--	492	279
1920	843	599	5/	1,442	520	277	--	--	--	--	--	173	--	472	264
1921	819	520	5	1,344	423	341	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	459	252
1922	847	423	14	1,284	472	228	--	--	--	--	--	108	--	476	257
1923	760	472	10	1,242	451	168	--	--	--	--	--	152	--	471	251
1924	842	451	7	1,300	442	235	--	--	--	--	--	146	--	477	249
1925	669	442	1	1,112	380	131	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	480	247
1926	832	380	5/	1,212	436	182	--	--	--	--	--	102	--	492	250
1927	875	436	5/	1,311	473	220	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	493	247
1928	914	473	5/	1,387	566	135	--	--	--	--	--	176	--	510	252
1929	824	566	5/	1,390	586	144	--	--	--	--	--	159	--	501	245
1930	887	586	5/	1,473	663	132	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	500	242
1931	942	663	5/	1,605	729	113	--	--	--	--	--	276	--	487	234
1932	756	729	5/	1,485	717	75	--	--	--	--	--	223	--	470	224
1933	552	717	5/	1,269	587	19	--	--	--	--	--	203	--	460	218
1934	526	587	8	1,121	432	28	--	--	--	--	--	198	--	463	219
1935	628	432	27	1,087	428	8	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	460	216
1936	630	428	40	1,098	371	10	--	--	--	--	--	232	--	485	226
1937	874	371	9	1,254	533	50	--	--	--	--	--	197	--	474	219
1938	920	533	5/	1,453	647	108	--	--	--	--	--	218	--	480	220
1939	741	647	5/	1,388	606	93	--	--	--	--	--	211	--	478	218
1940	815	606	5/	1,421	724	37	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	469	212
1941	942	724	6	1,672	1,000	35	--	--	--	1	1	150	7	479	217
1942	969	1,000	1	1,970	1,152	16	2	--	--	8	8	282	18	492	223
1943	844	1,152	49	2,045	818	20	3	--	3	18	21	648	32	503	233
1944	1,060	818	125	2,003	828	28	3	3	8	13	18	567	86	473	220
1945	1,108	828	7	1,943	682	50	115	8	1	20	13	425	170	488	226
1946	1,153	682	5/	1,835	642	99	162	1	8	35	42	333	67	490	211
1947	1,367	642	5/	2,009	802	162	183	8	8	47	47	230	120	465	194
1948	1,288	802	5/	2,090	859	133	174	8	3	37	32	233	185	474	194

1/ Flour and other wheat products included, expressed in wheat equivalents. See text, chapter 1, for further detail. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Including stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators and warehouses, merchant mills, and beginning 1943 CCC holdings not otherwise accounted for.

3/ Feed, seed, and alcohol.

4/ Including procurement for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 60b.- Rye: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1909-48

Year	Supply				Distribution				
							Domestic disappearance		
								Civilian food	
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Imports	Total	Stocks Dec.31 1/	Exports 2/	Nonfood use	Total 3/	Per capita
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. ~~bu.~~	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.
1909	30.1	11.1	4/	41.2	11.6	0.4	19.1	10.1	6.2
1910	29.1	11.6	4/	40.7	10.8	4/	19.2	10.7	6.4
1911	31.4	10.8	4/	42.2	10.8	4/	20.5	10.9	6.4
1912	37.9	10.8	4/	48.7	15.7	0.5	21.4	11.1	6.5
1913	40.4	15.7	4/	56.1	20.2	2.0	22.4	11.5	6.6
1914	42.1	20.2	4/	62.3	21.7	8.1	20.6	11.9	6.7
1915	46.8	21.7	4/	68.5	24.4	13.5	19.7	10.9	6.0
1916	43.1	24.4	4/	67.5	16.8	15.7	22.5	12.5	6.8
1917	60.3	16.8	4/	77.1	22.4	14.4	23.7	16.6	8.9
1918	83.4	22.4	0.6	106.4	49.0	14.3	24.4	18.7	9.9
1919	78.7	49.0	1.2	128.9	52.6	38.7	20.7	16.9	8.9
1920	61.9	52.6	0.8	115.3	26.8	58.7	18.5	11.3	5.9
1921	61.0	26.8	0.8	88.6	27.7	30.1	21.4	9.4	4.8
1922	101.0	27.7	0.1	128.8	49.4	47.5	22.3	9.6	4.8
1923	56.0	49.4	4/	105.4	43.5	31.7	20.6	9.6	4.8
1924	58.4	43.5	4/	101.9	39.4	36.7	16.3	9.5	4.6
1925	42.3	39.4	4/	81.7	29.8	28.8	13.3	9.8	4.7
1926	34.9	29.8	4/	64.7	28.8	12.0	13.9	10.0	4.7
1927	51.1	28.8	4/	79.9	19.7	36.1	14.3	9.8	4.6
1928	37.9	19.7	4/	57.6	19.7	14.6	13.5	9.8	4.5
1929	35.4	19.7	4/	55.1	25.5	3.5	16.3	9.8	4.5
1930	45.4	25.5	4/	70.9	30.5	0.3	30.7	9.4	4.2
1931	32.8	30.5	0.1	63.4	23.4	0.1	29.8	10.1	4.5
1932	39.1	23.4	4/	62.5	26.6	1.1	25.9	8.9	4.0
1933	20.6	26.6	8.1	55.3	26.9	4/	20.7	7.7	3.4
1934	16.3	24.1	7.6	48.0	19.2	4/	21.4	7.4	3.3
1935	56.9	19.2	9.7	85.8	33.4	4/	44.8	7.6	3.3
1936	24.2	33.4	3.9	61.5	16.9	4/	37.6	7.0	3.0
1937	48.9	16.9	0.2	66.0	23.0	4.3	32.3	6.4	2.8
1938	56.0	23.0	4/	79.0	34.4	3.3	35.0	6.3	2.7
1939	38.6	34.4	4/	73.0	31.5	0.1	34.5	6.9	2.9
1940	39.7	31.5	4/	71.2	31.1	1.1	31.7	7.3	3.1
1941	43.9	31.1	9.9	84.9	39.9	4/	38.1	6.9	2.9
1942	52.9	39.9	0.4	93.2	50.4	0.3	34.7	7.8	3.3
1943	28.7	50.4	2.0	81.1	34.6	0.5	36.7	9.3	4.0
1944	22.5	42.1	10.8	75.4	25.6	0.6	41.3	7.9	3.4
1945	24.0	25.6	2.7	52.3	13.3	5/6.5	24.9	7.6	3.3
1946	18.9	13.3	1.0	33.2	8.5	3.6	15.0	6.1	2.4
1947	26.0	8.5	0.9	35.4	14.4	1.8	13.6	5.6	2.2
1948 6/	26.4	14.4	1.3	42.1	17.2	5/1.5	18.0	5.4	2.1

1/ 1909-43 farm stocks (December 1) and terminal stocks (January 1) only. Beginning in 1943, the figures include not only farm (January 1) and terminal stocks, but also stocks in interior mills and elevator stocks.

2/ Includes flour in terms of rye.

3/ See text in chapter 1 for derivation. Only negligible quantities of rye flour appear to have been procured by the armed services.

4/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

5/ Includes about 1 million bushels for civilian relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

6/ Preliminary

Table 60c.- Rice: Supply and distribution, continental United States, marketing years, 1935-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution									
						Commercial exports and shipments	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance			
	Production	Beginning com'l stocks 2/	Imports	Total supply	Ending com'l stocks 2/		Beginning stocks 3/	Ending stocks	Deliveries 4/	Net purchases	Nonfood use	Military purchases 5/	Civilian food Total	Civilian food Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1935	1,125	174	33	1,332	53	435	—	—	—	—	131	—	713	5.6
1936	1,155	53	16	1,224	84	374	—	—	—	—	101	—	665	5.2
1937	1,378	84	25	1,487	169	391	—	—	—	—	164	—	763	5.9
1938	1,519	169	11	1,699	150	644	—	—	—	—	141	—	764	5.9
1939	1,523	150	12	1,685	232	635	—	—	—	—	87	—	731	5.6
1940	1,530	232	13	1,775	270	626	—	—	—	—	104	—	775	5.9
1941	1,541	270	8	1,819	169	726	—	—	—	—	155	6/	769	5.8
1942	1,462	169	9	1,640	19	673	—	—	68	68	160	20	700	5.3
1943	1,890	19	9	1,918	43	316	—	106	413	519	223	82	735	5.6
1944	1,948	43	1	1,992	18	337	106	179	479	552	309	80	696	5.4
1945	2,045	18	—	2,063	52	432	179	25	332	178	364	404	633	4.9
1946	2,044	52	2	2,098	48	667	25	37	359	371	280	192	540	4.0
1947	2,207	48	—	2,255	19	635	37	16	386	365	340	70	826	5.8
1948	2,299	19	—	2,318	26	954	16	—	231	215	373	43	707	4.9

1/ Marketing year beginning previous August in South and previous October in California. Unmilled rice converted on the basis of quantity of milled rice (heads, second heads and screenings, excluding brewers) produced annually from rough rice milled; converted separately for the southern States and California. See text chapter 1, for detailed explanation of various items. Exports, shipments, and military procurement on fiscal year basis, 1941-48. Data for 1948 preliminary.

2/ Include stocks on farms, in country warehouses, in mills, but exclude USDA holdings in 1943-48.

3/ Stocks as of June 30.

4/ For export and to the U. S. territories.

5/ Including civilian relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

Table 60d.- Corn, grain only: Supply and distribution calendar years, 1927-48 1/

Year	Supply					Distribution				
						Commercial exports & shipments and USDA deliveries 3/	Domestic disappearance			
	Jan. 1 stocks 2/	Production (grain only)	Imports	Dec. 31 stocks 2/	Total use in year		Other than food 4/	Military food including relief	Civilian food	
									Total 5/	Per capita 6/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Pounds
1927	1,497	2,218	5	1,453	2,267	27	2,096	--	144	67.2
1928	1,453	2,261	1	1,443	2,272	38	2,082	--	152	70.0
1929	1,443	2,135	7/	1,398	2,180	45	1,980	--	155	70.6
1930	1,398	1,757	2	1,154	2,003	14	1,844	--	145	65.5
1931	1,154	2,230	1	1,571	1,814	8	1,671	--	135	60.4
1932	1,571	2,579	7/	1,882	2,268	12	2,125	--	131	58.5
1933	1,882	2,105	7/	1,551	2,436	11	2,290	--	135	59.9
1934	1,551	1,147	3	872	1,829	7	1,695	--	127	56.0
1935	872	2,001	43	1,408	1,508	3	1,389	--	116	50.8
1936	1,408	1,259	31	826	1,872	4	1,744	--	124	53.9
1937	826	2,349	86	1,707	1,554	10	1,426	--	118	50.9
1938	1,707	2,300	7/	1,868	2,139	156	1,864	--	119	50.8
1939	1,868	2,342	7/	2,041	2,169	42	2,006	--	121	51.3
1940	2,041	2,207	2	2,029	2,221	32	2,068	--	121	51.0
1941	2,029	2,414	1	2,182	2,262	22	2,099	2	139	58.7
1942	2,182	2,802	1	2,284	2,701	14	2,524	4	159	67.2
1943	2,284	2,668	7/	2/1,945	3,007	19	2,825	10	153	66.1
1944	2/1,986	2,802	9	2,124	2,673	20	2,494	12	147	63.8
1945	2,124	2,594	1	1,904	2,815	21	2,635	12	147	63.3
1946	1,904	2,951	1	2,208	2,648	28	2,463	8	149	59.7
1947	2,208	2,137	1	1,556	2,790	97	2,505	32	156	60.8
1948	1,556	3,365	1	2,612	2,310	19	2,150	8	133	51.1

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Total farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks 1927-43. Beginning 1944 figures also include interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, data for which are not available prior to April 1943.

3/ Includes grain equivalent of corn products.

4/ Residual, includes feed, seed, alcohol, industrial uses, and waste.

5/ Excludes corn and corn products used in alcoholic beverages.

6/ Grain equivalent of corn consumed per capita.

7/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 60e.- Oats: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1927-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution						
						Commercial exports & shipments and USDA deliveries 3/	Domestic disappearance				
									Civilian food		
										Per capita	
	Jan. 1 stocks 2/	Production	Imports including meal	Dec. 31 stocks 2/	Total use in year		Other than food 4/	Military food including relief	Total	Grain equivalent 5/	Oatmeal
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.	Lb.
1927	734	1,093	6/	650	1,177	14	1,120	--	43	11.5	6.5
1928	650	1,313	6/	778	1,185	16	1,130	--	39	10.2	5.7
1929	778	1,113	6/	671	1,220	11	1,174	--	35	9.2	5.2
1930	671	1,275	6/	773	1,173	4	1,128	--	41	10.6	6.0
1931	773	1,124	1	673	1,225	5	1,176	--	44	11.3	6.3
1932	673	1,255	6/	794	1,134	5	1,089	--	40	10.1	5.7
1933	794	736	6/	506	1,024	3	986	--	35	8.8	4.9
1934	506	544	6	369	687	1	654	--	32	8.0	4.5
1935	369	1,210	10	821	768	2	737	--	29	7.2	4.0
1936	821	793	6/	522	1,092	2	1,062	--	28	6.9	3.9
1937	522	1,177	6/	734	965	8	930	--	27	6.7	3.8
1938	734	1,089	6/	724	1,099	10	1,061	--	28	6.7	3.8
1939	724	958	4	615	1,071	2	1,041	--	28	6.8	3.8
1940	615	1,246	12	802	1,071	1	1,041	--	29	7.0	4.0
1941	802	1,183	6	760	1,231	8	1,193	1	29	7.0	4.0
1942	760	1,343	10	884	1,229	4	1,189	1	35	8.5	4.8
1943	884	1,140	81	2/ 719	1,386	8	1,333	4	41	10.1	4.1
1944	2/ 751	1,149	84	784	1,200	7	1,157	5	31	7.7	3.2
1945	784	1,536	56	1,065	1,311	11	1,258	6	36	8.8	3.6
1946	1,065	1,498	4	934	1,633	29	1,561	4	39	9.2	3.7
1947	934	1,199	1	780	1,354	13	1,295	8	38	8.5	3.5
1948	780	1,492	13	973	1,312	17	1,250	7	37	8.1	3.4

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Total farm and terminal market stocks, 1927-43. Beginning 1944 figures include interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, data for which are not available prior to April 1943.

3/ Department of Agriculture deliveries include grain equivalent of oat food products. Commercial exports include oats and grain equivalent of oatmeal.

4/ Residual, includes feed, seed, and waste.

5/ Beginning with 1943 oatmeal conversion factor changed to 1 bushel of oats equivalent to 13.17 pounds of oatmeal. Prior to 1940 the conversion factor was 1 bushel of oats equivalent to 18 pounds of oatmeal.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 60f.- Barley: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1934-48 1/

Year	Supply				Distribution						
	Jan. 1 stocks 2/	Production	Imports of grain	Dec. 31 stocks 2/	Total use in year	Commercial exports & shipments and USDA deliveries 3/	Domestic disappearance				
							Other than food 4/	Military food including relief	Civilian food		
									Total	Per capita	
										Grain equivalent 5/	Malt equivalent
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.	Lb.
1934	84	117	12	55	158	6	145	--	7	2.8	2.2
1935	55	289	13	184	173	8	160	--	5	2.0	1.5
1936	184	148	16	73	275	8	262	--	5	1.9	1.5
1937	73	222	20	98	217	12	200	--	5	1.8	1.4
1938	98	257	3	152	206	16	186	--	5	1.6	1.3
1939	152	278	3	153	280	6	270	--	4	1.4	1.1
1940	153	311	3	180	287	3	280	--	4	1.4	1.1
1941	180	363	2	205	340	3	332	--	5	1.8	1.3
1942	205	429	7	245	396	2	389	--	5	1.8	1.5
1943	245	323	46	2/172	442	3	432	1	6	2.2	1.8
1944	2/217	276	42	213	322	4	312	1	5	1.9	1.4
1945	213	267	18	192	306	8	291	1	6	2.2	1.5
1946	192	262	5	176	283	7	267	1	8	2.8	2.0
1947	176	281	6/	188	269	12	228	21	8	2.7	1.9
1948	188	317	7	231	281	5	256	14	6	2.0	1.5

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Total farm and terminal market stocks, 1934-43. Beginning 1944, includes interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, data for which are not available prior to April 1943.

3/ Department of Agriculture deliveries include grain equivalent of barley food products. Commercial exports include grain equivalent of barley and malt.

4/ Residual, includes feed, seed, alcohol, industrial uses, and waste.

5/ Beginning with July 1944, malt conversion factor was changed to 1 bushel of barley equivalent to 34 pounds of malt. Prior to July 1944 the conversion factor used was 1 bushel of barley equivalent to 37.4 pounds of malt.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 61. - Sugar; cane and beet, raw value: Supply and distribution, 1909-48

Year	Supply					Distribution					
	Production 1/	Visible stocks beginning of period 2/	Receipts from:		Total supply	Commercial exports and shipments 4/	Department of Agriculture net purchases for export	Visible stocks end of period 2/	Domestic disappearance		
			Foreign sources 3/	Territories 3/					Military	Civilian	Per capita consumption (refined) 5/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Pounds
1909	880	526	1,899	785	4,090	51	--	469	--	3,570	73.1
1910	901	469	2,076	818	4,264	91	--	445	--	3,728	74.8
1911	1,002	445	2,061	896	4,404	26	--	492	--	3,886	76.7
1912	904	492	2,155	922	4,473	53	--	552	--	3,868	75.2
1913	1,085	552	2,373	914	4,924	39	--	658	--	4,227	80.6
1914	1,019	658	2,692	927	5,296	221	--	781	--	4,294	80.3
1915	1,074	781	2,620	951	5,426	528	--	727	--	4,171	77.0
1916	1,189	727	2,765	1,035	5,716	856	--	667	--	4,193	76.2
1917	1,065	667	2,464	1,099	5,295	550	--	429	--	4,316	77.4
1918	1,099	429	2,576	907	5,011	223	--	612	--	4,176	74.1
1919	902	612	3,497	944	5,955	796	--	291	--	4,868	85.9
1920	1,345	291	3,873	964	6,473	502	--	1,098	--	4,873	84.9
1921	1,425	1,098	2,961	1,011	6,495	513	--	913	--	5,069	86.7
1922	1,024	913	4,851	929	7,717	998	--	570	--	6,149	103.6
1923	1,111	570	3,829	862	6,372	250	--	697	--	5,425	90.0
1924	1,256	697	4,172	1,070	7,195	244	--	875	--	6,076	98.8
1925	1,119	875	4,435	1,356	7,785	415	--	910	--	6,460	103.6
1926	1,008	910	4,529	1,307	7,754	121	--	1,072	--	6,561	103.8
1927	1,242	1,072	4,241	1,352	7,907	140	--	1,245	--	6,522	101.8
1928	1,271	1,245	3,912	1,554	7,982	137	--	1,157	--	6,688	103.1
1929	1,307	1,157	4,388	1,393	8,245	115	--	1,813	--	6,317	96.3
1930	1,508	1,813	3,894	1,681	8,896	90	--	1,585	--	7,221	109.0
1931	1,421	1,585	3,260	1,731	7,997	61	--	1,267	--	6,669	99.9
1932	1,717	1,267	2,873	1,922	7,779	57	--	1,401	--	6,321	94.1
1933	2,007	1,401	2,836	1,787	8,031	58	--	1,680	--	6,293	93.1
1934	1,508	2,149	3,200	1,802	8,659	145	--	2,178	--	6,336	93.2
1935	1,583	2,178	2,763	1,815	8,339	132	--	1,584	--	6,623	96.5
1936	1,807	1,584	2,999	1,868	8,258	86	--	1,490	--	6,682	97.1
1937	1,821	1,490	3,280	1,883	8,474	93	--	1,731	--	6,650	95.8
1938	2,207	1,731	3,073	1,810	8,821	78	--	2,306	--	6,437	95.1
1939	2,320	2,306	2,975	1,872	9,473	153	--	2,613	--	6,707	100.2
1940	2,104	2,613	3,006	1,855	9,578	193	--	2,356	--	7,029	95.2
1941	2,090	2,356	3,997	1,852	10,295	91	--	2,149	95	7,960	103.7
1942	2,151	2,149	1,928	1,607	7,835	55	184	2,137	424	5,035	86.4
1943	1,531	2,137	3,411	1,511	8,590	18	474	1,766	730	5,602	80.0
1944	1,512	1,766	3,928	1,548	8,754	24	317	1,227	1,014	6,172	89.1
1945	1,667	1,227	3,224	1,647	7,765	34	6/ 175	1,418	7/ 1,094	5,044	73.5
1946	1,900	1,418	2,687	1,504	7,509	258	8/ 139	1,452	9/ 119	5,541	74.4
1947	2,158	1,452	4,219	1,812	9,641	236	--	1,939	10/ 114	7,352	91.1
1948	1,917	1,939	3,320	1,734	8,910	118	--	1,493	11/ 80	7,219	95.6

1/ U. S. Department of Agriculture crop year production data, 1909-34; calendar year data for 1935-48.

2/ Cane stocks: 1909-33, Willett and Gray Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal; beet: 1909-13, estimates from Department of Agriculture production figures and Willett and Gray deliveries statistics, 1914-33 from Meinrath Brokerage Co.; 1934-48 stocks from Sugar Branch, PMA, Department of Agriculture. Beginning 1939 includes mainland cane stocks.

3/ 1909-34, data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce and Navigation, 1935-48 from Sugar Branch, PMA.

4/ 1909-41, data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Foreign Commerce and Navigation, 1942-48, quantities delivered for export as compiled by Sugar Branch, PMA.

5/ Beginning 1935 the data are adjusted for changes in invisible stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. Civilian per capita consumption 1941-48.

6/ Excludes 75,000 short tons passing through the U. S. but not officially reported as imports.

7/ Includes 145,000 short tons shipped commercially for civilian feeding; but does not include purchase abroad of about 133,000 short tons not entering into domestic supplies.

8/ Excludes 11,000 short tons shipped directly from Cuba.

9/ Includes 4 thousand short tons for civilian feeding.

10/ Includes 49 thousand short tons for civilian feeding.

11/ Includes 9 thousand short tons for civilian feeding.

Table 62a.- Coffee: Supply and distribution, 1910-48 1/

(In terms of green beans)

	Supply			Distribution								
						Department of Agriculture				Domestic disappearance		
Year	Beginning com'l stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending com'l stocks 2/	Com'l exports and shipments 4/	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries 5/	Net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1910	359.6	800.2	1,159.8	309.4	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	847.6	9.1
1911	309.4	798.8	1,108.2	320.8	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	784.7	8.3
1912	320.8	940.4	1,261.2	225.6	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,032.1	10.7
1913	225.6	849.1	1,074.7	198.8	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	871.9	8.9
1914	198.8	981.7	1,180.5	261.8	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	913.3	9.1
1915	261.8	1,141.3	1,403.1	332.4	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,063.4	10.5
1916	332.4	1,134.7	1,467.1	290.4	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,170.7	11.4
1917	290.4	1,219.2	1,509.6	250.8	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,252.5	12.0
1918	250.8	1,020.2	1,271.0	210.0	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	1,051.2	11.7
1919	210.0	1,256.1	1,466.1	211.9	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,241.2	11.7
1920	211.9	1,250.6	1,462.5	211.6	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	1,244.8	11.6
1921	211.6	1,308.7	1,520.3	212.0	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	1,303.1	11.9
1922	212.0	1,222.9	1,434.9	129.0	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	1,296.1	11.7
1923	129.0	1,390.2	1,519.2	94.0	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	1,415.0	12.6
1924	94.0	1,398.3	1,492.3	83.0	13.7	—	—	—	—	—	1,395.6	12.1
1925	83.0	1,273.0	1,356.0	117.2	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	1,225.2	10.5
1926	117.2	1,484.3	1,601.5	129.0	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	1,456.9	12.3
1927	129.0	1,429.5	1,558.5	101.4	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	1,447.3	12.1
1928	101.4	1,451.2	1,552.6	103.4	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,439.2	11.9
1929	103.4	1,479.5	1,582.9	91.5	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,480.9	12.1
1930	91.5	1,590.6	1,682.1	122.6	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,539.2	12.4
1931	122.6	1,737.2	1,859.8	239.7	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,611.8	12.9
1932	239.7	1,491.2	1,730.9	171.5	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,553.1	12.4
1933	171.5	1,579.6	1,751.1	142.0	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	1,602.3	12.7
1934	142.0	1,521.0	1,663.0	94.6	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	1,559.0	12.3
1935	94.6	1,752.0	1,946.6	130.4	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	1,708.3	13.3
1936	130.4	1,739.7	1,870.1	101.4	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	1,760.1	13.7
1937	101.4	1,699.1	1,800.5	78.1	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,713.9	13.2
1938	78.1	1,984.9	2,063.0	120.6	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	1,934.3	14.8
1939	120.6	2,007.6	2,128.2	160.1	13.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,954.6	14.8
1940	160.1	2,050.1	2,210.2	152.7	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,049.3	15.4
1941	453.7	2,255.7	2,709.4	552.6	11.0	—	—	—	—	48.0	2,097.8	15.8
1942	522.6	1,720.1	2,272.7	197.5	6.7	—	—	.1	.1	282.7	1,785.7	13.5
1943	197.5	2,193.1	2,390.6	466.0	3.0	0	7/	7.9	7.9	244.9	1,668.8	12.9
1944	466.0	2,602.9	3,068.9	6/604.7	4.5	7/	.2	10.8	11.0	414.1	2,034.6	15.7
1945	6/604.7	2,704.2	3,308.9	6/643.7	9.2	.2	1.0	24.5	25.3	510.6	2,120.1	16.3
1946	6/643.7	2,681.5	3,325.2	6/513.1	22.4	1.0	0	13.8	12.8	2.3	2,774.6	19.9
1947	6/513.1	2,456.5	2,969.6	465.3	23.4	0	0	7/	7/	2.9	2,487.0	17.3
1948	456.3	2,755.6	3,211.9	400.0	22.4	—	—	—	—	23.7	2,765.8	18.9

1/ Civilian per capita consumption only, 1941-48. Data for 1948 are preliminary.

2/ Stocks 1910-19 from Balde Directoria de Industria E. Commercia, Sao Paulo; 1920-36, The Brazilian Review; 1937-40, from the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.; January 1, 1941 and January 1, 1948, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce; January 1, 1942 through January 1, 1947 from Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Imports into continental United States, including shipments from the noncontiguous territories. Reexports have been deducted.

4/ Exports from the continental United States, including shipments to the noncontiguous territories.

5/ Includes deliveries for export and territorial programs of roasted coffee and soluble coffee products on a green bean equivalent oasis. Does not include deliveries of green coffee per se because these transactions actually represent a re-export of coffee --see footnote 2, above.

6/ Stocks January 1, 1945, 1946 and 1947 have been adjusted to include military stock transfers to nonmilitary agencies.

7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 62b.- Tea: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply			Distribution					
	Beginning stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments	USDA deliveries	Domestic disappearance		
							Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	—	103	103	—	—	—	—	103	1.1
1910	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	95	1.0
1911	—	102	102	—	—	—	—	102	1.1
1912	—	98	98	—	—	—	—	98	1.0
1913	—	88	88	—	—	—	—	88	.9
1914	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	95	1.0
1915	—	104	104	—	—	—	—	104	1.0
1916	—	104	104	—	—	—	—	104	1.0
1917	—	125	125	—	—	—	—	125	1.2
1918	—	127	127	—	—	—	—	127	1.2
1919	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	66	.6
1920	—	88	88	—	—	—	—	88	.8
1921	—	76	76	—	—	—	—	76	.7
1922	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	95	.9
1923	—	103	103	—	—	—	—	103	.9
1924	—	91	91	—	—	—	—	91	.8
1925	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	100	.9
1926	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	95	.8
1927	—	89	89	—	—	—	—	89	.7
1928	—	89	89	—	—	—	—	89	.7
1929	—	89	89	—	—	—	—	89	.7
1930	—	84	84	—	—	—	—	84	.7
1931	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	86	.7
1932	—	94	94	—	—	—	—	94	.7
1933	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	96	.8
1934	—	74	74	—	—	—	—	74	.6
1935	36	86	122	39	—	—	—	83	.6
1936	39	81	120	38	—	—	—	82	.6
1937	38	94	132	43	—	—	—	89	.7
1938	43	81	124	37	—	—	—	87	.7
1939	37	97	134	42	—	—	—	92	.7
1940	42	97	139	51	—	—	—	88	.7
1941	51	107	158	49	5	—	—	104	.8
1942	49	49	98	22	—	—	6	70	.5
1943	22	89	111	23	2	1	15	70	.5
1944	29	90	119	43	2	—	6	68	.5
1945	36	84	120	35	1	—	13	71	.5
1946	35	94	129	53	4	—	—	72	.5
1947	53	61	114	32	3	—	—	79	.6
1948	32	89	121	37	3	—	—	80	.5

1/ Data for 1948 are preliminary. Civilian per capita consumption only, 1941-48.

2/ Stocks from 1909-34 not available. Stocks on January 1, 1935 estimated. Stocks from 1936-43, and 1945-48 reported by the Tea Bureau Inc. Stocks for 1944 from the Department of Agriculture.

3/ Imports less re-exports.

Table 62c.- Cocoa beans: Supply and distribution, 1909-48 1/

Year	Supply			Distribution						
								Domestic disappearance		
	Beginning stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Ending stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments	USDA shipments	USDA net purchases for export	Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	—	118	118	—	—	—	—	—	118	1.3
1910	—	111	111	—	—	—	—	—	111	1.2
1911	—	130	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	1.4
1912	—	147	147	—	—	—	—	—	147	1.5
1913	—	149	149	—	—	—	—	—	149	1.5
1914	—	164	164	—	—	—	—	—	164	1.6
1915	—	188	188	—	—	—	—	—	188	1.9
1916	—	232	232	—	—	—	—	—	232	2.3
1917	—	377	377	—	—	—	—	—	377	3.6
1918	—	346	346	—	—	—	—	—	346	3.3
1919	50	349	399	33	—	—	—	—	366	3.5
1920	33	315	348	39	—	—	—	—	310	2.9
1921	39	274	313	21	—	—	—	—	292	2.7
1922	21	331	352	21	—	—	—	—	331	3.0
1923	21	401	422	28	—	—	—	—	394	3.5
1924	28	365	393	15	—	—	—	—	378	3.3
1925	15	365	380	18	—	—	—	—	362	3.1
1926	18	414	432	11	—	—	—	—	421	3.6
1927	11	414	425	28	—	—	—	—	397	3.3
1928	28	360	388	39	—	—	—	—	349	2.9
1929	39	494	533	54	—	—	—	—	479	3.9
1930	54	364	418	48	—	—	—	—	370	3.0
1931	48	408	456	36	—	—	—	—	420	3.4
1932	36	471	507	104	—	—	—	—	403	3.2
1933	104	465	569	134	—	—	—	—	435	3.4
1934	134	431	565	125	—	—	—	—	440	3.5
1935	125	597	722	114	—	—	—	—	608	4.8
1936	114	607	721	74	—	—	—	—	647	5.0
1937	74	596	670	157	—	—	—	—	513	4.0
1938	157	441	598	139	—	—	—	—	459	3.5
1939	139	641	780	160	—	—	—	—	620	4.7
1940	160	679	839	194	—	—	—	—	645	4.9
1941	548	693	1,241	566	38	—	—	—	637	4.8
1942	566	239	805	211	15	—	—	76	503	3.8
1943	211	564	775	231	8	—	—	164	372	2.9
1944	231	692	923	234	30	—	—	195	464	3.6
1945	234	640	874	197	21	5	—	133	518	4.0
1946	27	608	635	22	20	6	3	4/	590	4.2
1947	22	606	628	12	10	4/	4/	4/	606	4.2
1948	12	552	564	7	8	—	—	2	547	3.7

1/ Includes only cocoa beans from 1909-1941, and both cocoa beans and cocoa products from 1942-48. All figures on a bean equivalent basis. Data for 1948 are preliminary Civilian per capita consumption only 1941-48.

2/ Stocks 1909-1918 not available. Stocks, 1918-24 from the publication: "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal", New York; 1925-40 from New York Cocoa Exchange reports; 1941-45 from U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1946-48 trade estimates.

3/ Imports less re-exports.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 63.- Treenuts: Supply and distribution, crop year, 1909-47 1/

Crop year	Nuts in the shell							Loss in shelling 4/	Civilian disappearance (shelled basis)	
	Supply			Distribution						
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Total	Exports and shipments 3/	Military	Civilian	Per capita		Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	23	148	171	--	--	171	1.9	98	73	.8
1910	27	138	165	--	--	165	1.8	96	69	.7
1911	29	143	172	--	--	172	1.8	98	74	.8
1912	32	126	158	--	--	158	1.6	92	66	.7
1913	28	161	189	--	--	189	1.9	107	82	.8
1914	24	142	166	--	--	166	1.6	95	71	.7
1915	37	148	185	--	--	185	1.8	106	79	.8
1916	37	165	202	--	--	202	2.0	122	80	.8
1917	42	166	208	--	--	208	2.0	125	83	.8
1918	54	153	207	--	--	207	2.0	128	79	.7
1919	145	238	383	--	--	383	3.6	230	153	1.4
1920	68	170	238	--	--	238	2.2	133	105	1.0
1921	107	266	373	--	--	373	3.4	218	155	1.4
1922	88	238	326	5	--	321	2.9	185	136	1.2
1923	134	249	383	6	--	377	3.3	216	161	1.4
1924	103	247	350	4	--	346	3.0	197	149	1.3
1925	141	223	364	5	--	359	3.1	207	152	1.3
1926	160	221	381	6	--	375	3.2	214	161	1.4
1927	165	166	331	6	--	325	2.7	193	132	1.1
1928	152	208	360	5	--	355	2.9	205	150	1.2
1929	150	183	333	7	--	326	2.6	193	133	1.1
1930	145	186	331	8	--	323	2.6	192	131	1.1
1931	187	182	369	10	--	359	2.9	218	141	1.1
1932	195	126	321	7	--	314	2.5	186	128	1.0
1933	175	142	317	26	--	291	2.3	179	112	.9
1934	175	163	338	13	--	325	2.5	201	124	1.0
1935	260	214	474	19	--	455	3.5	285	170	1.3
1936	171	237	408	19	--	389	2.0	247	142	1.1
1937	277	197	474	16	--	458	3.5	286	172	1.3
1938	220	211	431	18	--	413	3.1	261	152	1.2
1939	273	199	472	14	--	458	3.5	286	172	1.3
1940	255	246	501	6	--	495	3.7	317	178	1.3
1941	285	206	491	7	--	484	3.6	315	169	1.3
1942	256	64	320	3	2	315	2.4	194	121	.9
1943	310	77	387	8	2	377	2.9	237	140	1.1
1944	348	183	531	11	13	507	3.9	328	179	1.4
1945	348	239	587	31	8	548	4.1	358	190	1.4
1946	313	251	564	17	2	545	3.8	345	200	1.4
1947	324	245	569	12	5/	557	3.8	349	208	1.4

1/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil, pignolia, pistache, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous tree nuts; excludes coconuts. Civilian per capita only 1942-46.

2/ Production begins approximately September 1 of year indicated. Includes almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans.

3/ Foreign trade data on fiscal year basis, beginning July 1 of year indicated.

4/ Shelling loss computed as follows: Almonds--production, exports, shipments, and military 55 percent; imports 70 percent; pecans--production of improved variety and all exports, shipments and military 60 percent, production of seedling variety and all imports 64 percent; walnuts--production 61 percent, imports, exports, shipments, and military 58 percent; Brazil nuts 50 percent; pignolia 23 percent; pistache 50 percent; chestnuts 16 percent; cashews 78 percent and miscellaneous nuts 60 percent.

5/ Not available.

Table 64.- Peanuts: Supply and distribution, crop years 1909-48 1/

Year beginning September	Supply and distribution, farmers' stock basis										Domestic distribution for food (shelled basis)			
	Supply				Adjustment for shrinkage and duplication 4/	Distribution								
	Production picked and threshed 2/	Stocks beginning of period 3/	Imports	Total		Ending stocks 3/	Exports 5/	Seed feed and farm loss	Crushed for oil 6/	Domestic food use 7/	Total 8/	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	355	9/	32	387	--	9/	6	49	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1910	384	9/	18	402	--	9/	8	50	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1911	366	9/	16	382	--	9/	8	52	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1912	362	9/	27	389	--	9/	9	52	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1913	383	9/	58	441	--	9/	10	56	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1914	421	9/	27	448	--	9/	8	63	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1915	481	9/	36	517	--	9/	13	78	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1916	666	9/	62	728	--	9/	29	94	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1917	989	9/	100	1,089	--	9/	18	98	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1918	946	9/	41	987	--	9/	20	87	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1919	688	9/	187	875	--	9/	16	91	9/	9/	--	--	--	--
1920	696	9/	59	755	-47	9/	18	92	91	507	338	--	338	3.1
1921	678	9/	14	692	-33	9/	18	82	94	465	310	--	310	2.8
1922	523	9/	76	599	6	9/	10	79	14	502	335	--	335	3.0
1923	568	9/	74	642	34	9/	5	96	2	573	382	--	382	3.4
1924	713	9/	127	840	-57	9/	4	95	42	642	428	--	428	3.7
1925	722	9/	57	779	-12	9/	6	86	23	652	435	--	435	3.7
1926	662	9/	53	715	39	9/	6	99	11	638	425	--	425	3.6
1927	844	9/	90	934	-66	9/	7	108	28	725	483	--	483	4.0
1928	844	9/	43	887	22	9/	8	114	24	763	509	--	509	4.2
1929	898	9/	9	907	67	9/	5	104	86	779	519	--	519	4.2
1930	697	9/	11	708	87	9/	3	123	43	626	417	--	417	3.4
1931	1,056	9/	10/	1,056	-47	9/	8	137	9	855	570	--	570	4.6
1932	941	9/	10/	941	16	9/	4	122	27	804	536	--	536	4.3
1933	820	9/	1	821	37	9/	1	135	14	708	472	--	472	3.7
1934	1,014	9/	10/	1,014	-24	9/	10/	140	187	663	442	--	442	3.5
1935	1,153	9/	10/	1,153	- 2	9/	10/	151	202	798	532	--	532	4.1
1936	1,260	9/	3	1,263	41	9/	1	139	252	912	608	--	608	4.7
1937	1,233	9/	5	1,238	- 1	9/	1	151	209	876	584	--	584	4.5
1938	1,289	147	10	1,446	-59	86	1	162	261	877	566	--	566	4.3
1939	1,213	86	9	1,308	1	180	1	166	73	889	573	--	573	4.3
1940	1,767	180	5	1,952	-14	197	1	171	558	1,011	652	--	652	4.9
1941	1,475	197	1	1,673	- 2	117	9	284	220	1,041	671	50	621	4.7
1942	2,193	117	4	2,314	12	222	5	318	391	1,390	897	100	797	6.1
1943	2,176	222	2	2,400	-76	234	36	254	429	1,371	884	150	734	5.7
1944	2,081	234	91	2,406	-85	199	31	264	352	1,475	951	200	751	5.8
1945	2,042	199	10/	2,241	21	289	68	255	292	1,358	876	10	866	6.4
1946 11/	2,038	289	10/	2,327	-38	195	267	271	447	1,109	715	--	715	5.0
1947 11/	2,183	195	10/	2,378	10/	173	522	266	369	1,048	676	--	676	4.7
1948 12/	2,268	173	--	2,441	-32	200	670	214	325	1,000	645	--	645	4.3

1/ Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of the Census. Data on shelled peanuts converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.5 before 1938 and 1.55 after 1937. Data on cleaned peanuts converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.05. **Civilian per capita consumption only 1941-45.**

2/ Crop year beginning as follows: Southwestern area August 1; Southeastern area, September 1; Virginia-Carolina areas, November 1.

3/ Includes farmers' stock peanuts and cleaned and shelled peanuts converted to farmers' stock basis.

4/ Residual, allows for shrinkage at mills and change in quantity of new crop peanuts in reported stocks on September 1.

5/ Shipments to U. S. territories included beginning 1943. Exports of oilstock peanuts, which began in 1946, are excluded. Before 1945, exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts assumed to be in proportion to the domestic disappearance breakdown; beginning 1945 exports of shelled and unshelled reported separately.

6/ Including edible-grade shelled peanuts crushed.

7/ Includes consumption of commercially cleaned and shelled peanuts plus quantities used on farms and farm sales for food use.

8/ Estimated to be 66.67 percent (1909-37) and 64.5 percent (1938-48) of the domestic disappearance of cleaned and shelled peanuts plus farm household and local use.

9/ Not available.

10/ Less than 500 thousand pounds.

11/ Preliminary.

12/ Forecast.

Table 65.- Estimated shipments of major food commodities for civilian relief in areas occupied by armed forces of the United States, 1945-48 1/

Food commodity	Unit	1945	1946	1947	1948
Meats (carcass weight)					
Beef	mil. lb.	27	18	2/ 22	2/ 2
Veal	mil. lb.	--	--	2/ 10	2/ 1
Lamb and mutton	mil. lb.	--	--	2/ 29	2/ 3
Pork	mil. lb.	21	13	2/ 18	2/ 2
Fish, canned	mil. lb.	154	24	3/	3/
Poultry and eggs					
Eggs, dried, in terms of shell equiv.	mil. doz.	102	58	2	62
Dairy products					
Cheese	mil. lb.	19	1	8	--
Condensed and evaporated milk	mil. lb.	207	1	5	4/13
Dry whole milk	mil. lb.	--	7	5/ 6	3/
Dry skim milk	mil. lb.	110	47	5/132	44
Fats and oils					
Butter, butter content	mil. lb.	--	3/	6	3/
Lard	mil. lb.	96	13	5/ 15	42
Shortening	mil. lb.	3/	1	12	3/
Other edible fats and oils	mil. lb.	9	7	3/	16
Fruit					
Canned	mil. lb.	--	62	1	3/
Dried	mil. lb.	--	38	7	453
Canned fruit juices	mil. lb.	--	84	6	7/91
Vegetables					
Canned	mil. lb.	3/	131	8	5
Potatoes 6/	mil. bu.	9	114	55	165
Dry edible beans, cleaned	mil. lb.	71	60	55	22
Dry field peas, cleaned	mil. lb.	352	162	255	159
Sugar, raw	thous. short tons	145	4	49	1
Grains					
Wheat	mil. bu.	69	49	5/67	133
Wheat flour	mil. lb.	2,424	687	5/1,660	1998
Rye	mil. bu.	1	--	--	1
Rice, milled	mil. lb.	220	54	15	46
Corn	mil. bu.	2	9	5/ 32	7
Oats, incl. meal	mil. bu.	3/	4	8	6
Barley	mil. bu.	--	1	5/ 21	14
Peanuts, shelled	mil. lb.	--	2	1	162
Soya flour	mil. lb.	5	--	285	593

1/ Data for 1945 and 1946 from the Foreign Aid Branch of the Quartermaster Corps and the Department of Agriculture. Data for 1947 and 1948 from the Foreign Aid Branch of the Quartermaster Corps, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture. Includes content of rations and manufactured products.

2/ Shipment data reported to the Department of Commerce converted to carcass weights on basis of information on procurement for the civilian supply programs.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Includes 11 million pounds shipped under Greek-Turkish Aid program.

5/ Excludes quantities shipped to Bizone, Germany, financed by the United Kingdom and procured through the Department of Agriculture. These quantities have been included in USDA deliveries for export in the supply and distribution tables.

6/ Includes dehydrated potatoes and potato flour converted to a fresh equivalent basis.

7/ Includes citrus concentrates on single strength basis.

APPENDIX B

Table 66.- Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary distribution weight 1/

Item	Primary distribution level 2/	Factor
Dairy products		
Fluid milk and cream	Farm, distributor	.975
Other dairy products	Processor	1.0
Meats		
Beef	Slaughter	.79
Veal	do	.91
Lamb and mutton	do	.89
Pork, excluding lard		
Lean cuts	do	.65
Fat cuts	do	.28
Poultry	Slaughter	3/ 1.0
Fish		
Fresh and frozen	Market weights already converted to edible portions	1.0
Canned	Processor	1.0
Cured	do	1.0
Eggs	Farm	4/ .97
Fats and oils		
Butter, actual weight	Processor	1.0
Lard	do	1.0
Margarine		
Actual weight	do	1.0
Fat content, to actual weight	do	1.25
Shortening	do	1.0
Other edible 5/	do	1.0
Sugar		
Refined	Refiner	1.0
Raw to refined		.935
Sirups	Processor	1.0
Dry beans and peas	Farm, cleaned basis	1.0
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis, to:		
Shelled, edible		.645
Cleaned, unshelled		.95
Fresh fruit		
Citrus:		
Oranges	Farm	.95
Tangerines	do	.91
Grapefruit	do	.95
Lemons	do	.95
Limes	do	.95
Apples	do	6/ .90
Fresh fruit - continued		
Other fresh fruit:		
Apricots	Farm	.91
Avocados	do	.91
Bananas	do	.92
Cherries	do	.91
Cranberries	do	.96
Figs	do	1.00
Grapes	do	.90
Peaches	do	.89
Pears	do	.90
Pineapple	do	.85
Plums and prunes	do	.89
Strawberries	do	.89
Canned fruit and juices	Canner	1.00
Dried fruit	Packer	1.00
Frozen fruit	Packer	1.00
Fresh vegetables		7/ .848
Leafy, green and yellow:		
Artichokes	Farm	.90
Asparagus	do	.91
Lima beans	do	.92
Snap beans	do	.89
Cabbage	do	.85
Carrots	do	.90
Kale	do	.81
Lettuce and escarole	do	.81
Green peas	do	.95
Peppers	do	.87
Spinach	do	.81
Tomatoes	do	.75
Other fresh vegetables:		
Beets	do	.90
Cauliflower	do	.86
Celery	do	.86
Corn	do	.86
Cucumber	do	.86
Eggplant	do	.87
Garlic	do	.81
Onions	do	.86
Shallots	do	.90
Cantaloups	do	.85
Watermelons	do	.87
Canned vegetables	Canner	1.00
Frozen vegetables	Packer	1.00
Potatoes	Farm	.93
Sweetpotatoes	do	.86
Grain products 8/	Milling, processing	1.0
Beverages		
Coffee, green bean	Import	9/ .84
Tea	do	1.00
Cocoa beans	do	10/ .737

1/ These factors were based on information from many sources, including special surveys and trade data. (See text, chapter 3.) Many are approximations, but they are the best available at this time. During the war such factors were assembled, reviewed, and published in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and their Products, Production Marketing Administration, August 1947. 83 pp. (Processed.)

2/ Level of distribution at which consumption of particular commodity is measured, as described in chapters 1 and 2.

3/ Most retail sales of poultry are on a dressed weight basis, although a small amount is sold eviscerated. Factors for obtaining eviscerated weight from dressed weight: chicken .73, turkey .83.

4/ Factor of .96 used 1942-46 to cover additional loss resulting from shortage of wooden cases during the war period.

5/ This category includes fats and oils in cooking and salad oils, in salad dressings, mayonnaise, in bakery products and for minor uses such as fish canning. To avoid duplication with other foods no attempt was made to put data on actual weight.

6/ Beginning 1934 factor of 1.24 used (1) to adjust data for apples grown in noncommercial areas (increased by 38 percent) and (2) to convert from farm to retail weight (90 percent).

7/ Average factor often used for all fresh vegetables, excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes but including cantaloups, watermelons, and onions.

8/ Factors commonly used to convert from grain to products: wheat flour .71, whole wheat flour or meal .98, wheat cereals .85; corn meal .696, hominy grits .518, corn starch .616, corn cereals .384, corn sugar .536; oat cereal .412; rye flour .761, buckwheat flour .560; rice, milled 1.00. A different factor for each year is used to indicate loss from rough to milled rice, based on milling data for that particular year.

9/ Roasted.

10/ Chocolate liquor equivalent of cocoa and chocolate (54 percent fat content).

Table 67.- Index of volume of agricultural production for sale and farm home consumption, weights: Average annual sales and home consumption, price, and value of commodities, 1935-39, and percentage comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Quantity sold and consumed in farm household	Average price	Value	Percentage of: Group total	Percentage of: All crops	Percentage of: All production
		Thousands	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Food grains							
Wheat	Bu.	590,885	.837	494,571	91.0	14.4	5.63
Rye	Bu.	25,215	.554	13,969	2.6	.4	.16
Rice	Bu.	46,648	.710	33,120	6.1	1.0	.38
Buckwheat	Bu.	2,838	.636	1,805	.3	.1	.02
Total				543,465	100.0	15.9	6.19
Feed grains and hay							
Corn	Bu.	516,779	.691	357,094	64.9	10.5	4.07
Oats	Bu.	175,779	.340	59,765	10.9	1.7	.68
Barley	Bu.	88,283	.533	47,055	8.5	1.4	.54
Grain sorghums	Bu.	12,868	.562	7,232	1.3	.2	.08
Hay	Ton	9,193	8.59	78,968	14.4	2.3	.90
Total				550,114	100.0	16.1	6.27
Cotton							
Cotton lint	Lb.	6,574,131	.1028	675,820	85.4	19.8	7.70
Cottonseed	Ton	4,212	27.52	115,920	14.6	3.4	1.32
Total				791,740	100.0	23.2	9.02
Oil-bearing crops							
Flaxseed	Bu.	10,410	1.69	17,592	19.0	.5	.20
Peanuts	Lb.	1,112,353	.034	37,820	40.7	1.1	.43
Soybeans	Bu.	44,544	.84	37,417	40.3	1.1	.43
Total				92,829	100.0	2.7	1.06
Tobacco	Lb.	1,453,119	.168	244,124	100.0	7.2	2.78
Vegetables (excluding truck crops)							
Potatoes	Bu.	310,722	.717	222,788	70.2	6.5	2.54
Sweetpotatoes	Bu.	61,486	.807	49,619	15.6	1.5	.56
Dry edible beans	100-lb. bag	12,777	3.52	44,976	14.2	1.3	.51
Total				317,383	100.0	9.3	3.61

- Continued

Table 67.- Index of volume of agricultural production for sale and farm home consumption, weights: Average annual sales and home consumption, price, and value of commodities, 1935-39, and percentage comparisons

- Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity sold and consumed in farm household	Average price	Value	Percentage of		
					Group total	All crops	All production
		Thousands	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Truck crops for market							
Artichokes	Box	936	2.00	1,873	.7	.06	.02
Asparagus	30-lb. Crate	4,841	1.82	8,810	3.5	.26	.10
Beans, lima	Bu.	860	1.42	1,221	.5	.04	.01
Beans, snap	Bu.	13,763	1.06	14,589	5.8	.43	.17
Beets	Bu.	1,843	.47	866	.3	.03	.01
Cabbage	Ton	1,014	15.07	15,284	6.1	.45	.17
Cantaloups	70-lb. Crate	11,580	1.18	13,664	5.4	.40	.16
Carrots	Bu.	14,591	.57	8,317	3.3	.24	.09
Cauliflower	Crate	8,060	.73	5,884	2.3	.17	.07
Celery	Crate	10,227	1.65	16,874	6.7	.49	.19
Cucumbers	Bu.	4,171	.93	3,879	1.5	.11	.04
Eggplant	Bu.	900	.64	576	.2	.02	.01
Lettuce	Crate	20,635	1.47	30,334	12.0	.89	.35
Onions	50-lb. sack	30,820	.555	17,105	6.8	.50	.19
Peas	Bu.	8,660	1.15	9,959	4.0	.29	.11
Peppers	Bu.	4,494	.71	3,191	1.3	.09	.04
Spinach	Bu.	12,827	.41	5,259	2.1	.15	.06
Tomatoes	Bu.	22,477	1.23	27,647	11.0	.81	.32
Watermelons	Melon	66,436	.1114	7,401	2.9	.22	.08
Total				192,733	76.4	5.65	2.19
Truck crops for manufacture							
Asparagus	Ton	52	77.97	4,054	1.6	.12	.05
Beans, lima	Ton	24	63.52	1,499	.6	.04	.02
Beans, snap	Ton	97	44.49	4,315	1.7	.13	.05
Beets	Ton	55	11.38	624	.3	.02	.01
Cabbage	Ton	148	8.18	1,212	.5	.03	.01
Corn, sweet	Ton	798	9.89	7,892	3.1	.23	.09
Cucumbers	Bu.	5,907	.57	3,367	1.3	.10	.04
Peas	Ton	245	51.22	12,549	5.0	.37	.14
Spinach	Ton	53	13.66	730	.3	.02	.01
Tomatoes	Ton	1,871	12.40	23,205	9.2	.68	.26
Total				59,447	23.6	1.74	.68
Total truck crops				252,180	100.0	7.4	2.87

- Continued

Table 67.- Index of volume of agricultural production for sale and farm home consumption, weights: Average annual sales and home consumption, price, and value of commodities, 1935-39, and percentage comparisons

- Continued

Commodity	Unit	Quantity sold and consumed in farm household	Average price	Value	Percentage of		
					Group total	All crops	All production
		Thousands	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fruits and nuts							
Apples	Bu.	158,134	.90	142,321	27.4	4.2	1.62
Peaches	Bu.	54,549	.87	47,458	9.1	1.4	.54
Pears	Bu.	28,044	.88	24,679	4.8	.7	.28
Cherries	Ton	140	76.42	10,684	2.1	.3	.12
Apricots	Ton	258	38.53	9,948	1.9	.3	.11
Grapes	Ton	2,480	17.11	42,436	8.2	1.2	.48
Strawberries	Crate	11,415	2,62	29,907	5.8	.9	.34
Cranberries	Bbl.	615	11.06	6,806	1.3	.2	.08
Oranges	Box	65,656	1.64	107,676	20.8	3.1	1.23
Grapefruit	Box	30,927	.93	28,762	5.5	.8	.33
Lemons	Box	9,548	2.96	28,262	5.5	.8	.32
Olives	Ton	30	59.28	1,790	.3	.1	.02
Figs, dried Calif.	Ton	26	66.22	1,735	.3	.1	.02
Plums, fresh	Ton	66	46.52	3,070	.6	.1	.03
Prunes, dried	Ton	225	58.20	13,095	2.5	.4	.15
Almonds	Ton	14	284.80	4,044	.8	.1	.05
Pecans	Lb.	67,271	.085	5,718	1.1	.2	.07
Walnuts	Ton	54	197.60	10,591	2.0	.3	.12
Total				518,982	100.0	15.2	5.91
Sugar crops							
Sugar beets	Ton	9,623	5.30	51,003	56.6	1.5	.58
Sugarcane for sugar	Ton	5,682	3.05	17,329	19.2	.5	.20
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	24,184	.44	10,641	11.8	.3	.12
Sorgo sirup	Gal.	11,759	.56	6,585	7.3	.2	.08
Maple sugar	Lb.	1,114	.28	312	.4	1/	2/
Maple sirup	Gal.	2,715	1.55	4,208	4.7	.1	.05
Total				90,078	100.0	2.6	1.03
Miscellaneous crops							
Cowpeas	Bu.	4,300	1.49	6,407	48.9	.2	.07
Hops	Lb.	34,135	.196	6,691	51.1	.2	.08
Total				13,098	100.0	.4	.15
Total crops				3,413,993		100.0	38.89

- Continued

Table 67.- Index of volume of agricultural production for sale and farm home consumption, weights: Average annual sales and home consumption, price, and value of commodities, 1935-39, and percentage comparisons

- Concluded

Commodity	Unit	Quantity sold and consumed in farm household	Average price	Value	Percentage of: Group total	Percentage of: All crops	Percentage of: All production
		Thousands	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat animals							
Cattle and calves	Cwt.	179,281	6.67	1,194,955	49.2	22.3	13.61
Sheep and lambs	Cwt.	24,223	6.97	168,920	6.9	3.1	1.92
Hogs	Cwt.	129,983	8.20	1,066,190	43.9	19.9	12.15
Total				2,430,060	100.0	45.3	27.68
Poultry							
Chickens	Lb.	2,256,011	.149	336,146	31.9	6.3	3.83
Eggs	Doz.	2,983,533	.205	613,109	58.1	11.4	6.98
Turkeys	Lb.	384,758	.172	66,241	6.3	1.2	.75
Broilers	Lb.	203,842	.192	39,138	3.7	.7	.45
Total				1,054,634	100.0	19.6	12.01
Dairy products							
Wholesale milk	Cwt.	402,704	1.80	726,632	40.6	13.5	8.27
Retail milk	Qt.	3,064,200	.102	312,226	17.5	5.8	3.56
Butterfat	Lb.	1,207,960	.287	346,121	19.4	6.5	3.94
Farm butter	Lb.	88,553	.274	24,282	1.4	.5	.28
Total sales				1,409,261	78.9	26.3	16.05
Home consumption, milk equivalent of milk and butter	Cwt.	200,026	1.89	377,418	21.1	7.0	4.30
Total dairy products				1,786,679	100.0	33.3	20.35
Miscellaneous							
Wool	Lb.	359,351	.239	85,885	91.9	1.6	.98
Mohair	Lb.	16,796	.452	7,592	8.1	.1	.09
Total				93,477	100.0	1.7	1.07
Total livestock and products				5,364,855		100.0	61.11
Total all commodities				8,778,848			100.0

1/ Less than .05 percent.

2/ Less than .005 percent

APPENDIX D

Table 68.- Per capita consumption index: Average retail prices in 1935-39, average quantities consumed in 1935-39 (retail weights in pounds), value aggregates, and percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Retail price in 1935-39	Per capita consumption in 1935-39	Value aggregates 1/	Percentage of value aggregate	
				Of group total	Of grand total
	Cents	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Dairy products					
Fluid milk and cream	5.3	331.5	17.5695	74.6	13.0
Cheese	25.9	5.5	1.4245	6.0	1.1
Cond. and evap. milk	8.3	16.7	1.3861	5.9	1.0
Ice cream	33.5	9.5	3.1825	13.5	2.4
Total					
excl. butter			23.5626	100.0	17.5
incl. butter			29.4076		21.9
Meats, poultry, fish					
Meats					
Beef and veal	29.1	51.0	14.8410	43.7	11.1
Lamb and mutton	26.8	6.0	1,6080	4.7	1.2
Lean pork	25.0	36.5	9.1250	26.9	6.8
Total					
excl. fat pork			25.5740	75.3	19.1
incl. fat pork			30.2840		22.6
Poultry					
Chicken	30.0	17.9	5.3700	15.8	4.0
Turkey	34.5	2.6	.8970	2.6	.7
Total			6.2670	18.4	4.7
Fish					
Fresh (edible wt.)	18.0	5.3	.9540	2.8	.7
Canned	18.0	4.8	.8640	2.5	.6
Cured	33.0	1.0	.3300	1.0	.2
Total			2.1480	6.3	1.5
Total					
excl. fat pork			33.9890	100.0	25.3
incl. fat pork			38.6900		28.8
Eggs	19.3	36.1	6.9673	100.0	5.2
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes					
Potatoes	2.5	121.8	3.0450	80.5	2.3
Sweetpotatoes	4.0	18.4	.7360	19.5	.5
Total			3.7810	100.0	2.8
Beans, peas, nuts					
Dry edible beans	7.0	8.8	.6160	32.2	.5
Dry field peas	7.0	.5	.0350	1.8	—
Peanuts (shelled)	17.6	4.2	.7392	38.7	.5
Other nuts (shelled)	29.0	1.8	.5220	27.3	.4
Total			1.9122	100.0	1.4

- Continued

Table 68.- Per capita consumption index: Average retail prices in 1935-39 average quantities consumed in 1935-39 (retail weights in pounds), value aggregates, and percentage comparisons 1/- continued

Commodity	Retail price in 1935-39	Per capita consumption in 1935-39	Value aggregates 1/	Percentage of value aggregate: Of group total	Percentage of value aggregate: Of grand total
	Cents	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Fats and oils					
Butter	35.0	16.7	5.8450	34.6	4.4
Margarine (actual wt.)	18.1	2.9	.5249	3.1	.4
Lard	15.0	11.0	1.6500	9.8	1.2
Shortening	21.3	11.7	2.4921	14.8	1.9
Other edible oils	26.3	6.3	1.6569	9.8	1.2
Bacon and salt side (fat pork cuts)	30.0	15.7	4.7100	27.9	3.5
Total					
incl. fat pork			16.8789	100.0	12.6
excl. fat pork			12.1689		9.1
Cereal products					
Wheat flour (excl. semolina)	6.1	147.8	9.0158	74.4	6.7
Macaroni and spaghetti (semolina)	14.3	4.4	.6292	5.2	.5
Wheat cereal	13.8	3.7	.5106	4.2	.4
Rye flour	15.0	2.2	.3300	2.7	.2
Cornmeal	3.0	22.9	.6870	5.7	.5
Corn cereal	15.8	1.6	.2528	2.1	.2
Oatmeal	7.3	3.9	.2847	2.4	.2
Rice	7.2	5.6	.4032	3.3	.3
Total			12.1133	100.0	9.0
Sugars and sirups					
Sugar (excl.duplication 2/)	5.5	95.6	5.2580	84.2	3.9
Sirups	7.7	12.8	.9856	15.8	.7
Total			6.2436	100.0	4.6
Fruits					
Fresh					
Citrus	6.0	46.4	2.7840	24.3	2.1
Apples	4.9	37.7	1.8473	16.2	1.4
Bananas	6.3	21.0	1.3230	11.6	1.0
Peaches	5.9	12.1	.7139	6.3	.5
Pears	6.1	5.7	.3477	3.0	.3
Melons	2.5	29.6	.7400	6.5	.5
Other (incl. frozen)	5.9	15.0	.8850	7.8	.7
Total			8.6409	75.7	6.5
Canned					
Peaches	10.3	3.2	.3296	2.9	.2
Pears	12.0	1.1	.1320	1.2	.1
Pineapple	13.4	4.0	.5360	4.7	.4
Other	11.0	6.6	.7260	6.3	.5
Total			1.7236	15.1	1.2
Canned fruit juices	12.1	3.9	.4719	4.1	.4
Dried fruits	10.0	5.8	.5800	5.1	.4
Total			11.4164	100.0	8.5

- Continued

Table 68.- Per capita consumption index: Average retail prices in 1935-39, average quantities consumed in 1935-39 (retail weights in pounds), value aggregates, and percentage comparisons 1/ (concluded)

Commodity	Retail price in 1935-39	Per capita consumption in 1935-39	Value aggregates 1/	Percentage of value aggregate: Of group total	Percentage of value aggregate: Of grand total
	Cents	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Vegetables					
Fresh					
Spinach	7.2	3.5	.2520	1.9	.2
Snap beans	11.3	8.0	.9040	6.9	.7
Cabbage	3.4	31.2	1.0608	8.1	.8
Carrots	5.4	10.1	.5454	4.1	.4
Celery	8.9	8.6	.7654	5.8	.6
Lettuce	7.5	13.3	.9975	7.6	.7
Onions	4.5	19.5	.8775	6.7	.7
Other	6.3	75.5	4.7565	36.1	3.5
Total			10.1591	77.2	7.6
Canned					
Asparagus	23.2	.5	.1160	.9	.1
Snap beans	9.5	1.8	.1710	1.3	.1
Corn	9.8	3.9	.3822	2.9	.3
Peas	12.5	4.5	.5625	4.3	.4
Tomatoes	7.9	5.7	.4503	3.4	.3
Tomato juice	10.2	2.5	.2550	1.9	.2
Other	10.6	10.1	1.0706	8.1	.8
Total canned			3.0076	22.8	2.2
Total vegetables			13.1667	100.0	9.8
Beverages					
Coffee	24.2	14.0	3.3880	77.0	2.5
Tea	69.6	.7	.4872	11.1	.4
Cocoa	11.9	4.4	.5236	11.9	.4
Total			4.3988	100.0	3.3
All foods in index			134.4298		100.0

1/ Value aggregates as shown here derived from average quantities of food consumed in 1935-39 differ very slightly from the average aggregates for the five-year period which were used in computing the per capita consumption index.

2/ Excluding sugar content of condensed milk, ice cream, canned fruits.

APPENDIX E

Table 69.- Estimated total population of the United States, including adjustment for underenumeration of children under 5, average 1935-39, annual 1909-48 and estimated number of persons eating out of civilian supplies, 1941-48 1/

Year	January 1	July 1	Year	January 1		July 1	
	Total population 1/	Total population 1/		Total population 1/	Persons eating out of civilian supplies 2/	Total population 1/	Persons eating out of civilian supplies 2/
	Million	Million		Million	Million	Million	Million
1909	3/	91.3	1930	123.1		123.8	
1910	92.2	93.2	1931	124.3		124.8	
1911	93.9	94.7	1932	125.2		125.6	
1912	95.4	96.1	1933	126.0		126.3	
1913	97.1	98.0	1934	126.8		127.1	
1914	99.0	99.9	1935	127.6		128.0	
1915	100.6	101.3	1936	128.5		128.9	
1916	102.1	102.8	1937	129.3		129.6	
1917	103.5	104.2	1938	130.2		130.7	
1918	104.8	105.4	1939	131.2		131.7	
1919	105.6	105.9	1935-39	4/130.3		129.8	
1920	106.5	107.3					
1921	108.3	109.3	1940	132.3		132.8	
1922	110.1	110.9	1941	133.5	132.9	134.1	132.6
1923	111.8	112.7	1942	134.8	133.1	135.5	132.3
1924	113.8	114.9	1943	136.5	130.6	137.4	129.6
1925	115.8	116.6	1944	138.2	129.5	138.9	129.2
1926	117.4	118.2	1945	139.8	129.5	140.4	129.8
1927	119.0	119.8	1946	141.3	135.3	142.1	139.3
1928	120.6	121.3	1947	143.6	141.9	144.9	143.5
1929	121.9	122.6	1948	146.3	145.0	147.4	146.2

1/ The basic population estimates are from the Bureau of the Census, with adjustments for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age based on information in decennial censuses. July 1 population used to compute per capita consumption for all data on calendar year basis; January 1 population used when data were on crop year (i.e. for crop year 1909-10 used January 1, 1910 population). Since data were not available for military takings during World War I, per capita consumption estimates for that period were based on total domestic food disappearance and the total population. Beginning 1941 data on military takings for most commodities were deducted from total domestic consumption and the per capita figures computed using civilian population series.

2/ Estimates compiled from data supplied by several Federal agencies. Beginning with 1941 estimates of civilian population were obtained from the Bureau of the Census, and adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5. For all dates January 1, 1941 through January 1, 1946 an adjustment was made to allow for members of the armed forces eating out of civilian supplies; this adjustment was originally estimated by the OPA on the basis of data from several official sources. For July 1946 and subsequent dates information available indicated that the number of armed forces personnel eating out of civilian supplies was probably at least offset by the number of civilians eating out of the military supplies, chiefly through the use of commissary privileges. Accordingly, no adjustments were made.

3/ Not available.

4/ Average for 1936-40.

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